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THE TIMES

The search for a non-violent Irish answer, page 12

New laws on police powers to be proposed

The "Judges' Rules" on police interrogation are out of date and should be abolished, the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure is to recommend. Instead, a comprehensive law should be enacted to deal with all aspects of police power. The commission will not condone a judge's right to comment adversely on a suspect's refusal to answer police questions.

Rules are outdated, commission says

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The "Judges' Rules" governing the interrogation of suspects by the police should be abolished, the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure is to recommend.

The commission, which is chaired by Professor Sir Cyril Philips and is expected to report in December or early next year, has concluded that the rules, which are guidelines and not legally binding, are outdated and no longer appropriate.

Instead, the exact procedure for police interrogation should be laid down in detail in a comprehensive law dealing with all aspects of police powers, the commission feels.

The proposed new legislation would deal with all aspects of police powers, search, arrest, detention, and questioning, and would take the place of the existing haphazard and sometimes anomalous batch of police powers, many of which are non-statutory.

The commission's proposals would not necessarily mean that police powers would be curbed, or that they would be hampered in bringing criminals to justice. The effect would be to make all contact between a suspect and the police subject to detailed law.

Under another recommendation, the police would be able to detain a suspect for questioning for a relatively short period. If they wanted to keep him for longer, they would have to get judicial permission, giving reasons for wanting to continue detention.

On the so-called "right to silence", the commission has not accepted the view, forcefully put by the police and some lawyers and judges, that a suspect's refusal to answer police questions should be able to be commented on adversely by the trial judge, or that silence under questioning should amount to corroboration of other evidence against an accused.

The commission's thinking on police interrogation has been influenced by the results of a study of what actually happens at a police station. A report on the study is to be published next week.

On mainly practical grounds, the Royal Commission feels that it would be impossible to have tape recordings of all police interrogation, as has been suggested.

It is not so much the cost of the machinery, but the difficulties in terms of cost and manpower of transcribing the taped material, that would render blanket tape recording impossible, the commission believes. However, it feels that tape recording of police questioning should be introduced selectively, especially where confessions are involved.

A proposal that independent duty solicitors should be present at interrogations has been rejected, again mainly because of cost and the lack of lawyers to perform the task.

One of the commission's most important recommendations would reorganize and rationalize the prosecution system of England and Wales. However, it is not proposing a new national, centralized prosecution system along the lines of the Scottish procurator fiscal.

Instead, it will propose that prosecutions should be organized regionally, with each area having an independent prosecuting solicitors' department responsible for decisions to prosecute.

At present, there is no uniform system. Some areas have prosecuting solicitors paid by the local authority, others are part of the police, and in some parts of the country the police use private firms of solicitors to prosecute on their behalf.

One of the consequences of the proposal is that more decisions about whether or not to prosecute would shift from the police to the new departments.

The Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure was appointed in 1978. Its members include an appeal court judge, a former Home Office permanent secretary, and a former chief constable. Its report is expected to be unanimous.

Callaghan fury at rebuff over jobs debate

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr James Callaghan, angry at the Prime Minister's "peremptory dismissal" of his request for an early recall of Parliament to debate the rise in unemployment, sent another letter to Downing Street yesterday.

In it he stated that he found Mrs Margaret Thatcher's arguments against a recall quite unconvincing. The Prime Minister had stated that it was unnecessary because the House had debated unemployment as recently as July 14 and again on July 29 in the censure debate.

Mr Callaghan, in his second letter, said the Prime Minister could not deny that the number of men and women out of work had increased much faster in August than ministers had indicated in those debates.

The Labour leader continued: "You cannot deny that the most recent figures, published only a few days ago, show that the money supply, which is your own chosen instrument for indicating the future rate of inflation, is increasing far in excess of your own targets. Ministers should tell Parliament what will be the consequences of this gross excess.

"You cannot deny that industry is in urgent need of a large reduction in interest rates to ease its present burdens (a reduction of 1 or 2 per cent will not be enough.

"You cannot deny the grave alarm that your present policies are causing to industry or that the efficient are being crippled and are in danger of disappearing from the industrial scene."

Mr Callaghan said Mrs Thatcher should be prepared to listen to what MPs have to report about the deteriorating position in their constituencies, and to consider changes in policy that will be put forward.

Despite the Labour leader's fury, he and his shadow ministers recognized that there was little real chance of acceding to the Opposition's request.

A calculation on how the votes could be cast on the three Labour Party constitutional issues are contained in this week's issue of *Labour Weekly*, the party newspaper, published today. It is stressed that the figures are based on the known views of trade unions. They are:

Mandatory reselection for all Labour MPs between general elections: The union vote would produce a majority of 253,000 votes in favour. If 80 per cent of constituency party votes were also cast in favour the change would be carried by 700,000 votes (some 169,000 union votes and the 60,000 votes of the socialists societies are not counted).

Election of the party leader: the union vote would produce a majority approaching 900,000 against change. That is, the election would remain within the parliamentary party.

Control of the manifesto: the trade unions would vote against change by a majority of about 500,000. Once the constituency vote is taken into account the final outcome could be extremely close.

Leading article, page 13

Mr Steel's key to attracting discontented Labour and Tory votes towards alliance of centre

Jenkins decision expected soon

From Fred Emery
Political Editor
Blackpool

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, expects Mr Roy Jenkins, former deputy Labour leader whose term as president of the EEC Commission ends in December, to make his move early in the new year for a political grouping in alliance with the Liberals.

The possibility is even seen that Mr Jenkins might join the Liberal Party itself although, privately, Mr Steel would agree that his electoral attraction would be far stronger as leader of some new centrist or social democratic grouping.

That grouping is not expected by Mr Steel to provoke any breakaway from Labour by such leading moderates as Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers and Dr David Owen.

This so-called "gang of three", in Mr Steel's reckoning, is likely to be reassured by the predicted victories over the Labour left by Mr James Callaghan, the Labour leader, at his party conference at the end of this month.

However, Mr Steel intends to deride the union block vote along with denunciation of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in his closing speech at Blackpool today.

But in Mr Steel's strategy, Mr Jenkins is the key to attracting discontented Conservative as well as Labour votes towards the postulated alliance of the centre. Mr Steel will do his utmost to promote Liberal support for him at the earliest suitable by-election.

It will be up to local Liberal constituency associations to decide, but Mr Steel seems confident that his standing with them is such that many will oblige.

Little of this detail is expected to come out in Mr Steel's key address today, beyond explaining that the Liberal door remains open. But once Mr Steel had said in a BBC *Newsnight* interview on Wednesday (reported in later editions of *The Times* yesterday) that intending allies had to make up their minds within six months, it was clear that he must have something difinite in mind.

What happen if they will not meet this deadline? Senior Liberal sources will not comment, but it looks as if then the whole idea of an electoral alliance would be off. Equally clearly, the rendezvous with Mr Jenkins is expected to take place, together with former Labour MPs like Professor David Marquand and Mr Dick Taverne.

Part of the Liberal leadership difficulty, however, is that it seems none too keen on other willing adherents, such as those in the Labour right-wing Social Democratic Alliance or in the grouplet led by Dr Colin Phipps, the former Labour MP.

Mr Steel was active in making sure that the leadership issue did not (unlike defence) get on the formal agenda of the assembly where there could have been the opportunity for his critics to challenge him over tactics.

It may come today in the debate on party philosophy which will precede Mr Steel's address.

The Liberal leader will set out in his speech today, as much to the television audience as to his party, to persuade the country that the Liberals are the alternative that Mrs Thatcher keeps saying does not exist. It will be the recurring theme of his speech.

Assembly reports, page 4
Geoffrey Smith; page 12
Leading article and letter, page 13

Photograph by Brian Harris

Mr Steel listening to his party delegates yesterday.

Liberals stick to Nato and reject non-nuclear force

From George Clark
Political Correspondent
Blackpool

By a margin of more than a hundred votes delegates at the Liberal Party Assembly in Blackpool yesterday reaffirmed the party's continued support for the Nato alliance rather than for a proposed non-nuclear European defence force from which non-European forces would be excluded.

The conference also firmly rejected a move to get the party committed to general unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Mr David Steel, the party leader, was under some pressure from colleagues to intervene in the debate to swing the voting in favour of the party's long-standing policy on defence, but he thought it tactically unwise to do so. As it turned out, his help was not needed to stem the anti-nuclear tide.

In a sometimes emotional debate, three MPs, Mr Stephen Ross, the party's defence spokesman, Mr David Penhaligon, and Mr Alan Beith, the Chief Whip, argued effectively against abandoning the commitment to Nato on the ground that Liberals must be prepared to defend freedom and democracy through the Nato alliance while working also for international agreements for multilateral disarmament in stages.

The debate was on a three-part motion. First, the delegates endorsed the preamble which reaffirmed the party's total opposition to an independent nuclear deterrent and the purchase of Trident missiles, and then went on to vote on three options.

The first called for immediate unilateral disarmament with the removal of all nuclear weapons based in the United Kingdom, and that was clearly rejected without its being necessary to count the votes. From the raised hands, it appeared that about one third of the delegates voted for it.

Delegates then had a choice between the two remaining options: one supporting Nato "as the best immediate means of protecting the democracies of Europe" in face of the threat from the Warsaw Pact countries; the other calling for the setting up of a non-nuclear European defence force with, eventually, the withdrawal of all non-European forces from the member states.

In the voting, 533 delegates approved the pro-Nato option; and 425 the non-nuclear European force. With the latter section deleted, the assembly thus approved the preamble and the Nato section.

All the Liberal MPs present voted for the Nato option, with the exception of Mr Richard Wainwright, Colne Valley, and Mr David Alton, Liverpool, Edge Hill, who favoured the European non-nuclear alternative.

It was clear that many delegates voted for the European force because that option contained the proviso that the force should have no nuclear weapons and because it went some way towards nuclear disarmament. In any case, as one woman delegate pointed out, the party had voted in favour of a similar proposition at the Blackpool assembly in 1965 so there was nothing new about it.

In a final appeal to delegates to vote for unilateral disarmament, Mr Christopher Green, the Liberal prospective parliamentary candidate for Hereford, recalled that Mr Gladstone had said: "What is morally wrong can never be politically right". Most delegates present, he said, would agree that nuclear weapons were morally wrong.

Those who said that it would be a political disaster for the Liberals to become nuclear disarmers were gravely misjudging the feeling of many electors.

Mr Penhaligon, however, had earlier put the nuclear disarmers "on the spot" by asking whether they wanted no nuclear defence capacity on British soil. He received an affirmative reply. "Do you want the United States to do the same?" "Yes", came the reply. "Then", the MP said, "you are advocating surrender."

He had one reservation about the support he gave to Nato. It was that when the cruise missiles come to be deployed in the United Kingdom they should have a two-key system to give the United Kingdom and the United States joint control over their firing.

Several speakers had expressed their fears about the possibility of nuclear war if Mr Reagan were to be elected

Continued on page 2, col 2

Generating board to shut 22 power plants

By Richard Evans

Twenty-two power stations will close under the Central Electricity Generating Board's revised closure plan and 3,500 jobs will be lost.

A confidential list drawn up by the CEGB shows that 16 power stations face permanent closure and another six would be closed temporarily.

The closure list which has been revised twice since July because of the deteriorating demand for electricity, has been criticized by Mr John Edmonds, national energy officer to the General and Municipal Workers' Union and secretary of the electricity industry's trade union negotiators.

He said: "There have to be some closures but I do not accept there have got to be as many as this or that the stations have got to be closed as rapidly as this."

Stations facing permanent closure in the London area are Blackwall Point, Croydon, Barking C, and Bankside. Others to go would be Dunston on Tyneside, Huddersfield and Mexborough in Yorkshire, Bold A, Lancashire, Bromborough in the Wirral, Fleetwood, Lancashire, Hams Hall B, in the Midlands, Nottingham HP, Nottingham LP Ashford, Kent, Little Barford, Bedfordshire, and Uskmouth A in Wales.

The six stations which face temporary closure are Tilbury A and Littlebrook C in London, Ince A and Lister Drive, Aberthaw A in the north-west, in south Wales and Plymouth. They would be cleared of stock and left unmanned. They would be able to restart if necessary possible time."

The CEGB plan would cut more than 3,000 megawatts from its net capacity of 57,000 mW. None of the stations would be closed before October next year.

With several new stations due to start generating soon in the face of falling demand the CEGB has a surplus. Mr Edmonds said: "Nobody argues with the fact they will have surplus capacity; the argument is how quickly is that capacity run down.

"This is really the worst time for this to happen. By our guess October, 1981, will be as close as you can get to the trough of the recession and if anybody is going to leave the industry, this is the worst possible time.

"If a different timing were possible the social benefits would be very considerable.

"I would like to see it spread over a significant period. As power stations come into commission redeployment possibilities increase. If postponed until 1982 we may be out of the depression and alternative employment elsewhere will be less difficult.

Mr Edmonds doubts if the power stations that are closing temporarily will ever reopen.

Jobs lost from the closures will include all employees from senior engineers and managers to cleaners. In previous years when low efficiency high cost generating plant has been shut natural wastage and redeployment has prevented redundancies.

But with the CEGB admitting that a drop in output of one megawatt is equal to one lost job, the problems of employment seem certain to be more acute.

Mr Edmonds said: "We have not got down to details of that because the trade unions are yet to be convinced the problem needs to be as big as this. There should be no case for wholesale redundancies at all."

Map, page 17

Black September for the Turks

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Sept 11

With 22 dead in the past 24 hours and 216 since the beginning of the month, September promises to be the bloodiest month yet in three years of political violence in Turkey.

A statistical look at the first third of September shows that the extreme left and right are more or less even, with 43 "revolutionaries" and 45 "idealists", as they like to call themselves, killed.

The professional group to suffer most in the violence is small businessmen — shopkeepers, grocers and taxi drivers. They have lost 25 of their number in terrorist attacks. Students, with 24 dead, come a close second.

They are followed by workers (22 dead), teachers (14), civil servants (eight), policemen (seven) and soldiers (four).

The most violent city during the past week and a half, as it has often been in the past, was Adana, Turkey's fourth largest city, situated near the Mediterranean coast, where 32 people died.

Adana is considered by sociologists to be a natural breeding ground for political extremism and terrorism. It is close to the south-eastern regions of Turkey from where thousands of poverty-stricken migrant workers descend every year to work during the harvest season in the cotton fields near Adana. Social divisions are very deep in this city where the poorest of Turks live cheek by jowl with the country's wealthiest landowners and industrialists.

A rambling crossroads city, Adana is very difficult for the security forces to control. The budding lumpenproletariat there is a natural recruiting ground for extremists of both the right and the left.

After Adana comes Ordu, a small, beautiful province on the northern coast where the lush pine forests of the northern Anatolian range descend to the choppy waters of the Black Sea.

With 30 people killed in the past 10 days, this tourist area is more torn by violence than such trouble spots as Ankara and Istanbul. When Fatsa, Aybasti, and other towns in the province were under control of the leftist Dev Yol (Revolutionary Path) group the area was one of the quietest in Turkey, mainly for lack of opposition.

But ever since the Government sent in thousands of troops to clean up the leftist enclaves there last July, the extreme right, once forbidden entry, has moved back in force

Continued on page 2, col 7

Marlborough diamond among jewelry stolen in £1,429,000 armed raid

By John Winder

A necklace containing a 400,000 diamond once owned by the late Dowager Duchess of Marlborough was among jewelry valued at £1,429,000 stolen in an armed raid on a shop in Knightsbridge, London, yesterday.

Two men walked into Graff's, the jewellers, in Brompton Road, one pushing aside the uniformed security guard at the front door with a large pistol.

The robbers told the staff of five that they also had a grenade, forced them and two customers to lie on the floor and opened the back of one cabinet in the shop window.

They selected 20 of the largest and most valuable items and ran out of the shop, round the corner into Sloane Street, and drove off in a green Fiat super Mirafiori. The car bore the registration number OLX 113V.

One male member of the staff followed them into the street despite the thieves' threats that they would throw the grenade if they were pursued.

The Marlborough diamond was sold two years ago at Christie's for £60,000. It was then the centrepiece of a diamond bangle forming a brooch-pendant. The cushion-shaped diamond weighed about 48.01 carats and was surrounded with lesser diamonds.

The purchaser was Graff's, who used it to make a necklace with other diamonds, having recut the main stone in the modern radiant style.

Mr Laurence Graff, the shop owner, said after the robbery: "This method of cutting would make it extremely difficult to recut and any attempt to remove some of the distinctive facets would reduce its value by half."

The stone would be well known on the international market and extremely difficult to sell.

Among the 14 items stolen were a 15.5 carat African ruby, polished but not faceted, a marquise diamond of 10.32 carats, a heart-shaped diamond pendant and many rings, all of diamonds. The entire haul, with the exception of the one ruby, was of diamonds, he said.

The necklace with the Marlborough stone, had been displayed in the shop windows, fronting the Brompton Road, many times in recent months, being placed in the window daily at 9.30 am and removed at the end of each day.

When the Marlborough diamond was sold in London the sale was described as that of "casket of highly important jewels, the property of the late Gladys Marie, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough".

The Duchess had died in November, 1977, at the age of 96. The wife of the ninth Duke of Marlborough, she was born in Paris of American parents

Chile votes on future of President

From Malcolm Brown
Santiago, Sept 11

The Chilean people are going to the polls today to vote on the proposed new constitution which would effectively confirm President Pinochet in power until 1989.

In what was seen here as a shrewd tactical move, President Pinochet announced yesterday that he would not be a candidate for the presidency in 1989. Many Chileans have been unhappy with the idea that President Pinochet could, under the provisions of the proposed constitution, retain power for 16 more years. This could have persuaded many people to vote "no" in the plebiscite.

Despite the President's announcement, the consensus in Santiago is that the "yes" vote will be much lower than he had hoped, probably about 65 per cent. Voting forms which are returned uncompleted will be counted as "yes" votes.

Plebiscite officials are aware that the rest of the world believes the vote will be rigged. A scrutineer to whom I spoke at a voting station in the middle-class district of Las Condes this morning was at pains to assure me that his ballot box had been empty and open to view at the beginning of the day.

Conservatives accused: Mr Ronald Haywood, general secretary of the Labour Party, tonight accused the Government of being concerned only with trade and not caring who it dealt with or at what cost in human suffering.

In a speech read for him at a rally in London on the seventh anniversary of the coup that brought President Pinochet into office, he said that the Conservative Government had come to power determined to become friends with the Pinochet regime, regardless of human rights violations.

Photograph, page 6

Vauxhall men accept 8% on basic rates

Manual workers at Vauxhall's biggest plant, at Luton, voted in a secret ballot to accept a pay offer yielding 8 per cent on basic rates. Most of the company's 14,000 manual workers are on short time. Hopes have risen that next week's threatened national dock strike can be averted after the National Dock Labour Board said that the Liverpool employers' attitude towards 178 dockers who are to lose their jobs was unacceptable. But Britain's hospitals face serious disruption after a decision by leaders of 3,700 engineers to reject the pay offer

Page 2

Mercer joins Walwyn

Joe Mercer will succeed Pat Eddery as stable jockey for Peter Walwyn next year. Mr Mercer, who lives near to Mr Walwyn's stable, has made the change to work nearer his home.

Page 10

Poland reassures President Brezhnev

Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, had talks with President Leonid Brezhnev during which he almost certainly reassured the Soviet President that concessions granted to Polish workers during the recent unrest would not undermine the position of the Communist Party in Polish society

Page 6

Death penalty call

The prosecution at the trial of Mr Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, has demanded the death penalty for his alleged crime of endangering national survival. Japanese Government leaders have expressed deep concern over this demand and the Prime Minister said his Government would watch the outcome closely

Page 5

BA to cut Atlantic standby fares

British Airways is to offer a standby single fare to New York at £77, cheaper by £1 than the Laker equivalent. The airline is also to cut standby fare to Miami and Los Angeles and is offering new low bookable fares to 10 destinations in the United States

Page 2

Broadmoor case: Former patient whose allegations of ill-treatment were taken to human rights commission has won £500 payment from the Government 2

Chancellor's warning: Council told by Sir Geoffrey Howe that they must reduce staff and award significantly lower pay rises next year 3

Australia: Mr Fraser calls general election two months early 7

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 23, 24; Appointments, 22, 23; Property 7; Car buyer's guide, 22

Home News	2-4	Business	16-21	Features	12, 14	TV & Radio	23
European News	5	Chess	15	Letters	13, 18	Theatres, etc	7, 8
Overseas News	5-7	Court	15	Motoring	22	25 Years Ago	15
Appointments	15, 20	Crossword	24	Obituary	15	Universities	15
Arts	8	Diary	12	Science	15	Weather	2
Book Review	8	Engagements	15	Sport	9, 10	Wills	15

Leader page, 13
Letters: On Canada, from Mr R. C. Lane, and Mr Ernest Watkins, QC; football violence, from Mr G. W. R. Terry; a centre party, from Mr R. S. Rowntree
Leading articles: Liberals; Turkey; Recall of Parliament

Features, page 12, 14
Geoffrey Smith on the battle for the political centre; Caroline Moorehead on the state of British weeklies

Arts, page 8
David Robinson reviews My American Uncle and other new films in London.

Sport, pages 9, 10
Football: England's World Cup future; Scottish recipe for success; Racing: Le Moss wins third Doncaster Cup; Kris back at Goodwood; Cricket: Bowling problems for England

Obituary, page 15
Dr A. G. Sanders, Mr Denis J. M. Glover, Mr Simon Thorpe

Business News, pages 16-21
Stock markets: Equities recovered earlier small losses in late trading and the *FT* Index closed 1.2 up at 503.0. Gilts eased downwards
Financial Editor: United Biscuits; Hepworth Ceramic; trusts; Turner & Newall; Guinness Peat
Business features: Melvyn Westlake examines the petro-dollar problem; Kenneth Owen on the cost of coping with lead in petrol
Business Diary: Why technology fails to protect postmen from dog bites

HOME NEWS

Vauxhall workers vote in secret ballot to accept offer of 8%

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Manual workers at Vauxhall's biggest plant, Luton, have voted in a secret ballot to accept a company pay offer yielding increases of 8 per cent on basic rates.

The vote in favour, 64.5 per cent, in a ballot of about 8,000 workers, will greatly increase Vauxhall's hopes of avoiding widespread strife over an offer which it has said is final.

Shop stewards from the company's Ellesmere Port plant, where thinly attended mass meetings have rejected 8 per cent, are expected to press at talks between the two sides in Coventry today for an increased offer.

But the Luton ballot, the first held at the plant on a pay offer, means that the chances of the company making a significant improvement are remote.

Vauxhall made it clear when it made the offer that it was the most it could afford, and drew attention to the motor industry recession and to last year's net losses of more than £31m.

Most of the company's 23,000 manual workers are on short time. At Luton most production workers are on a two-day week and at Ellesmere Port the night shift has been indefinitely eliminated, while other shift working is on a basis of "one week on, one week off".

The company offer would lift the rates of skilled workers for a 40-hour week from £2.48 per hour to £2.68 per hour, and those for the lowest grade of worker from £1.94½ to £2.10. It would take effect from September 15.

The 4,500 workers at the company's Dustable plant, where secret ballots have been held before, have already narrowly voted to accept the offer. Two extra days' holiday, applicable at first to this year alone, are calculated to add a further 1.5 per cent to the offer for this year.

The acceptance of an offer of less than half the present inflation rate is bound to be seen by ministers as evidence that manufacturing industry workers are modifying their demands in face of the recession.

Union seeks to drive economical bargain

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

A white-collar union has found a novel way of by-passing Mrs Margaret Thatcher's exhortations to keep pay demands within single figures by claiming a new BL Mini Metro for each of its 4,000 members who work in Shell oil refineries.

Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) yesterday submitted the claim, which according to one Shell executive, was met with "stunned silence".

Mr Roger Ward, the union's national officer, said: "We were thinking of asking for Jaguars but we didn't want to appear immoderate. The total cost would be £16m, although that does not include the cost of stereo radios, which the management may wish to fit.

"Last year Shell made profits of more than £3,000m and can easily afford to meet this claim. It has been our union policy for some time that banks and oil companies should recycle their profits and this is one way for them to invest in a British product.

"This serious claim would solve their problems of what to do with surplus capital, would help an industry which is going through a bad patch and would also be most welcome to our members," Mr Ward said.

Shell said last night that because the company made large profits last year that did not mean that the performance was going to be repeated this year. "Because of the recession things do not look at all sunny this year".

A delighted BL spokesman, while denying that a company salesman would be joining the ASTMS negotiating team, said BL would be sending Shell brochures extolling the virtues of the car.

"What Shell will have to bear in mind is that the Metro will be the most economical car in Europe and will therefore not be using very much of their petrol", he said.

Threat to hospitals as engineers reject 13%

By Our Labour Staff

Britain's hospitals face serious disruption after a decision yesterday by leaders of 3,700 engineers to reject a 13 per cent pay offer and call for a ballot on industrial action.

A meeting of 131 delegates of the National and Local Government Officers Association voted by a two-to-one majority to reject the offer. Their call for a ballot will be discussed by the union's health committee next week.

There will be a further threat to National Health Service hospitals on Tuesday when representatives of the union's 100,000 clerical and administrative members decide on what industrial action to take after rejection of a 13.8 per cent offer.

They will discuss an 11-point plan of action, ranging from an overtime ban to lightning one-day strikes and indefinite strikes by key personnel. The clerical workers have authority from the union's emergency committee to take action, but any decision on the engineers' ballot has to be ratified by an emergency committee.

The engineers, who help to maintain hospital buildings and such operations as heating, laundry and sterilizing units, spurned the 13 per cent because it ignores their traditional link with civil servants' pay.

£500 for former patient who took his case to human rights commission

Solitary confinement review at Broadmoor

By Lucy Hodges

A former Broadmoor patient, who alleged that he had been subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment while in solitary confinement at the hospital, has won an ex gratia payment of £500 from the Government.

His case, which was taken to the European Commission of Human Rights, has prompted a review of the procedures for putting people in solitary confinement at Broadmoor, the hospital in Berkshire for mentally abnormal offenders.

New guidelines have been drawn up by the Department of Health and Social Security, which say that if a patient is secluded for more than 24 hours the hospital management team must be told.

Mr A, whose name is not being released, was represented by MIND, the National Association for Mental Health. He alleged that the United Kingdom violated article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which stipulates that no one shall be subjected to torture or degrading treatment or punishment.

The two parties to the case reached what is known as a friendly settlement, which means that they managed to find grounds for compromise. In return for the £500, which the Government said implied no admission of a violation of the convention, and the new guidelines, Mr A and MIND agreed to drop the case.

Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, alleged on behalf of Mr A that he was locked up and neglected for 23 to 24 hours a day during a period of five weeks. "He was confined in a room which was insanitary in that it had excrement and urine left from another patient and from himself; which had a foul and stale odour in that it was poorly aired, the ventilation fan being too noisy to operate; in which he had no access to toilet facilities and toilet paper; and in which his clothes and shoes were removed and he was dressed in pyjamas, with no covering for his feet on a bare concrete-type floor."

In a lengthy submission to Strasbourg, Mr Gostin said that the room in which Mr A was confined measured 10ft by 12ft and the patient gave the impression of being locked in a cupboard or wardrobe. He could not walk about or see the outside world. One small window eight feet up the wall was covered in perspex.

One dull light bulb hung from the ceiling. The room contained two plastic mattresses, four blankets and two plastic chamber pots, with no other furniture. "It is readily apparent that there was no place for the applicant to sit during his confinement," Mr Gostin said.

The Government said that solitary confinement was needed as a therapeutic measure. In a letter to the European Commission it added that Broadmoor's intensive care unit had been moved to a building that had been completely refurbished.

A large redevelopment of the hospital was in progress and every endeavour was being made to improve conditions.

The new guidelines specify that rooms used for seclusion should be at least 4.7 square metres (smaller than Mr A's room); the nursing officer and the responsible medical officer should be informed of a decision to isolate a patient; a programme of care for any patient secluded for more than three hours should be drawn up; lavatory paper, reading matter and writing materials were to be provided, the latter two at the discretion of the nurse; the patient should be allowed out of the room for at least an hour a day unless his condition precluded it; and a special record book of patients in confinement was to be kept.

BA Atlantic fares cut in attempt to beat Laker

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British Airways is to offer a single standby fare of £77 between London and New York from October 1, undercutting the Laker Airways Skytrain fare by £1.

From the same date, BA will lower its standby fares to Miami by £5 to £81 and to Los Angeles by a similar amount to £108, heralding a new and bitter campaign in the air fare "battle of the North Atlantic".

BA claimed yesterday that the fares would be lower than those of any other airline with destinations in the United States and pointed out that they included the price of meals.

The airline is also to offer a new bookable low fare called "Pondhopper" to 10 destinations in the United States. The single fare to New York will be £90, to Boston £92, Philadelphia and Washington £10[illegible], Chicago and Detroit £129, Los Angeles £132, and San Francisco £134.

BA will make 2,100 seats available each way each week on those routes for passengers who book nine days before departure. Changes of return bookings can be made without additional charge while passengers are in the United States, but there will be no refunds.

Mr Roy Watts, BA chief executive, said yesterday: "The number of airlines operating on the North Atlantic continues to grow. There were seven airlines a few years ago. Today there are 13 as a result of new licences being issued by governments supporting the liberalization of the industry. Later this year two more airlines will start operating.

The Air Transport Users Committee, a passenger "watchdog" committee set up under the auspices of the Civil Aviation Authority, yesterday criticized high air fares within Europe.

And Mr Hugh Dykes, Conservative MP for Harrow, East, yesterday suggested that Sir Freddie Laker should be appointed consultant for low air fares for the EEC.

The committee's report pointed out that a passenger flying economy class between Stockholm and London paid 17p a mile, while a passenger on the slightly longer Los Angeles-Seattle route in the United States paid only 3.7[illegible] a mile.

Continuing high fares in Europe were targets attributable to the "Noah's ark" system whereby pairs of governments fixed high fares to protect their state airlines from cost-cutting competition.

The committee said the business traveller was the "fall guy" of Europe. Paying the full economy fare, he was often charged three times as much as his American counterpart.

A 1.3 litre version of BL's Mini Metro glimpsed in London yesterday. The car is due to be launched on October 6.

No Liberals in Kremlin, meeting told

Continued from page 1

President of the United States and "have his finger on the nuclear button". There was considerable cheering when Mr Penhaligon made his statement.

Mr Stephen Ross, the party's spokesman on defence, also offered some criticism of United States policy. Just as Liberals sought to contain nuclear expansion, he said, they also wanted to make clear their abhorrence of chemical and biological weapons and of any suggestion that Britain should try to compete in that field by building an offensive capacity.

"In this context, I totally reject the reported United States intentions to start manufacturing nerve gases again", he said. "Our search as Liberals is for disarmament and peace, but this should not be blinkered by a headlong flight from the realities of international aggression . . . Why should we suppose that a neutralist, unilateralist Britain would be immune from nuclear attack or invasion?

"We are not a Switzerland. We have always occupied an important strategic position in Europe and will inevitably be a tempting target for any belligerent power, particularly with our reserves of energy."

The most powerful speech for the Nato option came from Mr Beith. He said: "Liberalism is about freedom, and freedom has got to be defended. There are no Liberals in the Kremlin."

There may be things about the United States that Liberals did not like, but it had a democratic system that worked, that could elect a president and get rid of a president if it chose.

The idea that Liberals could be neutral between such a system and that of the Soviet Union was absurd.

As for the European alternative, Liberals should consider the great cost that would be involved in trying to replace the United States defence capacity in Europe. "Whether it is nuclear or non-nuclear, the price is going to be sky-high," he said.

Assembly reports, page 4
Geoffrey Smith, page 12
Leading article and letter, page 13

Miners declare war of words

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The miners are to mount a political propaganda offensive in an attempt to force the Government to change its economic policies or call an early general election.

There were demands for industrial action when the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday voted unanimously to start a campaign of opposition to the Cabinet's monetarist strategy. But consideration of such tactics was deferred in favour of the propaganda initiative.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the NUM, said the aim of the campaign was to arouse pithead pressure on the Government to change direction. "Eventually, I hope we can convince them they ought to seek a new mandate," he said.

The immediate purpose was to focus the attention of miners as well as the general public, on the "real harm" being caused by government policies.

The miners decided, in what was described as one of the most serious sessions of the NUM executive for several years, that they "would not stand idly by" while the collapse of other industries threatened the future of coal mining.

The first stage of the campaign will tell NUM members at branch and pit level "of the facts of government policy as it affects British industry and as it will affect us".

Pithead meetings and coalfield conferences will drive the message home.

The union's two representatives on the TUC General Council, Mr Lawrence Daly, the general secretary, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' leader, are to call a meeting of the TUC nationalized industries committee to seek a common approach to put pressure on the Government.

The economic recession is beginning to bite in the coal industry. In addition, the NUM argues that the new Coal Industry Act, which phases out operating grants, and obliges the industry to break even by 1982-83, will force the premature closure of many coal mines.

The miners have, however, accepted an unhurried timetable for the submission of their 35 per cent wage claim that is likely to diminish the impact of their settlement on the 1980-81 pay round.

Although it was drawn up in July, the claim will not be discussed by NUM negotiators until September 25, and joint talks with the Coal Board are not due to start until October 23.

Deported Iranians in clash

Five more Iranians, all men, were deported from Britain yesterday after a struggle with plainclothes police as they were put aboard the Tehran-bound jumbo jet at Heathrow airport, London.

Shouting slogans of "Long Live Khomeini" and saying "the British are fascists", the five got progressively more violent as they were taken from police vans to the Iran Air flight.

On board the jet they continued to shout: "Down with aggressors". The police kept them in their seats.

Five other Iranians were also sent back to Iran 24 hours after arriving in Britain.

Fifteen British staff of Iran Air employed at Heathrow have been given sudden dismissal notices. The airline says it is cutting back its services.

Ayatollah's warning, page 5

Mr Heffer hints that moderates should go

By Our Political Reporter

Labour's factional fight was intensified last night when a prominent left winger, Mr Eric Heffer, implied in a speech that the so-called "Gang of Three" should leave the party if they could not accept policies that had been democratically agreed.

Mr Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, did not name Mrs Shirley Williams, Dr David Owen or Mr William Rodgers but they seemed to be the target of his attack, in a speech at Birkenhead, Merseyside.

He said there were strongly-held, honest differences of view on a number of political and constitutional issues which must be democratically aired at the party conference.

But he added: "The discussions should be held without veiled threats of a withdrawal from the party, or the formation of a new party, if decisions are taken contrary to certain individuals' views.

"Those who make such threats, or who have already done so, must be politically repudiated", he said. "If any individuals feel they cannot honestly accept Labour's annual conference, democratically arrived at policies, and they want to join the Liberal or any other party, then they should do so, and not try to turn Labour into the opposite of what it is created for".

In their now famous August open letter, the "Gang of Three" included a thinly veiled warning that defeat for the moderates on the controversial issues might justify the creation of a new socialist party committed to the principals of democracy, social reform, the Western Alliance and the mixed economy.

Mr Heffer said that those who saw the Labour conference as a place to manoeuvre, to "thwart the forward thrust and socialist aspirations of the majority of the party members, must be resisted and defeated by democratic votes".

Britain's problems and the solutions required were too severe to allow Labour's socialist aspirations to be rejected, he said.

Labour's forthcoming conference must set as its objective the bringing down of the Conservative Government at the earliest possible moment and the sharpening of the party's fight instrument by accepting democratic changes and improvements.

Correction

At the annual meeting of Rothman International, reported yesterday, Sir David Nicolson, the chairman, replying to a question about his speech he had made as a member of the European Parliament, said: "As a company Rothman International does not express a view one way or another concerning the medical controversy of smoking and health and I should like to make it clear that reports of what I said were inevitably taken out of context. I spoke as a European MP personally and not on behalf of Rothman International, nor indeed of any other company on whose board I serve."

Hopes grow of settlement in docks dispute

By Our Labour Staff

Union hopes of averting next week's threatened national dock strike rose last night after the National Dock Labour Board representing both sides of the industry, condemned as "unacceptable" the attitude of Liverpool employers.

A meeting of the board, which operates the dock labour scheme nationally, decided that the 178 Liverpool dockers who are to lose their jobs by the end of the month should be taken on by other employers at the port.

The employers have said they cannot afford to do that because they are already heavily overmanned and want the men to be put on the Temporary Unattached Register (TUR) which the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) has refused to accept.

Shop stewards at Liverpool are due to meet today to draw up a recommendation to put to a meeting of dockers on Sunday.

The Liverpool Port Employers' Association met in emergency session last night to hear a report from Mr James Fitzpatrick, chief executive and managing director of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, the port's largest employer.

The board said that the only way of resolving the dispute would be for the dismissed men to be taken on by other employers, but a statement added that board members hoped more dockers would take up severance payments and leave the industry.

The employers will meet again today, but if there is no settlement and the Liverpool dockers decide to strike, union officials have given a warning that the strike will spread to all of the country's 23,000 dockers.

Proposal to legalize workers' takeovers

By Our Labour Staff

A Labour Party discussion paper issued yesterday recommends that employees be granted the "legislative right" to take over companies from their employers under certain conditions. The right would depend on a proposed "Cooperative Development Advisory Board" approving any take over schemes.

The proposal, which is bound to cause controversy both inside and outside the party if accepted by a future Labour Government would enable employees to take over companies and run them as cooperatives, with or without the approval of the employers.

The plan, disclosed in The Times in June, envisages an initial allocation of about £100m to the board to assist schemes judged to have a good chance of success.

It is the central element of a series of proposals, aimed at increasing the size and range of workers' cooperatives, drawn up by a working group from the party's industrial policy subcommittee chaired by Mr Leslie Huckfield, MP for Nuneaton.

Mr Huckfield said yesterday that the group would be pressing for the paper to be incorporated in the party manifesto.

During the last government a minister in the Department of Industry had come across "numerous examples of shop stewards and trade union combines who showed much more determination that their firm should succeed than did their management".

The document suggested the mechanism through which "shop stewards who disagree with their management and reckon they can do better should be given the chance to try".

Although the paper makes it clear that priority would be given to workers seeking to avert closure by presenting an alternative survival plan, Mr Huckfield said that teh authors believed that schemes from trade unionists in successful companies should also be approved provided they could be shown to have a future.

Workers' Cooperatives (Labour Party, 150 Walworth Road, London, SE17 1JT, 60p).

Only one in ten unhappy with their housing

By Our Planning Reporter

A generally encouraging picture of improvement in the quality of the nation's housing is provided in the second and final report of the government-sponsored National Dwelling and Housing Survey.

Out of more than 500,000 households visited throughout England, excluding London, which was covered in the first report, on average fewer than a tenth were dissatisfied with their accommodation. However, in a few black spots the figure was higher.

The survey confirms the continued growth in owner occupation and the decline in privately rented accommodation. In metropolitan districts the percentage of owner-occupied homes was lowest in Knowsley (29 per cent) and South Tyneside (30 per cent) and highest in Stockport (70 per cent).

National talks on 'Express' dispute likely today

By Our Labour Staff

Talks at national level between the National Graphical Association and Express Newspapers are expected today after the failure of the Daily Express to appear in London for the third consecutive day because of a dispute which originated in the paper's composing room.

Neither the Daily Express nor its sister paper, the Daily Star, were published in London yesterday.

Express Newspapers on Tuesday night dismissed Linotype operators for refusing a management instruction to identify individually each piece of copy which they handle, as a check for weekly payment purposes.

Local level talks which went late into Wednesday night were broken off and some employees in the machine room are understood to have been dismissed after disagreement between management and union representatives over how many copies of the Daily Star should be printed.

The management at Express Newspapers were making no comment yesterday. It is understood that about 500,000 extra copies of Thursday's Daily Express were printed in Manchester and some copies reached parts of the South. It became clear by late afternoon yesterday that today's Daily Express would also not be published in London.

New offer: Leaders of about 400 members of the National Union of Journalists involved in disputes affecting production of many London and suburban local newspapers are considering an improved London weighting offer made yesterday by the Newspaper Society.

Council favours mixed building for Isle of Dogs

By Our Planning Reporter

Water access to the West India and Millwall docks should be maintained after their closure by the Port of London Authority, Tower Hamlets Council states in a report published yesterday on the future of the Isle of Dogs.

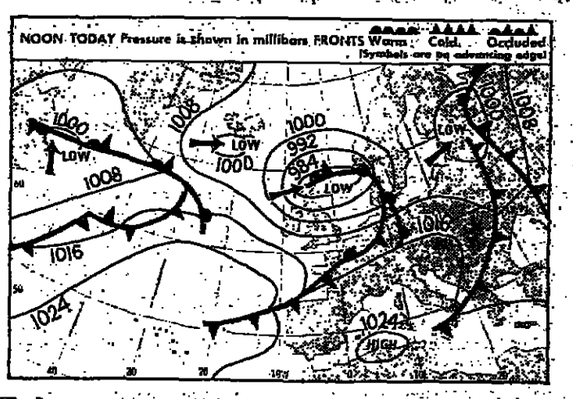
The report observes that there is evidence of some interest in up-river port development, and recommends a market study to determine if there is sufficient demand for waterside industry to pay the cost of maintenance and lock charges. In any case, some of the basins should be retained for recreational use, it says.

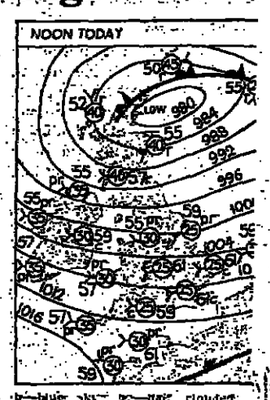
The council says the report is one of the most important planning documents it has published in recent years. It draws attention to the need for wide public support in view of the Government's decision to establish an urban development corporation for the docklands, which the council opposes, and the designation of part of the Isle of Dogs as one of the new "enterprise zones".

It favours a mixed redevelopment of housing and industry, but will not make any decision until local people have had the opportunity to express their views.

Isle of Dogs, 1980. From the public relations officer, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green Town Hall, Patriot Square, London E2 9LN.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.31 am. Sun sets: 7.22 pm
Moon rises: 9.24 am. Moon sets: 8.50 pm
First quarter: September 17.
Lighting up: 7.52 pm to 6.2 am.
High water: London Bridge, 4.27 am, 7.1m; 4.36 pm, 7m. Avonmouth, 9.56 am, 12.9m; 10.05 pm, 12.9m. Dover, 1.24 am, 6.4m; 1.41 pm, 6.6m. Hull, 8.30 am, 7.3m; 8.59 pm, 7.1m. Liverpool, 1.34 am, 9.1m; 1.52 pm, 8.9m.
1 ft = 0.3048m. 1m = 3.2808 ft.

A vigorous depression will cross Scotland.

Forecasts for 6am to midnight:

London SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Rain soon giving way to sunny intervals and showers; wind SW, strong, locally gale force, veering W; max temp 15° to 17°C.

Central S and E England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals, scattered blustery showers; wind W, strong, locally gale force; max temp 15° to 16°C (59° to 61°F).

W Midlands, SW England, South Wales: Showers, possibly heavy in places, sunny intervals; wind W, strong to gale force, veering NW; max temp 15° to 17°C.

North Wales, NW and Central N England: Showers, heavy in places; bright intervals; wind W, gale force, locally severe gale, veering NW; max temp 14° to 15°C (57° to 59°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Mostly cloudy with showers or longer outbreaks of rain; wind SW, gale or severe gale force, veering NW; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

Moray Firth, NE and NW Scotland, Orkney: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain; wind SW, fresh or strong, becoming variable then W gale force; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

Outlook for the weekend: Sunny intervals and blustery showers.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind SW to W strong to gale, perhaps severe gale at times later; sea very rough.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW to W, strong to gale; sea rough or very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, gale to severe gale, perhaps storm force later; sea very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 19°C (66°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 14°C (57°F). Humidity, 7 pm: 66 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, [illegible]

24hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 [illegible] 1015.7 millibars falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm September [illegible]

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	5.9	—	16	61	Sun [illegible]
Bridlington	5.7	—	18	64	Sun [illegible]
Gorleston	1.4	—	18	64	Cloud [illegible]
Clacton	1.2	—	19	66	Cloud [illegible]
Margate	3.0	—	19	66	Cloud [illegible]
S COAST					
Hastings	1.6	—	19	66	Cloud [illegible]
Eastbourne	1.3	—	18	64	Cloud [illegible]
Brighton	1.8	—	18	64	Cloud [illegible]
Bognor	2.8	—	18	64	Cloud [illegible]
Southsea	3.2	—	19	66	Sun [illegible]
Sandown	2.8	—	19	66	Cloud [illegible]
Exmouth	2.3	—	21	70	Cloud [illegible]
Torquay	1.9	—	20	68	Cloud [illegible]
Falmouth	1.3	—	18	64	Cloud [illegible]
W COAST					
Morecambe	0.8	18	16	61	Rain [illegible]
Blackpool	—	12	16	61	Rain [illegible]
Anglesey	0.1	14	16	61	Rain [illegible]
Ilfracombe	2.1	—	18	64	Cloud [illegible]
Newquay	4.7	—	19	66	Sun [illegible]

Overseas selling prices

Australia $2; Austria Sch 30; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B [illegible]; Canada $1.25; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 6; Finland Mk 5; France Fr [illegible]; Germany Dm 2.50; Greece Dr [illegible]; Holland Gl 2.25; Iran Rials [illegible]; IR 0.450; Irish Republic 29p; Italy L 1100; Jordan JD 0.275; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf 30; Madeira Esc [illegible]; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 3.00; Oman OR 0.640; Portugal Esc [illegible]; Qatar Riyal 3.00; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $1.5; Spain Pts 75; Sweden Skr 3.00; Switzerland S.Frs [illegible]; Tunisia Din 0.900; US [illegible]; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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Norfolk leads new radio station drive

By Kenneth Gosling

The first local radio station to be opened by the BBC for eight years, BBC Radio Norfolk, was inaugurated last night. Television cameras were present to relay the opening to BBC Look East viewers.

As the first of a new group of 15 local stations, it is the corporation's twenty-first in what will be eventually a network of 35 reaching 90 per cent of the population of England.

Radio Norfolk's theme is based on the slogan "Your New Neighbour". Mr Michael Chaney, station manager, who was formerly editor of the Today programme on Radio 4, said: "We want our programmes to lean over hedges and harbour walls."

More people were turning to their local stations and away from the main networks, he added. "The lure of the flagship networks is becoming less attractive and we have seen Radio 4 lose something like half its audience. We are backing a winner; we are efficient and we are responsive."

The station is the first to be purpose-built for broadcasting in stereo and has been designed to serve the needs of both rural and city areas.

It has a radio car equipped for live broadcasts and a £10,000 microprocesser to supply stored news and information.

هكذا من الاصل

HOME NEWS

Councils must reduce staff and give significantly lower pay rises next year, Chancellor says

From Christopher Warman
Manchester

Pay rises for local authority staff in the coming year must be "significantly lower" than for this year, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities he also urged councils to reduce their staff more quickly in order to cut their expenditure. At a press conference later, he declined to put a figure on the pay increases that he hopes for and contented himself with repeating that they must be significantly lower than the 13 per cent cash limit allowed by the Government this year.

The Chancellor made it plain that neither he nor Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, would sit back and accept council overspending.

Emphasizing the need to control inflation by reducing public expenditure, Sir Geoffrey told the meeting that the size of the local government sector meant it was of crucial importance to the economy, and could not escape the disciplines applying to central government.

"There is no question then of central government funding any level of pay settlements that might emerge from the machinery for the negotiation of local government pay. It is our responsibility to set a limit on that part of local Government expenditure which we finance through the rate support grant. The cash limit we set on that must be consistent with what the nation and the taxpayer can afford."

Sir Geoffrey said that the various Clegg awards and other comparability settlements had added £1,500m to local authority pay bills, and over the past two years local authorities' costs had risen by as much as 2 per cent more than the general rate of inflation.

"If we are to meet our objectives for the economy as a whole, these trends cannot continue. At a time like this large pay rises in any part of the public sector would be bitterly resented."

Workers in manufacturing and elsewhere face a world recession and were having to take cuts in their real wages in order to preserve their jobs.

Referring to manpower, Sir Geoffrey said that the substantial proportion of the 2 per cent reduction in spending which the Government is asking councils to make next year must come from reductions in staff. During the Government's first year local authority manpower had been reduced by a third of one per cent. "I am hopeful that you will start to shed staff at an accelerating rate."

He also referred to the Government's call for revised budgets for this year. The returns were in and the Government was about to decide their next moves. "I can tell you that unless we are convinced that the planned current expenditure excess will not materialize we will not hesitate to take actions necessary to minimize the risk of any over-spending.

In a wide-ranging speech Sir Geoffrey also criticized local authorities for putting up their rates this year by 27 per cent, whereas at its peak the retail price index never increased by more than 22 per cent. Rising rates were most damaging to local industry.

That criticism of rates for businesses had received support earlier from Professor Christopher Foster, a director of the management consultant firm Coopers and Lybrand Associates. He said that non-domestic rates were a very bad tax because they were a charge on profits and did not vary with them. As a proportion of gross trading profits they had risen from 14.9 per cent in 1962 to an estimated 36.6 per cent in 1981, and at present, non-domestic rates yielded 85 per cent of corporation tax.

Calling for the reform of the financing of local government, Professor Foster suggested that the Government's grant to local authorities should be reduced so that councils could stand on their own feet.

The loss of grant should be made up by levying a local income tax. That would give councils far greater freedom from central government but less freedom from their own electorate.

"When you faced them at the polls you undoubtedly would find them far more interested in your financial stewardship and your efficiency.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

The Duke of Edinburgh taking a four-in-hand through Windsor yesterday at the head of a parade marking the opening of the 1980 World Driving Championships.

Referendum on Welsh TV rejected by minister

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, has rejected a proposal that a referendum or poll should be held on the dispute over the Welsh language television channel.

The Home Secretary told Mr Alan Williams, Opposition spokesman on Welsh Affairs, who made the proposal, that he had considered the matter carefully but he did not think a referendum or poll would be appropriate.

Mr Williams said yesterday: "The Government has clearly slammed this door shut. It has now left itself only two options, either to back down and fulfil the original Tory promise, or to share the responsibility for unleashing mad men of violence in Wales."

In another development, Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, a former Labour Secretary of State for Wales, said that with the support of other Welsh peers he would seek to move an amendment to the Broadcasting Bill when the House of Lords returns on October 6, the day Mr Gwynfor Evans, leader of the Welsh nationalists, is due to start his hunger strike for the all-Welsh television channel.

The amendment, he said, would have the effect, if approved, of turning the Government back to its manifesto proposal to put all Welsh programmes on the channel when it opens in 1982.

Jail for battering man's hands so he fell 40ft to death

Paul Stevens, aged 22, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to eight years jail for what Mr Justice Comyn described as the most wicked killing imaginable.

Mr Stevens, of Havelock Close, White City Estate, London, pleaded guilty to causing the manslaughter of Alan Shellam, aged 35, by throwing him over the fourth-floor balcony of a block of flats and then, when he got hand holds on the coping, battering his hands until he fell more than 40 feet to his death.

The judge said: "A more cruel, callous and prolonged piece of combat it is hard to imagine."

Mr Stevens pleaded guilty yesterday to manslaughter after a jury failed despite a four-hour retirement, on Wednesday to reach a verdict on a charge of either murder or manslaughter.

The judge said he was prepared to deal with the matter on the basis of a plea of guilty to manslaughter.

He accepted Mr Stevens's plea of not guilty to murder, and directed that a formal verdict of not guilty be recorded on that charge.

New team will seek Civil Service cuts

By Peter Hennessy

The Government's drive to reduce the size of the Civil Service will be led by a new team from next month as a result of changes in the upper ranks of the Civil Service Department (CSD).

Mr John Pestell is to replace Mr Clifford Bamfield, who is retiring, as under-secretary responsible for leading Whitehall's attempt to reduce its manpower from the complement of 732,000 officials inherited by the Conservative Government in May, 1979, to 630,000 by April, 1984, which would achieve an estimated saving of £675m.

During Mr Bamfield's tenure as head of the CSD's manpower divisions the total has shrunk by 70,000, leaving Mr Pestell to liquidate a further 70,000 posts if the Prime Minister's target is to be attained.

Mr Pestell is no stranger to the task. He drafted the first of a succession of manpower economy plans for the Callaghan administration in 1975-76 when he led the CSD's cost of central government review team. In recent years he has been under-secretary responsible for Civil Service pay.

A report published by the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service last month was critical of the Government's efforts to reduce Civil Service manpower. MPs complained of a lack of precision.

Senior officials admit privately that at present Whitehall's information systems are insufficiently sophisticated for the wielding of scalpels in cuts exercises.

A couple of imminent developments, however, offer some hope to Mr Pestell and Mr Geoffrey Wollen, who will support him at assistant secretary level in the CSD. The Ministry of Defence, Whitehall's biggest spender and employer, is in the process of introducing a new accountancy system, known as ABC ("Acquisition, Buffer Stocks Consumption") which should enable cuts to be made in the areas best suited to bear them.

More generally, Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer, and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of Government waste, has developed a system for compiling an annual scrutiny of departmental running costs across Whitehall.

Dry rot threat to hall of Pugin fame

From Our Correspondent
Preston

Dry rot is threatening Scarisbrick Hall, near Ormskirk, which was extensively remodelled by the Victorian architect Augustus Pugin, and is recognized as one of his earliest and most important works.

The hall, which houses an independent school, is thought to have been used by Pugin as a model for many of the internal fittings at the Palace of Westminster.

It may cost £460,000 to repair the south wing and the great hall. Lancashire County Council, which is responsible for the important carvings and woodwork in the hall is to inspect the damage.

But Mr Jeffrey Rowbotham, the county planning officer, said yesterday: "The hall itself is deteriorating. It may well be that no one will be able to find the money for its renovation."

Two solicitors ordered to be struck off

Two solicitors accused of unbefitting conduct were ordered by the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal yesterday to be struck off.

Mr Malcolm Tinger, of Chelwood Drive, Leeds, was said to have misapplied clients' money. An investigating accountant had found that there was a liability to five clients of at least £7,857.

It was stated that Mr Tinger's office was closed and he had no intention of returning to practice. He has 14 days in which to appeal.

In a separate case the tribunal made a striking-off order against Mr Graham Stanley Clarke, of Eardley Crescent, Earls Court, London. He had been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court in March last year to 18 months' jail for using a forged lease in connexion with loans. The order was suspended to allow time for him to appeal.

Ten years for Iraqi who had TNT in shaving cream

Hassan al Joumayly, aged 28, an Iraqi student, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to 10 years' gaol for attempting to smuggle Russian TNT into Britain hidden in tubes of shaving cream.

The jury was told by Mr Nicholas Purnell, for the prosecution, that if detonators were inserted into the three tubes of shaving cream, which Joumayly had in his luggage on arrival in Britain from Iraq and which each contained three ounces of TNT, they became lethal hand grenades.

Judge Miskin, QC, the recorder, said: "I have no doubt you are an idealist; so almost every terrorist, and country is going to come to be protected as best as judges can protect it from those who try to abuse our hospitality in this way."

The jury unanimously convicted Mr Joumayly of possessing the TNT with intent to endanger life in Britain or to enable other persons to endanger life.

A second charge, alleging that Mr Joumayly possessed TNT and gave rise to reasonable suspicion that he had the substance for an unlawful object, was ordered to be left on the file. Mr Joumayly pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Mr Purnell said that Mr Joumayly had an MA degree from Leeds University and was studying in Britain. He was a "passionate" supporter of the Shia Muslim sect, led in Iran by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Couple caused girl's death

A couple who were said to have caused the death of a girl of two by depriving her of food for two days, were yesterday sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court to jail.

Nicolos Carlezra, aged 38, a knife thrower, was jailed for three years, and Lesley Gray, aged 24, with whom he was living, was sentenced to 18 months. Both were convicted of the manslaughter of Mrs Delaney's daughter, Marie.

They were also found guilty of cruelty towards the girl, but not guilty of treating her sister, Louise, aged four, with cruelty.

The prosecution said Mr Carlezra, of Oaklands Road, Wolverhampton, imposed a water ban on the girl to try to stop her wetting the bed.

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HOME NEWS

Man to face football affray charge today

The police seeking the killer of Craig French, aged 17, said last night that a Nottingham man would appear in court in Middlesbrough today, charged with making an affray.

Mr French, of Redworth Road, Billingham, Cleveland, died from head injuries he suffered as he was leaving the First Division match between Middlesbrough and Nottingham Forest on Saturday.

Police chief's reply: Mr George Terry, Chief Constable of Sussex and the newly-elected president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, blames big money in football fo rhooliganism. In a letter to *The Times* today, he replies to criticism of police methods at matches by Mr H. E. McGee, chairman of Sheffield Wednesday.

"In no way can football clubs and supporters' organizations shed their responsibility and resort to blaming the police for their own shortcomings," he says.

In a letter to *The Times* on Monday, Mr McGee said that people involved in football were concerned about the policy of "herding together visiting supporters into a small confine of the stadium

Barred from stadiums: The magistrates at Horseferry Road, London, yesterday barred Steven Walker, aged 20, of Barking, Essex, from visiting any football ground as a condition of bail. He was remanded until October 9. Three West Ham fellow-supporters were fined a total of £200

Letters, page 13

Explosion kills woman: Firemen working on the roof of a block of old people's flats damaged by an explosion yesterday. Mrs Mary Dootson, aged 58, was killed and seven people were injured in the blast, which demolished her flat in Paderborn Court, Moor Lane, Bolton. The police said it was miraculous that more people had not been injured. It was thought that the explosion might have been caused by gas appliances. Firemen from the Moor Lane fire station 200 yards away ran to the council-owned burning flat because the station's appliances were at a road accident.

As 27th patient recovers, team leader tells why operations were resumed

Heart transplants back in favour, surgeon says

By Our Medical Correspondent

Public attitudes to heart transplants have shown a recent "gratifying change" and the initiative for donation of a heart now usually comes from relatives, Mr Terence English, consultant surgeon at Papworth Hospital, near Cambridge, says *in an article today in the British Medical Journal.*

Mr English says he and his colleagues at Cambridge were often asked why they had started to transplant hearts after the operation seemed to have fallen into disfavour. He *concedes* that after Professor Christiaan Barnard's pioneering operations in 1967, surgeons throughout the world showed "misplaced enthusiasm" by embarking on heart transplantation without a proper understanding of the complex issues.

Publicity given at that time to some of the personalities and events surrounding the operations had an adverse effect on the public and the medical profession, and by the beginning of 1978 only five units in the world were still transplanting hearts.

The Cambridge team decided *to enter the field at that time* for three reasons. First, the results from the Stanford Medical Centre in California provided convincing evidence that heart transplantation was effective for patients dying from heart disease.

Secondly, the change in public and medical attitudes to brain death had made the process of heart donation much simpler. Thirdly, advances in preserving the heart between its removal and the transplant operation had increased the *number of potential donors.*

At Cambridge, patients were selected for transplantation after assessment in the hospital for several days. Between January, 1979, and July, 1980, 164 patients had been referred for assessment and 54 were admitted for evaluation. Twenty-three were accepted for heart *transplantation but six had* died while awaiting the operation; 12 had had transplant operations.

All had severe heart disease and had little chance of surviving untreated for more than six to 12 months. The surgeons *had set age limits of 15 and 50.*

Most of the donors had irreversible brain damage from accidents or strokes, and their ages ranged from 16 to 35. The diagnosis of brain death had been made by doctors entirely independent of the transplant team. *Once the hearts were removed they were placed in a* special preserving solution at 2°C for transport to Cambridge, usually by air and road. The delay between removal of the heart and the transplant operation averaged two and a half hours.

Seven of the *12 patients* treated up until July, 1980, are still alive, Mr English says, and "it has been gratifying to see how critically ill patients can be transformed sometimes within a matter of days".

The number of patients who *might possibly benefit from* heart transplantation is, he says, difficult to estimate; but even if only one in every 50 patients younger than 50 years about to die from heart disease proved suitable, that would be a very large number.

The main constraints on the development of heart transplantation were limited funds and the supply of donor organs. Costs could be reduced if better drugs could be found to combat rejection, shortening the hospital stay and reducing *the risk of complications.*

Britain's twenty-seventh heart transplant patient, Mr Gordon MacDonald, aged 41, from Nairn, was fully conscious yesterday and breathing without a ventilator. Papworth Hospital, near Cambridge, where the five-hour operation took place on Wednesday said: "His immediate post-operative condition is satisfactory and the new heart is working well"

Union criticizes smallpox evidence

By Arthur Osman

Court evidence about the 1978 Birmingham smallpox outbreak appeared to have been accepted because the witnesses were eminent, not because it was valid, Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association *of Scientific, Technical* and Managerial Staffs, claimed yesterday.

He said that the action of Birmingham magistrates last November in *dismissing* a prosecution by the Health and Safety Executive of Birmingham University, where the outbreak occurred, was "perverse". The union is now handling legal claims on behalf of the relatives of two people who died.

A report published by the union in London yesterday criticized several witnesses, said to be world experts on smallpox. "Expertise in one field of science does not necessarily imply expertise in any other. Being a world expert on smallpox *does not imply any special* knowledge of aerobiology."

It particularly mentioned Professor Kevin McCarthy, head of the medical microbiology department at Liverpool University. During evidence to the court he had carried out an experiment with a harmless substance to demonstrate a point. The union report said it showed little except that "he is a *reasonably competent* technician, but really does not understand the hazard".

A government inquiry, headed by Professor Reginald Shooter, *head of medical microbiology* at London University and dean of the Medical College at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, came to the conclusion that the virus had been airborne and escaped from the laboratory where it was held *through* a duct. Birmingham University claimed the Shooter report contained 19 errors.

Mrs Janet Parker, a photographer who worked in the department above the laboratory was infected and died. Professor Henry Bedson, head of *the laboratory*, later killed himself.

On Monday Dr W. J. Brown, the coroner at Solihull, West Midlands, where Mrs Parker died in an isolation hospital, will conclude the inquest on her which was opened two years ago. He has said he does not intend to make it a retrial of last November's court case.

The union said yesterday that it had written to the coroner saying that the death of Mrs Parker and her father had *revealed* a disturbing state of affairs at Birmingham University. Several laboratories *throughout the world dealing* with dangerous pathogens has been closed because of the incident. All smallpox virus in Britain is now held at Porton Down, Wiltshire.

The union, in addition to claiming substantial damages *for Mrs Parker's husband*, said yesterday it was also acting for her mother after the death of her father, Mr Frederick Whitcombe. It was thought he had died from a heart attack, but Mr Jenkins revealed that the death certificate had *included* the words "symptoms of suspected smallpox".

The university's insurers *have admitted liability in* respect of Mrs Parker's claim. But that had been done, it was said, to avoid entering complex and expensive litigation with its employees or their relatives. The university had never admitted there was a defect in the smallpox laboratory.

In brief

Farewell to the sergeant-major

Mr Raymond Huggins, who retired five months ago after being academy sergeant-major at Sandhurst, yesterday received *a five-piece Georgian silver* tea service on an inscribed tray as a farewell gift.

After an informal ceremony at the Ministry of Defence, he said of his working relationship with the cadets: "I told them: 'You will call me sir. I will call *you sir. The only difference is* that you will mean it'."

Men charged after Notting Hill incident

Roy Bankena, aged 20, a labourer, of London Road, *Wembley, and Daniel Latty*, aged 25, a plasterer, of Marion Way, Harlesden, both London, were charged yesterday with a total of five offences including obstruction and assault on the police at an incident in Notting Hill, London. They are to appear at Marylebone Magistrates' Court on October 3.

110th birthday

Mrs Alice Empleton, who celebrates her 110th birthday tomorrow with a family party at her home in Sawston, Cam*bridgeshire, hopes that she* qualifies for the *Guinness Book of Records* as Britain's oldest woman.

Beer prices to rise

Courage, the brewers, are to increase beer prices from *between 2p and 4p a pint and* Scottish and Newcastle Breweries are putting up to 3p on a *pint. And Coope announced price* rises earlier this week.

Full steam ahead

The steam-operated Severn *Valley railway in Shropshire* has broken last year's passenger figures of 161,000 and is heading for a record of more than 180,000, Mr Michael Draper, general manager, said yesterday.

Bank raider's blunder

An armed bank raider who hijacked a taxi was disarmed and arrested within minutes in Hull yesterday when the taxi driver pulled up alongside a policeman.

Tougher shoe tests

Most new lines of shoes are to be tested before going on sale in a move to strengthen the code of practice operated by the Footwear Distributors' Association.

More Scouts about

The Scout Association's 1980 census shows membership has increased to 641,281 compared with 638,078 last year.

Council allocations for loft insulation exhausted

By John Young
Planning Reporter

After a sustained campaign to persuade people to save energy by insulating the lofts of their houses, the Government was forced to admit yesterday that many applicants will be unable to obtain grants. The reason is that, less than *halfway through the financial* year, several councils have exhausted their allocations.

The irony is compounded by this year's total allocation being halved to £12.5m after only £14m of the £25m set aside last year was spent. Moreover, *in an attempt to popu*larize the scheme, the grant limit was increased only two weeks ago from £50 to £65.

According to the latest issue *of the magazine Building*, published today, six councils, Macclesfield, Selby, Stockton, Sefton, West Norfolk and Wandsworth, have used their entire allocations. Ten others Fenland, Cleethorpes, York, Dur*ham, Bradford, Harrogate*, Waveney, Babergh, Knowsley and Liverpool, are putting applicants on waiting lists.

"To spend thousands of millions of pounds on building and exploiting new sources of expensive energy, while promoting penny-pinching policies which result in that expensive energy going literally through the roof, is not good housekeeping," the magazine comments.

The Department of the Environment said yesterday that the total allocation was split between councils roughly according to their housing stock.

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Teacher threat to discipline, tribunal told

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

A nursery school mistress who refused to obey her headmaster and continue teaching was *undermining discipline, it was* claimed at an industrial tribunal in Nottingham yesterday.

Mr Cyril Cooper, chairman of an education disciplinary committee, was defending Nottingham County Council's decision to dismiss Mrs Eileen Crosbie, now aged 37, the teacher at the centre of a dispute over nursery class sizes.

*Mrs Crosbie is claiming un*fair dismissal. She was dismissed on April 22 last for breach of contract after she refused to carry out the instructions of Mr Bernard Baines, headmaster of the Robert Mellors primary school at Arnold, Nottingham.

Mr David Spicer, for the county council, said they had imposed government ordered staff cuts in local nurseries. Mrs *Crosbie's nursery unit of 40* under-fives was reduced to one teacher and one nurse.

The ratio was one adult to 20 children, but Mrs Crosbie maintained that government advice in 1973 recommended a maximum of only 13 nursery children to one teacher. She claimed there was a safety hazard to the children.

The hearing continues today.

LIBERAL ASSEMBLY/BLACKPOOL

Delegates stand by the Nato commitment as non-nuclear strategy is voted out

Reports by Sara Bonner, Robert Morgan and Gordon Wellman of our Parliamentary Staff

The Liberal Party must continue to suport Nato and Western collective security, Mr Stephen Ross, MP for the Isle of Wight and parliamentary spokesman on defence, said yesterday when he opened the defence debate at the Liberal Assembly.

The assembly, in its main motion, *reaffirmed its total* opposition to an independent British strategic nuclear deterrent and the purchase *of Trident missiles.*

Before the delegates were three options: A called for immediate unilateral disarmament with the removal of all nuclear weapons based in Britain; B committed the party to continue to support Nato and said that general disarmament could be achieved only in stages; C called for the setting up of a non-nuclear European defence force and the withdrawal of non-European forces from member territories.

Option A, calling for nuclear *and eventually total disarmament*, was rejected on a show of hands. Option B was then preferred to *option C by 533 votes to 425*, leaving the party still committed to the support of Nato.

Mr Ross said the Liberal tradition had always rested on the twin goals of peace and security. *He acknowledged that there had* always been a strong body of pacifist opinion within the party. He admired the pacifists' *strength* of conviction but pointed out that as a party Liberals had never embraced those views, abandoning our security or our international obligations to others.

It had long been the party's policy to reject the concept of an independent nuclear deterrent. The cost of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Trident programme would be at least £5,000m for a mere four submarines.

"It will strain our other spending programmes and jeopardize conventional defence spending upon which there is at this very moment a total moratorium", he said. "It is nonsensical, misdirected, and a further incitement to nuclear proliferation".

Mr Viv Bingham, president-elect of the party, moving option A, said it was a commitment not only to worldwide disarmament but also an initiative taken by Britain with courage and vision. Option A was in line with the party's philosophy and political programme as expressed in the constitution. The case for option A, *for world disarmament, for an* effective United Nations and increased world aid, was historically and logically a *Liberal case.*

Questioning whether nuclear balance prevented war, he pointed out that there had been many wars since 1945. He asked: "What guarantee is there that the predictions of self-interested nuclear experts will be any more sound in 1980 than those of their predecessors who have claimed over the centuries that the invention of gunpowder, of the Gatling gun, the dreadnought, of the heavy bomber would end the possibility of war?"

He would say to the "gang of *three*": "*If there is a Liberal* commitment to a real British initiative on world disarmament, *you generally wear a cardinal's* nuclear Nato, and if that is what keeps you from joining us, it is *your loss, dear Shirley, Bill, and* David, not ours."

Mr Roger Sibley, chairman of the Liberal Party defence panel, moving option B, emphasized that what the assembly decided would have a bearing on the prospects for peace in the world and on the credibility and future of the party.

Option B reaffirmed support for Nato and multilateral disarmament as the most effective defence policy for peace. It was the best way of guaranteeing world security and progressive disarmament under effective international control. "As Europeans, we want our homeland and political institutions to remain free from totalitarian domination because a free Europe is vital for the peace of the world. For over 30 years our defence policy has been firmly based on the Nato alliance".

Nato was entirely defensive, Mr Sibley said. Its policies were based on the twin pillars of deterrence and détente. To be credible in its deterrent policy, Nato could not abandon the nuclear weapons at its disposal, both theatre and strategic.

Mr Alan Sherwell, Wood Green, last year's chairman of the National League of Young Liberals, speaking for option C, *said disarmament was imperative to survival, but it could be achieved only progressively. Options B and* C agreed on that. But option B offered nothing to aid the process *of détente. It differed only* more efficient armies more equitably *paid for. It was sterile think*ing, fossilized in a glacier of 30 years of cold war.

Britain must have political control over the armed forces in its own territories. That could not be achieved on a national basis, but it could and must be done on a Europe-wide basis, with an integrated political need and an integrated military force.

Such a move would not prevent an alliance of equals with the United States or anyone else, but it would give Britain the freedom and security of knowing that its defence policy was in its own hands. The present level of United States support could not be guaranteed even another 10 years, and it would be madness to base a defence strategy on it.

Option C, with or without the "nuclear-free" clause was the only option for a cruise missile-free defence force. Liberals must develop a strategy which encouraged détente and *which* was flexible enough to reduce the risks involved. Option A was opting out, and did nothing to encourage détente or to safeguard Britain. Option B was rigid and without hope. *Option C was flexible*, with no time scale. It risked little, but promised much. It could be accelerated, decelerated, and even reversed.

Mr Stephen Dawe, political vice-chairman of the Young Liberals, supporting option A, said Britain's membership of Nato, where defence *expenditure* was to rise by 3 per cent a year over the next few years, contributed to the international arms race and created tension. In the absence of a willingness to make real arms reductions, Liberals must take unilateral action to help to increase the strength of the non-aligned nations.

Lord Mackie of Benshie said option B was the only one that could logically put Britain in a position where it could work towards disarmament. No one who lived through the Second World War could believe that taking on disarmament unilaterally could help the *cause of peace*. The fact that nations had been participating in the Salt talks was an immense step forward. Unless there was something to bargain with, no bargain was possible. A firm, *fair, and determined stance had* always paid off.

Mr Stephen Atack, member of *the defence panel and prospective* parliamentary candidate for Bath, speaking for *option A*, said the world was gripped with war fever, and the spread of nuclear *weapons was out of control.* Option A was a commitment to general and complete disarma*ment under international control.* There was no alternative to disarmament. "Let our defence policy be guided by two Liberal principles," he said. "Let our magnanimity be our defence and our generosity be our deterrent."

Mrs Ruth Addison, former national chairman of the Young Liberals, said the difficulty in war was that leaders were better protected than the ordinary people. Mrs Margaret Thatcher would be safe in her bunker but where she (Mrs Addison) lived she would be downwind of the industrial targets of the north of England. Those Liberals likely to survive a nuclear war would be MPs and councillors in their bunkers and they could take a more detached view than those likely to be vapourized. She did not trust Mrs Thatcher with the power of life and death over her children. She supported option A.

Mr David Penhaligon, MP for Truro, supporting option B, said that if there was merely a Nato nuclear European force the only risk the Russians would face was their tanks rolled across the Continent from Moscow would be that perhaps the United States would fire a nuclear weapon. He was not prepared to risk Europe's children *and towns*, its people and its democracy. If Britain was prepared to defend its freedom would never be called upon to do so.

Lord Beaumont of Whitley *supporting option C*, said that a European force should have nuclear element. The proposal set up a wholly European defence force was not anti-American. was merely saying to the Americans that Europe could relieve of the responsibilities and that was deeply grateful for what had done.

Mr Alan Beith, MP for Berwick upon Tweed, said liberalism was about freedom and freedom had to be defended. There were no Liberals in the Kremlin. There was no one there arguing that Russia's global strategy should be governed by a desire to enhance human rights and strengthen human freedoms. It was no part of liberalism to be soft-headed about freedom and they should not surrender because they were not prepared to resist those who would take it from them.

Geoffrey Smith, page

Leading article and letters, page

Abolition of land tax demanded

Delegates agreed by an overwhelming majority a motion containing a proposal for the abolition of capital transfer tax and capital gains tax on all land, and the progressive introduction of annual taxation on the unimproved value of all land.

Mr Stanley Blow, chairman of the party's agriculture panel, moving the motion, also said that there should be more family farms and more farms available for letting. He said he was concerned about the high cost of farmland: the cost did not reflect what could be earned from it. Land was being bought as a hedge against inflation.

He wanted finance to be made available to young farmers to obtain smallholdings, traditionally the first rung on the farming ladder, and a moratorium on the sale of smallholdings by county councils. There should be, he said, a family farm finance scheme

Mr Philip Beckerlegge, Cirencester and Tewkesbury, expressed concern about the increase in land-buying by financial institutions. It was estimated, he said, that by the end of the century a quarter of all agricultural land would be owned by institutions which were looking for secure capital growth.

Mr Tony Rogers, *Totnes*, said that land speculators and City groups were buying up agricul*tural land with the sole purpose* of making a profit.

Mr Dane Clouston, Mid-Oxon, opposed the proposal for the abolition of capital transfer tax. He said that all inherited gains should be taxed. Inheritance of property was at the root of all unfairness, injustice, and class divisions.

Mr Geraint Howells, MP for Cardigan and party spokesman on agriculture, urging support of the motion, said they should offer encouragement to the farming community and in particular to new entrants. More land was being lost to industry and road development. About 12 per cent of farming land had been lost since the late 1950s.

"We have to turn to the hills *and the marginal land for more* food if we are to survive", he said. "Productivity of this land could increase tenfold if given proper attention."

Photograph by Brian

Some of the badges on sale to delegates at the Liberal Assembly.

Journalists are accused in radical group bulletin

From a Staff Reporter

A controversy broke out last *night at the Liberal assembly over* a document circulated to delegates as they left the hall after the end of the defence debate.

The document, published by the Radical Bulletin Group, attacked Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Stephen Ross, the party's defence spokesman. It also accused journalists at the assembly of over-exaggerating the importance of the centre party issue.

The document was to have appeared as an insert in the daily *Assembly Gazette* yesterday, but it was cut out after complaints.

Entitled *Smash the Centre Party*, the bulletin statement began: "According to the gaggle of drunken hacks and media mobsters that pose as the national press, *the* issue at the Liberal *assembly is the centre party. This* red herring was foisted on unwilling delegates by a shadowy organization called Arena aided and abetted by a leader who is so lacking in confidence that he has to prattle on about pacts and deals with anyone and everyone at every available opportunity."

At the end of yesterday's defence debate, Mrs Clare Brooks, the Liberal candidate for Skipton, raised the distribution of what she called "this revolting and loathsome document" as a point of order. Lord Evans of Claughton, who chaired the defence debate, said that the matter would be taken up by the steering committee. A ruling is expected today.

Heathrow users blamed for oil pollution

A protest over the state of West Twickenham, polluted by oil from aircraft at Heathrow airport, London, enlivened a debate on the pollution of coastal waters and beaches which arose on a resolution moved by Mr Barrie Skelcher, prospective parliamentary candidate for Lowestoft. The resolution was passed.

Mr Skelcher pointed out that the Eleni V oil tanker disaster cost £3m to clean up but not a single penny in compensation had been paid. Oil spillages were getting worse. He urged that only ships of high standards in safety in training should be allowed to use British ports and territorial waters.

Mr John Waller, prospective parliamentary candidate for Twickenham, referred to pol in his area and said it was c *by people who had no idea* were causing it: those who Heathrow airport. Oil from *aircraft was washed into* river Crane and polluted b places that people had use years.

The resolution called immediate steps to cut o *other marine pollution* a ensure that the cost of pol should not be met by the *public.*

On a vote, the delegates out a proposal in the res that oil companies using ports should be prohibited chartering ships sailing flags of convenience.

A nice day's debating for the nice people

From Ian Bradley

The Liberals do not like being called members of the nice people's party. They are worried that it suggests they are not real politicians with their eyes on the seat of power.

It is hard, however, to avoid the epithet when reporting this week's proceedings at Blackpool. Who else but Liberals would adorn their cars with the sticker "Have You Hugged Your Child Today?"

The same gentle atmosphere pervades the stalls outside the conference hall. As well as displaying the usual piles of literature and propaganda (why, incidentally, do those who preach most fervently the values of ecology and conservation use so much paper?), they offer such delights as soft toys, sticks of rock, bags of lavender, and tea towels.

Yorkshire Liberals are selling The Brontë Shortcake, Pomfret cakes, and Yorkshire Liberal fudge and clogs. The Northern Liberal Party is even selling "Liberal honesty" at 18p a bunch.

Niceness was certainly the order of the day in yesterday's proceedings at the assembly. The Liberals successively passed motions that were kind to the mentally ill, the handicapped, and to farmers.

The debate on increased opportunities in farming was enlivened by the intervention of a young man from east London whose appearance and manner suggested that he might have wandered in from a less genteel gathering.

Disarmingly admitting that "there isn't much agriculture in Stepney and Poplar", he spoke of the forthcoming revolution, although even he was sufficiently influenced by the prevailing mood to concede that the revolution could not be expected to happen overnight.

Liberals are even nice to each other when they disagree profoundly over important matters of policy.

Their method of dealing divisive issue is simply to p a motion with as many opti it as there are differences the party. This the defence yesterday afternoon involve options: one calling for un disarmament, the second re ing commitment to Nato, a third providing for a new pean defence force.

As a result, the lapels o *gates were positively sp* throughout the day with carrying such messages as for "option B", "To hel Option A", "Vote opti falling that A", and bust".

هكذا من الاصل

WEST EUROPE

Premier accused of breaking election law

Lisbon, Sept 11.—The National Electoral Commission has charged Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Portuguese Prime Minister, with a breach of electoral law, for which he could face a two-year prison sentence if found guilty.

The commission decided yesterday that the Prime Minister used an official television broadcast last month for electoral ends, and recommended the state prosecutor to bring criminal proceedings against him.

The commission is a committee of party and government representatives responsible for supervising the October 5 general elections.

In his broadcast on August 14, Dr Sá Carneiro read a statement, approved by the Cabinet, denying Communist accusations that he owes £250,000 to the nationalized banking system.

A left-wing majority on the National Electoral Commission yesterday approved a Communist motion calling for the Prime Minister to be put on trial over the broadcast.

The ruling right-wing Democratic Alliance said today that it in turn was instigating criminal proceedings against the Communist Party for slander. The Prime Minister is to address the nation on television tomorrow night after his return from a visit to Dublin.

In another electoral squabble, Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho today protested over the Government's refusal to overturn two court decisions banning his extreme left-wing party from contesting the general elections in half the country.

He described as absurd a legal situation in which two regional appeal courts accepted his lists of parliamentary candidates delivered a day late and two refused. Major Otelo is a candidate in next December's presidential election.—Reuter.

Herr Strauss accepting a piglet as a good-luck present when his Christian Democratic allies gave him a monster birthday party in Bonn yesterday.

Political allies fête Herr Strauss with bonhomie but scant affection

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 11

They laid on wine and music, flowers and presents, speeches and VIPs. But despite all their efforts to be cordial, the true feelings among the Opposition rose perilously close to the surface as the Christian Democrats wished Herr Franz Josef Strauss a happy birthday through what seemed like slightly clenched teeth.

The Germans make a big fuss about any birthday; and those of round numbers like 50, 60 and 65 call for celebrations and the kind of eulogies from friends that most Britons get only at their funerals.

But when one is the Prime Minister of Bavaria, leader of the Christian Social Union, and Chancellor-candidate in the midst of an election campaign, sixty-fifth birthday celebrations go on for a whole week.

Herr Strauss' birthday began with a serenade by a Bundeswehr band and a rifle salute from knee-breeched Alpine huntsmen in Munich last Saturday. The receptions, tributes, handshakes, gifts and toasts will culminate with a big party gathering next Saturday.

But one occasion Herr Strauss will want to forget quickly was the effort by the Christian Democratic Union, the sisterparty, in Bonn today.

The cream of Bonn's political, diplomatic, governmental and journalist circles were crammed shoulder to shoulder in the stifling hall of the CDU party headquarters, while at one end of the room an invisible Herr Helmut Kohl, the CDU chairman, droned out a speech in praise of Herr Strauss which lacked conviction.

Herr Kohl, who had been ruthlessly ousted by Herr Strauss as Chancellor-candidate and who could well replace him after the expected election defeat, noted that at Herr Strauss's age such an election campaign was a considerable physical and mental strain. Herr Kohl is only 50.

In his rich, rolling Bavarian tones an equally invisible Herr Strauss thanked Herr Kohl for his tribute "I know it must have been difficult for him", he remarked.

Tenerife air disaster claims may cost millions

By Frances Gibb

Relatives of 56 of the passengers killed in the Boeing 727 crash at Tenerife in April are to pursue claims for compensation which could run into several million pounds.

Depending on the findings in the official report, which the Spanish authorities have not yet published, the relatives will pursue claims through the British courts either against Dan-Air, the carriers, or the Spanish Government, or both.

No blame has been officially attributed for the crash, which occurred when the aircraft took a wrong turning before landing and plunged into a mountainside, killing all 146 passengers and crew. But lawyers for the relatives are determined that the families should not have to rely for compensation on the meagre limits afforded by the Warsaw Convention.

Mr Neville Whittle, a solicitor who is acting as agent for 30 other firms of lawyers representing the relative, said yesterday: "Whatever the report eventually says, our clients will definitely be pursuing claims, because there is no doubt that negligence was involved somewhere".

Under the convention, which dates from 1941, claims for compensation involving British airlines are restricted to about £25,000 for each victim. But it is widely accepted that that sum, computed in 1978, has been severely eroded by inflation.

A new limit of £56,000 has been proposed.

Mr Whittle said: "The convention, which has been described as a 'disgraceful shambles', affords relatives what can only be called paltry amounts".

Several of the claims might run into six figures, he said. "Under existing limits, the relatives of a man earning £25,000 a year, with a wife and family, will get only the equivalent of one year's salary."

Mr George Yeaman, head of public relations at Dan-Air, said yesterday: "We cannot discuss individual insurance cases, and we are still awaiting the report

Army's big Nato exercise gets under way

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Some 23 military convoys will rumble through the dark towards Britain's ports and airfields tonight to begin the most important phase of Crusader 80, the Army's most imposing Nato exercise for 30 years.

They will carry the first of 18,000 members of the Territorial Army who are on their way this weekend to reinforce the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR). The objective is to test how quickly and efficiently Britain can reinforce BAOR's 1st British Corps in a crisis, and how well part-time reserves drafted so suddenly across the Channel might perform in battle.

Spearpoint, the final battle phase of Crusader 80 will start towards the middle of next week by which time about 30,000 troops and 12,500 vehicles, the equivalent of more than two divisions, will have reinforced BAOR.

Crusader 80 is one of 25 exercises of the annual Autumn Forge series held by Nato.

Attacks dismay French apple men

From Robin Young
Moissac, Tarn-et-Garonne
Sept 11

French apple growers are shocked and dismayed at the reaction in Britain against their exports. The telexed market reports received by French marketing cooperatives spoke yesterday of "a very morose atmosphere" and "demand much enfeebled by the virulent campaign against French apples."

French exports to Britain, mainly of Golden Delicious, have exceeded British production in the past three years and represent four fifths of all dessert apples consumed there. Britain remains easily the most important customer for French exports, though France is opening new markets in the Middle and Far East as well as in Europe and America.

M Charles Calléja, president of the apple section of the French producer organization, showing British journalists round his own orchard on the banks of the Tarn outside Toulouse, claimed that French growers were being misrepresented and maligned in the British press.

"We sell our apples where we can get the best price. For our smaller green apples the two markets are Britain and Scandinavia. It is only the price which decides whether the lorries go to London, Oslo or Copenhagen."

M Calléja pointed out that British demand for apples far outstrips local supply, and that Britons still eat only 10 kilograms of apples per head a year, while the French average 17 and the Germans 21.

"All experts agree that British standards of life will improve in the 1980s, which means they will eat more apples. There should be room for everyone."

The French have also produced figures to show that wholesale prices in Britain are consistently higher for French apples than for the cheapest British varieties. British retailers accept lower margins on French apples, they claim, because they are easier to sell and can be consistently supplied in the large quantities which supermarkets require.

"If I were president of the British apple growers", M Calléja said, "I would be encouraging my members to renew their orchards, improve their marketing, and if necessary to lobby the British Government to provide the means by which we could catch up with our competitors.

"Political declarations in the press do not fill people's stomachs or pockets. What matters is the technique and the production."

French see the sunnier side of Mrs Thatcher

By Our Political Reporter

French television viewers saw Mrs Margaret Thatcher in different mood last night from her last appearance, when her abrasiveness in putting forward Britain's point of view on contributions was too much for some Gallic tastes.

She talked last night about partnership and common interests in an interview on the weekly current affairs programme *L'Evenement*. At the end she complained that her interviewers had emphasized differences. "Britain and France have been through too much together for that", she said. "I will not allow you to quarrel with me."

The common agricultural policy would have to be looked at because it was ridiculous to spend 75 per cent of the income of the Community on agricultural policy and a lot of it on surpluses, she said.

"We shall have to get the budget arrangement right, but more and more we must pull and keep together as democracies. This has always been the thing that has motivated Britain's entrance into Europe."

Beyond the Iron Curtain nations were, not necessarily voluntary, grouped together. "If we free Europeans cannot group together and work together voluntarily, then it augurs ill for the future of democracy."

Mrs Thatcher agreed to the television interview as a preparation for her visit to France at the end of next week, and she was free in her compliments about France's economic and industrial performance.

Discussing the problems facing Britain, Mrs Thatcher said that the world was facing a recession, but Britain had difficulties on top of that. There was a tendency to resist change in Britain and to use subsidies as substitutes for change.

Questioned about the East-West crisis and the chances for success at the European Security Conference in Madrid, the Prime Minister said that danger was always present unless the West looked to its defences. The Soviet Union was expansionist and increasing its expenditure on defence.

How Jesus would vote in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 11

No one but a confirmed Christian Democrat, or a perverse agnostic, could ever suppose that Christ himself would give his vote to Christian Democracy. But now Signor Giulio Andreotti, the closest of the Christian Democrats to Church affairs, has come out with the statement that Christ might just vote for Italy's eternally governing party if only "as the lesser evil".

If Jesus were given the vote in his own country he would probably found a party of his own, according to Signor Andreotti, "a movement of Palestinians, something of that kind". He certainly would not tear up his electoral certificate and abstain from voting.

"It was he who said to render unto Caesar that which was Caesar's. He was a prophet, yes, but also a realist. From that one gathers, there was respect in him for civil institutions. He even said that those who govern should be respected."

The former Prime Minister undoubtedly has the most intimate relationship with the Vatican of any European statesman. Catholicism entered into his bones as part of the heritance of Rome where he was born and bred.

He was answering questions put to him in an interview published by the periodical *Jesus*. Both the main interview and the leading article are given over to this problem of how to be Christian in the reality of modern Italian society.

Signor Andreotti himself admits that he often tries to make an accounting of the three decades of Christian Democratic rule. "I arrive at the conclusion of a certain feeling of defeat. We have not succeeded in creating a more just society, with less unevenness among its citizens." He adds, however, that not all the fault rests with the Christian Democrats.

Asked what he prays for at the daily Mass he normally attends, he said: "I ask that I do not commit errors that are too great in my work and my behaviour. Then I ask that what we do does not make the work of the Church more difficult."

When he was reminded of the frequent occasions on which he has been photographed on his knees as he took communion, he said that the Church should impose a much more severe discipline on photographers. He added: "For my own part, during party congresses, I give up going to Mass each day to avoid suspicions of hypocrisy".

The leading article accompanying the interview is considerably more sceptical about the usefulness of a party which calls itself Christian. It could no longer be said that the Christian Democratic vote is the vote of practising Catholics. There are more Christian Democratic voters than practising Catholics, a ratio of about 40 per cent of voters to between 30 and 35 per cent who go to Mass on Sundays.

In a recent survey referred to in the leading article the question was put to Christian Democratic activists: "Do you believe that the party should take into account the directives of the Pope and of the bishops, or at least seek inspiration in Christian principles?" well under a quarter thought that it should.

The article adds the estimate that over 70 per cent of members of the Christian Democratic party do not belong to any Roman Catholic associations.

The point of the article is to raise the issue of whether a party largely in the hands of non-practising Catholics should continue to call itself Christian and include the sign of the Cross on the party emblem. Signor Andreotti still places great importance on the Christian epithet.

Tories insist on single site for Euro Parliament

By David Wood
European Political Editor

Making plans in London yesterday for next week's plenary session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, British Conservative MEPs took a strong line on the importance of settling a single site for all meetings.

It was agreed that tactically there must be wide agreement between all groups in the European Parliament, and that the choice should be a site that the Council of Ministers and the national governments would not want to veto.

In principle, British Conservatives want the single site to be well established before the present Parliament's mandate runs out in 1984.

Plans were also laid for two parliamentary campaigns by the European Democratic group—a draft resolution giving support to the Polish workers, and amendment of a Commission proposal that would impose new restrictions on Lloyd's and other British insurers by making them responsible for "proportionality" payments where there is proved non-disclosure of crucial facts by policy-holders.

British ship paralyses French port

Dieppe, Sept 11.—Commercial traffic in this French port was paralysed today after the British dredging vessel Sand Weaver collided with a bridge during last night.

The ship foundered in the outer harbour after the collision. Bad weather was blamed for the accident.

Cross-channel car ferry services were not affected by the dredger, which was grounded about 40 yards from the car ferry terminal.

Access to the commercial docks was impossible. Two cross-Manche boats were rerouted to Le Havre and Rouen, while three other vessels ready to get under way were trapped at the dock.—Agence France-Presse.

Security conference scales its first hurdle

Madrid, Sept 11.—The European Security Conference scaled its first procedural hurdle today but still faces a possible East-West fight over ground rules for debates.

Neutral and non-aligned diplomats said they were ready if necessary to intervene in the hope of averting another procedural clash at the preparatory stage of the 35-state conference.

But they said they were holding back temporarily while waiting for Eastern and Western positions to clarify over an agenda and timetable for a full-scale political debate. This will start on November 11, when the conference begins its real business.

Officials representing 32 European governments, the United States, Canada and the Vatican are framing rules for the debate, which will range over all issues affecting East-West détente, including human rights and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Western diplomats said they were finding it difficult to guage Soviet intentions at the second all-European review since the first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at Helsinki five years ago.

The Soviet Union and its six eastern block allies were expected to press for a debating framework that would effectively limit discussion on human rights and other sensitive issues. But this hurdle may not be faced until next week when the conference begins detailed discussion on a timetable for the November debate.

Conference sources said agreement was reached relatively quickly on a title for the conference, a seemingly simple question which threatened last night to cause trouble.

At issue was whether the title would refer to CSCE as a continuing process, taking account not only of the first conference in 1975 but also of a follow-up meeting at Belgrade in 1977. The Belgrade meeting ended in deadlock after an American-Soviet clash on human rights.

The problem was skirted when Hungary won support for a compromise title which referred to the "final act" containing 10 principles for détente endorsed at Helsinki, plus follow-up provisions, without specifically mentioning Belgrade.

Western delegations want the Madrid meeting to use the same ground rules as those adopted at Belgrade. These would allow virtually unlimited debate on all issues affecting détente.

Britain, West Germany, Canada and Iceland, in speeches on the third day of the conference, urged that the Belgrade formula should not be tampered with, conference sources reported. They said Soviet delegates until now had avoided committing themselves. Western diplomats said there could be procedural "fireworks" if the Soviet Union insists on serious changes in the Belgrade rules.

Mr Max Kampleman, the chief American delegate, and the Soviet Union's chief representative, Mr Yuri Dubinin, met over lunch yesterday in the first United States-Soviet face-to-face contact over European security issues since Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December.

The Pope has sent an 11-page message to participating governments appealing for a full discussion on human rights and issues connected with freedom of conscience and religion, sources said.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS

Prosecutor demands death penalty for Korean opposition leader

Seoul, Sept 11.—The military prosecution demanded the death penalty for Mr Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, at the court martial which resumed today after a five-day recess.

Colonel Chung Ki Yong, the chief prosecutor, said Mr Kim, who is 56, should be harshly condemned for committing the "unpardonable" crime of endangering national survival in the face of the North Korean threat of aggression.

He said Mr Kim had plotted to seize power by overthrowing the Government through student agitation and had unhesitatingly collaborated with pro-communist elements to further his political goals.

Labelling Mr Kim an opportunist and demagogue, the military prosecutor called for him to be executed.

Mr Kim was arrested on May 17 when martial law was proclaimed throughout the country amid violent anti-government demonstrations calling for democratization.—Agence France-Presse.

Tokyo's concern: Government leaders and civil rights organizations in Japan expressed deep concern today over the prosecutor's demand for the death sentence for Mr Kim (Peter Hazelhurst writes from Tokyo).

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, said his Government would "watch the outcome of the trial closely".

Earlier this week Mr Masayoshi Ito, the Foreign Minister, warned South Korea that relations between the two countries would be "gravely impaired" if Mr Kim, a former presidential candidate, was sentenced to death.

During the trial, Mr Kim and 23 co-defendants have been denied the right to call all of their defence witnesses and the statements of the accused have been deleted from local press reports by military censors.

In 1973 Mr Kim was abducted from a hotel in Tokyo by the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency after he had begun a campaign against the previous regime of President Park.

Under the terms of an agreement with Japan, the South Korean Government declared that Mr Kim would not be prosecuted for his activities in Japan before his abduction.

However, the prosecutor violated the agreement during the trial, placing the Japanese Government in an embarrassing moral and political dilemma.

Speaking to journalists today, Mr Suzuki said: "We will keep a close watch on the well-being of Mr Kim. We have expressed our grave concern to the South Korean Government in the past and have made our position known to the South Korean Government on every possible occasion."

The military prosecutor in Seoul has asked the tribunal to pass prison sentences ranging from three to 20 years on the other 23 accused, who include the Rev Moon Ik-Hwan, a Christian pastor, four former members of the National Assembly, three university professors, student leaders and a lawyer.

Describing the trial as "a blatant example of injustice," Mr Tokuma Utsunomiya, a prominent member of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, said the grounds for the death penalty did not stand up in international law.

Dissident determined to go home

By Paul Flather of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*

Dr Julius Tomin, the Czech philosopher who for almost three years ran a series of unofficial seminars in Prague, says he definitely plans to return to Czechoslovakia where he had been persistently harassed by the security police, to "live as a free citizen".

Dr Tomin arrived in Britain last week with his family after being granted a five-year exit visa by the Czechoslovak authorities early in August.

He has moved into a house in north Oxford with his wife, Zdena, a former spokesman for Charter 77, the dissident group, and his two sons, Lukas, aged 17, and Marek, aged 11. They have a number of friends in Oxford including some of the philosophers who visited Prague to talk at Dr Tomin's seminars.

Before leaving Czechoslovakia Dr Tomin was asked to sign a statement not to engage in "anti-Czechoslovak" or "anti-socialist" activities. He agreed but only after he had added a provision that the only way he thought he could harm Czechoslovak interests from abroad was by not behaving, or talking, or thinking freely.

Dr Tomin decided to apply for exit visas for himself and his family after it became impossible to continue with his open seminars, run outside the control of the official state education system, in the face of persistent harassment and brutality by the Czechoslovak police.

Dr Tomin: harassment and brutality by police.

Arrests and detentions became so regular that the group of 15 to 20 students attending the seminars would arrive equipped with cigarettes, apples, a tooth brush, and a jersey to keep warm in the police cells.

Dr Tomin, although never charged with any offence, said he felt he was endangering everyone he came into contact with. At times he said he felt like a squeezed sponge. "It was very demanding. I felt extremely tired. I did not know how it was possible to continue."

He said the visits from leading Western philosophers, including three Oxford dons expelled for attending his seminars in response to an open invitation to exchange ideas, had given him renewed stamina and energy. It was vital that such visits should continue, he said.

Mrs Tomin is adamant that leaving Prague could be interpreted only as a hollow victory for police tactics. "If you stop people meeting to discuss philosophy by sheer physical violence what have you won? That they will meet secretly; that they will discuss other subjects; that they will become conspiratorial: Is that victory?" she said.

Dr Tomin now hopes Czechoslovakia "can carry him as a free citizen" while he lives in the West. "During all the years I lived in Prague I lived as a free person as far as it was physically possible. I shall continue in the West."

The best hope for the future lay in "trying to create the space for freedom" within the system that exists in Czechoslovakia, he said. He was wary of commenting on the recent Polish strikes, but he hoped the events would "pour pride" into Czech workers.

President Bani Sadr given final warning by ayatollahs

Tehran, Sept 11.—Iran's religious hierarchy today issued a final warning to President Bani-Sadr: public statements about his differences with Islamic Republic Party leaders would not be tolerated.

Just hours before the president was to make another address commemorating the death of a revolutionary martyr, two of the four top-ranking ayatollahs (ozmas), Shahabadine Marashi Nadjafi and Abdullah Shirazi, called on Ayatollah Khomeini to put a stop to Mr Bani-Sadr's dispute with religious fundamentalists.

A third ozma had similarly appealed to Ayatollah Khomeini

Ayatollah Khomeini's expected successor, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, also issued a warning to the president, in a speech on Tehran radio today.

President Bani-Sadr said today that he would remain at his post and promote the unity of people

The president made his statement during a ceremony on the first anniversary of the death of Ayatollah Taleghani, regarded as one of the "fathers" of the Islamic revolution.

California wines threatened as strike intensifies

More workers in the California wine industry have been called out to support the week-old strike that now affects some of America's most famous wine labels.

About 2,900 workers are on strike at 11 wineries and each day day the Winery and Distérry and Allied Workers Union has intensified the strike.

Union strategy is to strike new companies at the peak of the grape harvest season. Relatively cool weather has delayed ripening of the grapes but if the grapes ripen all at once part of the state's 2.6 million ton crop of wine grapes would spoil.

Is it polite to read a lady's private diaries?

In January, The Sunday Times published the first extracts from Barbara Castle's private diaries. They were outspoken. Even for Barbara Castle. She revealed exactly what she thought of Jim Callaghan. Gave her opinion of Roy Jenkins. And explained why she was convinced she would never become Britain's first female Prime Minister.

Now The Sunday Times is continuing the series that curled lips around Westminster and raised eyebrows all over the country.

What or who's next? Find out by reading Barbara Castle's Diaries–Part II– in The Sunday Times.

Barbara Castle's Diaries

THE SUNDAY TIMES

OVERSEAS

Transkei ex-minister who died in prison fell into a trap, black homeland's leader says

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Sept 11

Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, today paid a tribute to Mr Saul Ndzumo, Transkei's former Interior Minister, who died in prison on Tuesday 10 days after being detained by security police.

He was held on suspicion of being involved in a plot to overthrow the regime of the Matanzima brothers, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the independent black homeland's President, and Chief George.

In his statement the Prime Minister said it was unfortunate that at the peak of a career devoted to the cause of his people, Mr Ndzumo had fallen into a trap which landed him in detention.

Mr Ndzumo, who was 58 leaves a widow and eight children. He was a diabetic but a report by a district surgeon, Dr J. S. Knutzen, today said his death in the Idutwa prison was from natural causes.

Dr Knutzen said he last saw Mr Ndzumo on Saturday morning and checked that he had the capsules he needed to control his diabetic condition.

After his death he examined the body and found no signs of any external injuries.

The Prime Minister said the doctor's report would remove any doubts that might occur in people's minds about Mr Nozume's death. He said he expected that a post mortem examination would be held and this would determine whether there should be an inquest.

Brigadier Martin Ngoeba, the Commissioner of Police, said the death was being investigated. He did not know if Mr Nozumo had received medical attention while he was in prison.

The Prime Minister said that a message of condolence would be sent to his widow and family.

Mr Z. Dweba, a leading member of Transkei's Opposition, the Democratic Progressive Party, said: "The Cabinet was aware that Mr Ndzumo was sickly. He should have been seen by a doctor regularly."

Mr Ndzumo was dismissed from the Cabinet last month after he made a speech at the funeral of a policeman that the attempted coup by Army and police failed only because the Army pulled out at the last moment.

He was detained together with Brigadier Elliot Cwele, the former Commissioner of Police. On Tuesday the Transkei Supreme Court turned down an application by Brigadier Cwele that he should be either charged or released.

The court was told in affidavits by other police officers that it was believed that a plot to overthrow the Transkei Government still existed and that Brigadier Cwele might be involved.

S Africa reprieve: Bloemfontein Appeal Court today commuted a death sentence passed last year on James Daniel Mange, who was arrested in 1978 on a driving offence and subsequently accused of belonging to the banned African National Congress (Agence France-Presse reports). The court reduced the sentence to 20 years in jail.

Mr Mange's trial and death sentence became a big issue in South Africa.

Condemned in November for high treason by the Supreme Court in Natal, Mr Mange, now 25, was arrested with three other Africans by police who found arms in their vehicle.

Miss Claire Wilson, the British student tortured by Chilean secret police, demonstrates in Santiago one of the methods used to maltreat her.

President's boycott of first debate attacked

From David Cross
Washington, Sept 11

In spite of continuing criticism, President Carter appears determined to abide by his decision to boycott the first of this year's presidential election campaign debates.

In a brief chat with reporters in the Oval Office of the White House, the President said his campaign staff were still working on the possibility of a direct confrontation with Mr Ronald Reagan, his Republican opponent, rather than the three-way discussion to include Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate, which he has rejected. "We hope it will be successful", Mr Carter added.

The President's persistence in boycotting the first debate being organized by the League of Women Voters in Baltimore on September 21 has come under heavy attack from the former Governor of California.

"I am sorry and I am angry and the American people will also be", Mr Reagan said during a campaign trip to the industrial North-East.

"I think Teddy Kennedy (Mr Carter's only viable Democratic opponent during the primary campaign) was right — you can't blust him out of the Rose Garden", Mr Reagan added.

Mr Carter's attitude has also irritated the League of Women Voters. After a day of fruitless negotiations with representatives of the three candidates yesterday, Mrs Ruth Hinerfeld, the president of the organization, said there would probably be an empty chair in Baltimore on September 21 to symbolize Mr Carter's absence.

During the discussions, the league offered a series of alternatives for the three presidential debates it is expected to stage. They included a suggestion for a series of one-to-one debates among the three candidates with the order determined by lot, or for the President to appear in a debate with Mr Reagan immediately after the one between Mr Reagan and Mr Anderson.

Both of these formulas were acceptable to the campaign staffs of Mr Reagan and Mr Anderson, but not to the President's reelection workers. They insisted that the first debate must be between the President and his Republican challenger.

As Mr Carter himself put it when he met reporters later: "We still are eager to have as many debates as we can schedule between myself and Governor Reagan first and then to debate with Governor Reagan, Congressman Anderson and any others."

President Brezhnev (left) greets Mr Jagielski before the start of their talks.

Polish leader reassures Moscow

Moscow, Sept 11.—Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, met President Brezhnev today for talks believed to have covered political developments in Poland after the recent wave of strikes.

Tass said that the two leaders discussed "questions of further consolidation and development of all-round relations between Poland and the Soviet Union" and added that the talks passed "in a warm and friendly atmosphere".

Mr Jagielski's visit to the Soviet Union is the first by a Polish leader since the strikes which resulted in many political and economic concessions by the Warsaw Government, including the establishment of trade unions independent of party control.

There seems little doubt that Mr Jagielski went out of his way to reassure President Brezhnev that the concessions would not undermine the dominance of the Communist Party in Polish society.

Yesterday, Mr Jagielski met Mr Mikhail Suslov, the senior Soviet ideologist. According to a Tass report the two "exchanged opinions on questions of mutual interest", a phrase which, in official parlance, suggest some degree of discord.

The Polish delegation also met Soviet economic and foreign trade chiefs for talks believed to have covered the proposed Soviet financial and material aid deal to help Poland's economic recovery. The Polish Government has estimated that the country has lost more than $1,000m (about £400m) as a result of the strikes.

Indications in Warsaw that intellectual and professional groups are increasing their efforts to form free trade unions will probably intensify Soviet mistrust of developments. Until now intellectuals and professional groups have played a minor role in this summer's protest movement.

While Soviet leaders might be convinced by arguments of a need for economic reforms they would probably view intellectuals' demands for an easing of censorship as a move towards political pluralism and a threat to socialism.—Reuter.

Dissidents detained by police in Prague

Vienna, Sept 11.—Several Czechoslovak dissidents, including two former ministers in the liberal "Prague spring" regime of Mr Alexander Dubcek have been detained after sending a letting to striking Polish workers emigré sources reported today.

Eleven dissidents including Mr Jiri Hajek a former foreign minister and Mr Vladimir Kadlec a former education minister were arrested on Tuesday.

The group also included Marie Hromadkova, a spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights movement, Rudolf Slansky, son of the former Czechoslovak communist leader executed in the 1950s Stalinist purges, and Bohumil Simon, former head of the Prague Communist Party and Mr Dubcek's right-hand man. The sources said Mr Kadlec and Mr Slansky were released after 24 hours, but the others were still in detention.

The group had sent a letter to Polish strikers in Gdansk at the end of August and had also planned to meet to draft a letter to President Gustav Husak on the forthcoming European security review conference in Madrid, the sources said.

The dissidents were arrested under a provision of the criminal code dealing with attacks on the country's interests abroad. The arrests were made outside Mr Slansky's flat as the group was leaving.

The sources also reported that an unknown number of Charter 77 members were detained yesterday but did not know the reason for their arrest.

Among them was Jiri Nemet, son of Dana Nemtova, who received a two and a half year suspended sentence on subversion charges last October.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Hanoi frees Chinese

Hanoi, Sept 11.—Seventeen Chinese detained in Vietnam for illegal entry will be released to the Peking authorities.

Millions leave official unions in Poland

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Sept 11

The queues on the staircase at 42 Hoza Street, where volunteers working from a tiny flat provide information on how to set up independent trade unions are getting longer as more and more factories decide to quit the official Polish unions.

Scientific workers, engineers and teachers yesterday set up their own independent unions in Warsaw. In Gdansk the enrolment is total and the old communist-controlled unions have practically ceased to exist.

In the Wroclaw region more than a million people are said to have made the move. At the Ursus factory, near Warsaw, where the movement for independent unions started four years ago, 80 per cent of the 20,000 workers have quit the old unions and chosen he independent one.

All across Poland the exodus from the official unions has assumed vast proportions as the people become more and more aware of their power, even though they are not sure yet how to yield it.

It was against this background that Mr Jankowski, head of the communist-controlled Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, met the foreign press to explain the position of his organization.

He argued that the trade union movements could not only co-exist but might eventually forge a confederation. There was room for both.

The communist-controlled unions, he said, were about to undergo profound changes and he pointed to a draft law which would enable his unions to act autonomously on behalf of the workers.

He objected to the term "official" being used to describe his unions. Since the signing of the agreement in Gdansk the independent unions were official too, he said.

Nevertheless the communist-controlled unions are fast losing their members. They have come under severe criticism from all sides. The trade union council machinery continues to function but its future is obviously uncertain.

"It is like a thread", a Catholic intellectual said, describing the exodus from the official unions. "You pull one and the whole thing unravels."

In Poland everything is in flux. Mr Stanislaw Kania, the new party secretary, has spoken to party officials in the two main strike centres, but he has not yet met the workers or addressed the nation. His speeches have been read out by television and radio announcers, but the Poles have still to hear his voice.

The new situation has had a demoralizing effect on the party and its three million members. The alienation between the party and society which was demonstrated by the strikes is also reflected within the party itself whose rank and file have for some time felt the lack of real communication with the leadership. The pressures from below are strong.

Mr Kania obviously has to restore the communication between the leadership and the base as the first priority.

An opinion poll published in weekly Polityka makes it clear that the majority of people regard the setting up of independent unions as the most important result to emerge from recent events.

Eighty-three per cent of those questioned blamed the policy of the regime for the unrest. US restraint plea: On at least two occasions during the recent Polish strikes, the United States urged the Soviet Union privately not to intervene in the affairs of that country (David Cross writes from Washington).

Disclosing this today, a State Department spokesman said Washington had urged that "restraint was necessary by all outside parties and that problems in Poland should be left to be resolved by the Polish people and the Polish authorities."

The American Administration's views were conveyed to Moscow during diplomatic encounters in both capitals late last month and early this month.

These private messages which were conveyed during general discussions of United States-Soviet relations, echoed the public position taken by President Carter and his foreign policy advisers. They insisted that it would be wrong to take sides during the strikes.

News analysis

'Private Eye' takes on the Foreign Office

By David Spanier
our Diplomatic Correspondent

A running battle is developing between the Foreign Office and the magazine Private Eye over the circumstances of the death in Jiddah in May, 1979, of Miss Helen Smith, a British nurse. While Private Eye has reported, in three successive issues, details of the case alleging foul play, the Foreign Office has denied the allegations and said there has been no cover up.

The Foreign Office said yesterday that two British officials, who had come back to London last week to cooperate with the police in their inquiries into the case, would be returning to their posts shortly.

They are Mr Gordon Kirby, the Vice-Consul in Jiddah, and Mr Michael Balmer, a third secretary on the administrative staff of the embassy.

The case began at a party at the flat of a British surgeon and his wife, Dr and Mrs Richard Arnot, in the course of which Miss Smith and a Dutch sea captain, Mr Johannes Otten, both died. Their bodies were found 70 ft below the balcony of the flat.

Mr Ron Smith, Miss Smith's father, was not satisfied with the explanation that his daughter died from the fall and believes that she was murdered. Mr Smith, a former policeman, visited Saudi Arabia last June to pursue his own inquiries which led to the return of his daughter's body to this country, where a post mortem examination was conducted at Leeds mortuary.

The Deputy Coroner reported that the examination showed Miss Smith had fallen into her death. "Any allegation that she was dead before the fall is refuted by the pathological evidence," he said.

"An inquest was refused but the Deputy Coroner later asked West Yorkshire CID to make inquiries on his behalf and to interview people in this country who might be able to assist." This was the reason why the two Foreign Office officials who had been concerned with the case after Miss Smith's death was reported, returned to London last week.

The police have also interviewed Dr and Mrs Arnot, who returned, here after being released from prison in Saudi Arabia.

Mrs Penny Arnot had been sentenced to 80 lashes by a Jeddah court for serving alcohol at the party, and Dr Richard Arnot, who served five months of a one-year jail sentence for the same offence, was sentenced to 30 lashes.

They were granted clemency by King Khalid earlier this year, following the improvement in diplomatic relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia.

In its August 29 issue Private Eye made allegations that Miss Smith had been raped before she met her death at the party, and that her dead or unconscious body was thrown over the balcony. It further claimed that Mr Kirby, the Vice-Consul to whom the death was reported, was involved with Mrs Arnot.

The Foreign Office strongly denied a number of allegations about its role and the conduct of consular officials in Jiddah as untrue and said that Mr Kirby had never met Mr Arnot before the morning after the party. It added: "There is no cover up" and expressed its fullest confidence in Mr Kirby in particular.

In its latest issue, Private Eye repeated allegations of irregularities in handling the case, notably in regard to Mr Otto, whom it claims was killed because he was a witness to the death of Miss Smith at the party.

The Foreign Office responded by confirming its previous statement and said it had nothing to add.

Formidable task: Mr Smith said yesterday: "What is happening or beginning to happen is a triumph of commonsense, decency and justice. But I am not fool myself, the task is still a formidable one.

"I will not comment about the police inquiry from Leeds but I will say that things which should have been done weeks ago are now moving at last."

US will take third candidate seriously if polls show him in the running

Mr Anderson becomes danger to Carter camp

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 11

Things are looking up for Mr John Anderson. It still requires a great leap of faith to imagine him winning the election but his popularity, as measured in the opinion polls, is rising again and Mr Carter and Mr Reagan are doing their bit to help him.

In administrative matters he is doing very well. He will be on the ballot in at least 40 states, in spite of every effort by President Carter's supporters to keep him off (they kept him off the Georgia ballot, but not much else). The Federal Elections Commission has decided that he will be eligible for government money if he wins 5 per cent of the vote in November and his campaign has become quite well organized.

Much more important, the League of Women Voters has formally invited him to take part in the debates between the presidential candidates that it is organizing. The first will be held in Baltimore on September 21. Mr Carter has decided to miss it and it may be the single most important decision of the campaign.

On May 5, at the annual gathering of the league in Washington, Mr Carter was asked if he would "give your promise to us today to participate in the league-sponsored presidential debate this fall, if you are the nominee of the Democratic Party?" He Replied: "Yes. I will be glad to participate this fall, if I am the nominee. It will be a great pleasure to be the nominee and to debate."

He has decided to break his promise because of Mr Anderson. There can be no doubt that Mr Anderson will take more votes from Mr Carter than from Mr Reagan. He could well cost the President New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, any other of three or four similar states and the election.

The President has calculated that avoiding the debate will be forgotten by November. Admitting Mr Anderson to the debates would guarantee that he would be taken seriously, could get him 5 or 10 per cent in the big industrial states, and might cause Mr Carter's defeat.

Mr Carter promised in 1976 that he would never lie to the American people. He promised a government as honest and compassionate as the American people. In a television interview the other day, Mr Richard Nixon, the former President, said admiringly that Mr Carter and his team were playing real "hard ball" politics, just the sort he liked himself, unlike Mr Reagan who is running a very gentlemanly campaign.

Perhaps the President is right and the electorate will forget. At any event, Mr Reagan and Mr Anderson will join in a chorus of denunciation, live on all three networks on September 21. In the meantime, Mr Carter will do everything he can think of to shift the limelight away from Baltimore on Sunday week.

Getting 10 or 20 per cent of the vote in New York, or anywhere, will not win Mr Anderson a single electoral vote. He is in the same position as the Liberal Party in Britain. He needs to come first.

He has yet to find a campaign theme which might lead really large numbers of people to decide that he ought to be President. His staff has put out a large election manifesto, but did so on Labour Day weekend, when it was certain that no one was going to read the papers, even if the manifesto was properly reported.

Furthermore, as the Washington Post pointed out recently, the manifesto contained some sensible suggestions for helping the car industry. But when Mr Anderson started his campaign in Detroit with a news conference, instead of publicizing these plans, he spent all his time answering questions about the debates.

In spite of these failings, Mr Anderson's rating in the polls is now pushing up towards 20 per cent again, with Mr Carter and Mr Reagan neck-and-neck at about 38 per cent. Mr Anderson hopes that he will do so well in the debate with Mr Reagan, with or without Mr Carter, that he will push up his rating further.

This obsession with polls, which have proved most unreliable this year, is more sensible for Mr Anderson than for the others. If once he looks to be within striking distance of the other two, the whole country will suddenly take him seriously. The only way he can manage that trick is with the help of Mr Gallup, Mr Harris and the others.

President Carter tried to kill him off quickly by refusing to debate with him and by stopping him getting on the ballot in the states. Both techniques failed and the President will have to live with the result.

Meanwhile, Mr Reagan has only to sit back and refrain from saying anything silly in the certain knowledge that he will once again be ahead of the President when the polls are tabulated after the debate. It will do his campaign a world of good, after a shaky start.

US Elections

Communist chief seized on street

By Caroline Moorehead

The 69-year-old president of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Señor Antonio Maidana, is thought to have been kidnapped on a street in Buenos Aires on August 27. The Paraguay Committee for Human Rights believe that he was taken in a joint operation by the Argentinian and Paraguayan police. They say his life is now in danger.

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Demand for legislation to fight Turkish terror

Continued from page 1

and a ruthless political vendetta is in full swing.

Ankara and Istanbul are next on the list, with 23 dead each during the same period.

Most observers fear that from students' riots to political feuds assassination of prominent personalities and "executions" of political rivals, terrorism will now take on ever greater proportions. The memories of mass killings at Gordun and Kahramanmaras are still fresh.

A small indication of what might happen came in Mersin, a port 40 miles west of Adana, two nigin ago. Terrorists, believed to be rightists, opened fire with automatic weapons on crowds in front of a cinema where a film with a leftist message was playing. Four people in the ticket queue were killed, one of them a 10-year-old boy, and nine were badly wounded.

Militants of Dev Yol today festooned the shopping area of Kizilay in Ankara with hooby-trapped banners denouncing the governor of the Ordu province as well as the commander of the Kamak military prison in Ankara. They did the same a week ago.

Attached to the banners were small charges of explosives designed to blow up if touched by untrained hands. The apparent helplessness of the police to stop such activities is a source of worry for the Government.

A security commission set up under Mr Orhan Eren, the Interior Minister, said today that the modernization of security forces was essential if results were to be obtained in the fight against terrorism.

The commission called for new legislation to strengthen the government's hand against political violence.

"The speed and efficiency of the merciless fight against anarchy, terror, sectarianism and destructivism must be increased", it said. "The strongest reactions must be shown to the assassins."

The commission came up with an interesting statistic: "Of the 21,000 people arrested since the proclamation of martial law in Turkey in December 1978, 53.8 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 20, and 33.7 per cent between the ages of 20 and 25."

Leading article, page 13

Carrington visit to Japan and China arranged

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is to visit Hongkong, Japan and China between September 26 and October 6, after attending the United Nations General Assembly from September 22-25, the Foreign Office announced yesterday.

The visit to Japan will enable Lord Carrington to meet Mr Masayoshi Ito, the new Japanese Foreign Minister, for the first time since his appointment. During the Iranian and Afghanistan crises, Japanese foreign policy has moved noticeably closer towards the European Community, and the extremely unsettled international outlook will be the focus of the discussions.

Lord Carrington's visit to Peking is at the invitation of the Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua, a appointed Deputy Prime Minister. No agenda has been fixed for the talks, but Afghanistan, South-East Asia and the Middle East are expected to predominate.

Among bilateral issues, Hongkong will be the first concern.

Setback for Mr Trudeau over constitution

From John Best
Ottawa, Sept 11

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, has suffered a setback in his single-minded pursuit of a renewed Canadian constitution.

Only three out of 10 provincial premiers yesterday supported the Prime Minister's proposal to entrench a human rights charter in the constitution. The three—Mr Richard Hatfield, of New Brunswick, Mr Brian Peckford, of Newfoundland, and Mr William Davis, of Ontario—were so highly qualified in their support that the Prime Minister ended up looking almost completely isolated.

The outcome of the debate on the third day of a crucial week's conference of Canada's premiers left Mr Trudeau "really disappointed", as he told a reporter when the sessions resumed today.

The Prime Minister has set his heart on a package of measures involving patriation of the British North America Act, Canada's constitution, from Westminster, establishing a formula for amending it in Canada, and entrenching in it a charter of rights including fundamental language and economic freedoms.

He has hinted many times that he will act on his own if he cannot get the concurrence of the provinces, and today there was speculation that yesterday's defeat might harden his intention.

Provincial opposition to entrenchment centres on the objection that it would take responsibility for human rights away from provincial legislators and vest it in the courts.

Mr Trudeau let his feelings pour out in a brief and impassioned speech after the debate concluded. When it came to entrenching provincial rights in a constitution, the provinces were all in favour. "But suddenly when we get to protecting the fundamental rights of citizens, we say: 'Don't put it in the constitution. It's too difficult.'

"I'm a little bit sad that 10 years from now people will say: 'They couldn't do it in their day.'"

Today, Mr René Lévesque, Premier of Québec, categorically rejected Mr Trudeau's plan for bringing home Canada's constitution. He had no objection to patriation per se. But to be effective at this time, in the absence of an overall agreement to consecrate and crown a new Canadian federalism, would be a "neutral" and "hollow" gesture. "It would be hollow, false and misleading simplism".

It would also be dangerous illusory, Mr Lévesque said, the old frustrations in his predominantly French-speaking province, which only few months ago voted in a referendum against independence from Canada, would "come to the surface, worse than ever".

Mr Trudeau acknowledged that patriation would be a "neutral" gesture in one way. It would not affect the federal provincial balance of power. It would overcome the present situation for only the Federal Government has the power to ask the British Parliament to change the constitution.

Mr Davis, the Ontario Premier, said he was in general agreement with Mr Trudeau's goal of patriation and was prepared to show "flexibility" on the question.

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Dissidents etained y police in Prague

OVERSEAS

Mr Mugabe calls on Africans to fight foreign exploitation

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Sept 11

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, in a new attack on multinational corporations, today urged the black-ruled states of southern Africa to cooperate in combating foreign economic exploitation.

Opening the ministerial session of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, Mr Mugabe criticized what he called a relentless grip held on southern Africa's resources by unscrupulous foreign investors.

"We remain dominated economically by economic lords as we were politically dominated by political lords yesterday," he said. "Economic domination is indeed a worse phenomenon than political domination. Our resources are wasting away day by day as they get freighted to Paris, London and New York."

The Prime Minister said proper regulation and control was needed urgently to end a situation where foreign investors, principally the multinationals, contrived "a mouse's share for us and a lion's share for themselves".

He said African countries were imprisoned by unfavourable trading conditions. Their raw materials fetched poor prices, while they had to pay exorbitant prices for imports of consumer and capital goods. "Thus we meet foul play in both cases. Whether we play at home or away, ours is perpetual defeat, theirs perpetual victory. Is there any wonder that we have been turned into rather economic puppets or perpetual beggars?"

Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe and its sister nations should use their successful record of political liberation as an example for economic freedom. "Just as we profited by common political action in achieving political liberation, and independence let us also intensify our endeavours towards the economic liberation of the region. We need to field our own national teams and train our own referees."

The controversy over the government's plans to move between 15,000 and 17,000 former guerrillas from assembly camps to the Chitungwiza African township, near Salisbury, has so far cost a senior civil servant his job and led to demonstrations against the country's main daily newspaper.

Dr Eddison Zvobgo: Homes for national heroes.

When it was learnt that the Government was considering moving the guerrillas from the rural areas where they had been harassing the local population, there was an immediate outcry from some residents of Chitungwiza, who were horrified at the thought of thousands of ill-disciplined men descending into their neighbourhood.

Others who had been waiting years for homes were annoyed when Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Local Government and Housing, froze the allocation of nearly 2,000 new homes in order to house the guerrillas.

Mr Brin Elkington, the white chief executive of the Chitungwiza Urban Council, openly expressed his apprehension and told journalists that he was writing in protest to the minister. Dr Zvobgo reacted angrily by dismissing Mr Elkington on the spot and rejected any suggestions that the residents of the suburb objected to having "national heroes" as neighbours.

The Salisbury newspaper *The Herald* faithfully reported the controversy, without taking sides, but for two successive days copies of the paper were burnt by thousands of apparently well-organized demonstrators. The state-controlled television service had a camera crew on hand to film the demonstrations.

So far it is not known whether the guerrillas will be required to hand in their arms before moving to the township. Since they moved into the assembly camps at the end of last year they have stubbornly refused to surrender their automatic weapons.

Begin aide organized terror gang, journal says

From Ian Murray
Paris, Sept 11

Evidence that Mr Abraham Achitov, chief of Shin Beth, the internal security organization in Israel, resigned after being forbidden to continue investigations into the terrorist attacks against three West Bank mayors, is published in the current issue of *Israel and Palestine (I and P)*—a monthly Israeli review published in Paris.

The magazine's June issue was published in Paris on June 2, the very day that two of the West Bank mayors were seriously injured by terrorist bombs. The magazine gave details of a plot to assassinate the mayors and to blow up the al-Aqsa mosque.

Mr Akhitov's resignation was, according to I and P, withdrawn only temporarily after Mr Menachim Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, asked him to keep his job until the end of this year, simply in order to discredit a report in the Washington Star. That report claimed that Mr Akhitov had resigned because he had not been allowed to prosecute two suspects he believed were involved in the bombings.

I and P claims that Mr Akitov believed the two suspects had each led groups of three men in a special commando unit, which booby-trapped the mayor's cars.

According to the magazine these two suspects belonged to a group established by one of Mr Begin's advisers who, *I and P* says, is an ultra-right extremist. Mr Begin, while he was in opposition, was persuaded of the need for a clandestine killer department, the magazine says. The group's brief was to wage the struggle against terror by unconventional means, however and wherever this becomes necessary."

This group, dedicated to using terror against terror, has, the magazine claims, made use of "committed fanatics" and "religious extremists". Its leader, a former English University student, who has worked for Mossad, the main Israeli intelligence network, is again according to *I and P*, "reputed to approach all security and defence problems in a brilliant, unconventional and irresponsible way."

The magazine says that he found he could rely on zealot bodies not only in Israel and on the West Bank, but in the United States, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Italy. Committed fanatics, it says, were quite prepared to volunteer for special commando units, prepared to carry out such raids as those against the West Bank mayors.

It was these groups, the magazine claims, which were responsible for the bombings and it was because of his discovery of the fact that Mr Akhitov was obliged to resign.

Morocco alleges bias in OAU on Sahara war

Freetown, Sept 11.—Morocco today accused three members of an Organization of African Unity (OAU) committee of being biased against Morocco in its war against nationalist guerrillas in the former Spanish Sahara.

Mr Maati Bouabid, the Moroccan Price Minister, said Sierra Leone, Mali and Tanzania had all recognized the Polisario guerrillas and their Saharan... Arab Democratic Republic and were therefore unfit to mediate in the five-year-old dispute.

The committee, which comprises five nations, opened hearings here yesterday on the conflict.

Mr Bouabid said there was a risk of the "serious tension" in north-west Africa exploding into a conflagration and he claimed his country was the victim of agression by neighbouring Algeria and Libya, which back the guerrillas.

Morocco rejected demands for a referendum on the territory's future. He said, since it already has an elected assembly. —Agence France-Presse.

Mr Fraser ets date or election

Canberra, Sept 11.—A general election will be held in Australia on October 18, Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, told Parliament tonight. It is two months before the end of the three-year term of Mr Fraser's Liberal National Country Party coalition Government.

Mr Fraser, who obtained the agreement of the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, before announcing the date, said Parliament would be dissolved on September 19.

Mr Fraser first came to power in December, 1975, after a landslide victory over the Labour Government of Mr Gough Whitlam, which had been dismissed by Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General at the time. His 55-seat majority was a record.

He called another election in December, 1977, a year early, and was again returned with a comfortable 48-seat majority.

The latest public opinion poll, published this week, showed 46 per cent of electors would vote for the governing coalition and 44 per cent for the Labour Party if an election were held now.

Mr Fraser will emphasize his Government's economic achievements as Australia enters a period likely to see a boom in the development of its vast deposits of energy resources.

He says his conservative Government provides the strength and stability to attract foreign investment, now flowing into Australia at record levels. — Reuter.

Tighter curb likely in Hongkong

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, Sept 11

Hongkong authorities may be compelled to take tougher action against the growing flood of illegal entrants from China. More than 64,000 have been captured at the border and repatriated this year, but it is estimated that a similar number escaped detection and managed to reach Hongkong and Kowloon urban areas and to contact friends and relatives.

Hongkong has permitted those who have touched down in the heart of the colony to remain and issued them identity cards for residence on application.

But this indulgence may now be revoked and all illegal entrants deported when discovered after they have successfully reached the urban areas. This move would be made reluctantly but the illegal entrants are imposing a heavy burden on housing and social welfare programmes.

Last month alone Hongkong security guards arrested and repatriated 12,552 illegal entrants compared with only 2,000 in August last year.

The Chinese authorities would not resent the decision as they have reinforced Army surveillance on their side of the border this year.

Foreign Report is on page 14

...exico is to produce ...entity cards

From Stephen Downer
Mexico City, Sept 11

Mexico moves to issue 40 million nationals and foreigners with personal identification cards by 1985.

Señor Juan Carlos Illa, Director General of Mexican population registration, said the Mexican Interior Ministry said the campaign "has nothing to do with (political) problems in Central America."

There is no external reason for doing this. The idea is for the Government to have exercise on the country's human resources so as to be able to offer a more efficient service to the public."

There have been many rumours that the main reason for the government's introduction of the cards, 47 years after Congress approved a similar scheme, was that Central Americans are said to have been illegally entering Mexico through neighbouring Guatemala.

Some are said to have been fugitives of violence in El Salvador and in Guatemala while others have been guerrillas bent on provoking social and political changes in the least Mexico.

Out of 68 million people, one in 1 per cent are foreigners, mostly in Mexico.

Malaysia tackles problem of the four-day weekend

From M. G. Pillai
Kuala Lumpur, Sept 11

The weekly day of rest can cause confusion in Malaysia, where the central Government and eight of the 13 states rest on Sunday while the other five opt for Friday, the Muslim Sabbath. This means that these five states have, in effect, a four-day weekend since federal departments there close on Sundays, and the Malaysian Muslim Sabbath also includes Thursday.

Attempts to bring about a common weekend have failed. The federal Government recently said that one more attempt would be made to introduce Sunday as the common weekly holiday if only to keep pace with the rest of the world. But the move is resisted by those who feel that Malaysia, as a Muslim nation, ought to follow Middle Eastern practice and make Friday the universal holiday.

The states are jealous of their right to make their own decision.

Talks for a common weekend have not yet begun, but Johore state has already made it clear that it intends to keep the Friday Sabbath. Many feel that should the federal authorities insist on a common weekend, then Friday would be more acceptable than Sunday. Federal authorities concede that the Johore decision has made agreement difficult.

Growing Islamic feeling makes the states resist what one chief minister called the "arrogance" of the centre.

Several years ago, for instance, the Asean (Association of South-East Asian Nations) agreed to calculate mathematically the beginning of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. But the Malaysian state rulers refused to accept the system when Kuala Lumpur tried to get them to agree after the fact.

So while Singapore and Indonesia stick to the Asean agreement, people in Malaysia climb mountains and go out to sea in small boats to sight the moon which for them signals the beginning of Ramadan.

Supporters of the Islamic weekend say that if the Middle East and Pakistan can stick to Friday, so can Malaysia. A Friday weekend, they say, is tidier than the Sri Lanka system of a variable weekend based on the Buddhist calendar.

Perhaps. But Sri Lanka changed from the variable weekend when it was shown to be unworkable, and years ago opted for the more widespread Sunday.

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TEL.: 0908-583129 after 4 pm

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: CLIFTON SLIM-LINE Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is Hereby Given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 17th October, 1980 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Peter Phillips, F.C.A. at Bernard Phillips and Company, 76, New Cavendish Street, London W.1, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 1st day of September, 1980.
BERNARD PHILLIPS,
Chartered Accountant.

Re: WHATLEY'S Limited and the COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice is Hereby Given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 76, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, on Wednesday the 17th September, 1980 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 3rd day of September, 1980.
FREDERICK CLARENCE WHATLEY, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in the Matter of KUENAR EXPORT TRADING Limited by Order of the High Court of Justice dated the 22nd day of July, 1980
Raymond Hocking of Messrs. Sloy, Hayward and Partners, 44 Baker Street, London, W.1., have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.
Dated this 3rd day of September, 1980.
R. HOCKING, Liquidator.

RE: SCANWATER EQUIPMENT LIMITED AND THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 245 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1980 at 10.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 21st day of August, 1980.
NICHOLAS CONOLLY, Secretary

RE: BRITISH INTERNATIONAL FISHING & ANGLING SHOW LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) AND THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 24th October, 1980 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Ian Peter Phillips, F.C.A., at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1980.
IAN PETER PHILLIPS, F.C.A., Liquidator

STOURCLIFFE CLOSE GARAGE LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) AND THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 3rd October 1980 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips F.C.A. of Messrs Bernard Phillips & Co., 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 26th day of August 1980.
BERNARD PHILLIPS, Liquidator

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

UNILEVER N.V.
7% AND 6% PREFERENCE SUB-SHARES ISSUED BY N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR

Dividends for 1980 of 7% (fl.0.84), Serial No. 97 and 6% (fl.0.72) Serial No. 78 respectively will be paid on and after 1 October 1980, to obtain these dividends certificates must be dated on listing forms obtainable from one of the following banks:

Midland Bank Limited, New Issue and Securities Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London, EC3N 4DA.
Northern Bank Limited, 2 Waring Street, Belfast BT1 2EB.
Allied Irish Banks Limited, Securities Department, 3/4 Foster Place, Dublin 2.
Clydesdale Bank Limited, 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

Separate forms are available for use by banks, U.K. firms of Stockbrokers Solicitors or Chartered Accountants (B) by other claimants. Notes on the procedure, in each case, are printed on the forms.

Fuller details of the dividends may be obtained from the above named banks on and after 26 September 1980.

EXCHANGES of Nederlandsch Certificates or Original Shares where applicable for Certificates of sub-shares and vice versa will be SUSPENDED from 19 September 1980 to 25 September 1980 both dates inclusive.

Certificates will only be accepted for exchange after 25 September 1980 provided that all dividends declared prior to that date have been claimed.

N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR

London Transfer Office,
Unilever House, Blackfriars,
London EC4P 4BQ.

7% PREFERENCE DUTCH CERTIFICATES OF FL. 1,000 AND FL. 100

The dividend will be paid on and after 1 October 1980 against surrender of Coupon No. 97. Coupons may be encashed through Midland Bank Limited at the above address or through one of the paying agents in the Netherlands. Coupons encashed through Midland Bank Limited (from which fuller details of the dividend may be obtained) must be listed on a special form obtainable from the Bank which contains a declaration that the certificates to which the coupons relate do not belong to a resident of the Netherlands.

11 September 1980

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

EDINBURGH CORPN: Issued 9 September 1980 £2.0M Bills due 9 December @ 14.25/22%. Applications £14.0M, Total outstanding £5.0M.

ENTERTAINMENTS

S Unsold seats at cut price to students just before performance

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 S Gardencharge cc 836 6903
THE ROYAL OPERA
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
Ton't 5.30 Die Walküre. No seats avail. on the day for Ring perfs.

COLISEUM. S 836 3161 CC 240 5258. Grp Bkgs. 836 3962.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight & Wed. 7.30: The Coronation of Poppea. Tomor. & Thurs. 7.30: Fidelio. Thurs. 7.30: Grand Gen. 104 balcony seats avail. from 10 a.m. on day of perf

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1. Box Office 837 1672 278 7916.
CARACALLA DANCE
"Takes the veil off the mysterious East" Times. Ev. at 8. Sub. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs. at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursdays at 3.0
TONY ARITON
LIZ ROBERTSON, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEALE in
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—News. "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out
For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7302 or 01-379 6051.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, OLIVER !, PAL JOEY, THE HOT-HOUSE & TOMFOOLERY.
CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 am all major cards. No bkg fees. GROUP bkgs 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY. See Theatre listings below.

ALBERY. S. Mat cond. 836 3878. Group bookings 836 3962 or 379 6061 Eves. 7.45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 4.00. "A Thousand Times Welcome is Lionel Bart's Miraculous Musical."—F.T.
GEORGE LAYTON, HELEN SHAPIRO Children HALF PRICE to age 16.
RUN ENDS 20 SEPT.

ALBERY. From 25 Sept. Eves. 8. Thur. m. 2.30. Sat. 5 & 8.15
"SIAN PHILLIPS A KNOCKOUT" (S. Tms. 5). LAST 4 DENIS LAWSON TRIUMPHANT" (D. Tel)
PAL JOEY
"IS SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.) RODGERS & HART'S SEMI-STAGED MUSICAL GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY, SHEER TREATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE (S.Tms)

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (Grp. Sals. 1042). Info 836 5332. For all credit card bkgs.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
Ton't, 7.30, Tomor. 2.00 & 7.30 From Stratford-upon-Avon
TWELFTH NIGHT
"Beautiful Beautiful" D. Tel. "Cherie Lunghi is a magical Viola" Gdn. Seats available tonight. Last 3 weeks in rep. with OTHELLO (Mon.) Tues. 7.30. Fri. 6.30. Sat. 2.00 & 7.30. RSC also of The Warehouse and Piccadilly Theatres.

AMBASSADORS. S 836 1171 cc 379 6565. Eves 8. Fri Sat 6 & 8.40.
SEASON ENDS 20 SEPT.
HAROLD PINTER'S
THE HOTHOUSE
"A PLUM. PINTER AT HIS BEST" D. News. "It is very, very dark. It's wonderful to see how a genius of the theatre uses & explores language. One of the funniest writers of the last two decades." J. Porter, Kaleidoscope
THE HOTHOUSE
"VICIOUSLY FUNNY" Newsweek. "AN ELECTRIFYING PIECE OF THEATRE. SPLENDID PERFORMANCES. INVENTIVE COMPULSIVE REDISCOVERY" F. Ow. "AN OCCASION OF HISTORICAL & DRAMATIC INTEREST. FULL OF COMIC INVENTION" S Tms.

APOLLO, S cc 01-437 2663. Group Sales 379 6061. Evngs 8. Weds 3. Sat 5.30 & 8.
RODNEY FRANCIS BEWES MATTHEWS
in "An unusually truthful and interesting comedy." The Observer.
MIDDLE AGE SPREAD
"Delightfully funny" Dly Express.
COMEDY OF THE YEAR
WEST END THEATRE AWARDS.

APOLLO VICTORIA Tel: 01-828 8665/834 6515. Mon 7.30. Tues 8.00 Mon at 7.30 p.m. Tues to Sun 8.00 p.m.
SHIRLEY BASSEY
A few seats available.

CAMBRIDGE. 01-836 6056. Credit cards accepted. 01-836 7040. Mon. Fri. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30. Last 2 weeks. Must end Sept 27.
CHICAGO
ELIZABETH SEAL JACQUIE TOYE
COLIN BENNETT HOPE JACKMAN
BRIAN HEWLETT LYNETTE BENTLEY
CHICAGO
Stunning. Nurses, OAPs £1.00 Anti-inflation policy! Seats at £1.50, £2.50. In jazz and royal circle. Group bkgs 379 6061 & 836 6056. JOAN COLLINS HOTLINE 240 5679 Week-end debut Oct 31. Book Now.

CHICHESTER. Festival Theatre. 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini & Rossi Ltd. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Tomorrow night, OLD TIMES & ANOTHER PLACE. Ton't, Tomor, Evgs. 7.0 Mats. Thur. and Sat. 2.0.

CHURCHILL. cc 930 6677 / 6838 Bromley Kent. Mon-Fri. 7.15 Thurs. 2.30 Sats. 5.0 & 8 KEITH DRINKEL in MIKE STOTT'S comedy FUNNY PECULIAR.

COMEDY THEATRE cc 01-930 2578 Mon-Sat 8.0. Mats Fri & Sat 6.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.
LAST WEEK, ENDS SAT.

COMEDY THEATRE. cc. 01-930 2578 Special discounts 20 or more call Group Sales Box Office 379 6061. Opens Sept 24. Ltd season. Book now. Reduced prices Sept. 19, 20, 22.
CLEO LAINE
as COLETTE
with KENNETH NELSON and JOHN MOFFATT. A story with music by JOHN DANKWORTH.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium, all tkts. £1 Students £1.50): Ton't, Tomor. 8.00 last perfs. LINE 'EM new play by Nigel Williams. Ton't, 8.00 Nicky Henson & Stephen Moore in Beckett's Company 75 min. perf. all tkts. £1.

CRITERION. S. Air cond. 930 3216. cc 379 6565. Grp bkgs 379 6061 or 836 3962. Eves 8. Fri Sat 6 & 8.45.
ROBIN ASKWITH JONATHAN ADAMS. MARTIN CONROY. TRICIA GEORGE
"Put over with great style" E. News.
TOMFOOLERY
The words, music and lyrics of TOM LEHRER
"... stirred last night's audience to a rapture." THEY STOOD AND CHEERED" D. Tel. "REFRESHING STYLISH BUOYANT." D. Tel. "HILARIOUS." S. Tms. "JOYOUS." S. Mir.

DUCHESS TH. S cc 01-836 8243. Group Sales 379 6061. Evgs. 8. Sat. 5.30 and 8.30. Thurs. Mats. 3.
MARIA AITKEN MICHAEL JAYSTON
in Noel Coward's
PRIVATE LIVES
"... GLITTERING PRODUCTION" S Tms. "A NIGHT OF SIZZLING MAGIC" D. Mail.

DUKE OF YORK'S. S cc 836 5122. FRANCES de la TOUR DAVID de KEYSER
DINNER FOR ONE by Tom Kempinski
Previews from Sept. 16 OPENS Sept. 23.

FORTUNE S cc 01-836 2238. Evgs 7.30. Wed. 2.30 Sat 4.0 & 8.0. LAST 3 WEEKS OF
DR FAUSTUS
with JAMES AUBREY. Season must end Sept. 20.

FORTUNE. 01-836 2238. Prevs from 23 Sept. 8.0 Sats 6.0 & 9.0 Opens Sept 30. EDWARD DUKE
"A virtuoso performance" Time Out
JEEVES TAKES CHARGE
by P. G. WODEHOUSE
"Absolutely spiffing" D. Telegraph

GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601 Eves 8.0 (Thurs). Fri & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
WILLIAM FRANKLYN in IRA LEVIN'S
DEATHTRAP
"The BEST THRILLER." D. Tel.

GLOBE TH. (S) cc 01-437 1592. Grp. Sales 379 6061. Eves. 8. Mat. Wed. 2. Sat. 5 & 8.15.
BERYL REID BARRY FOSTER
PETER BOWLES JAN WATERS
in a new play by Peter Nichols
BORN IN THE GARDENS
over 200 performances
"Thank heavens for Peter Nichols. Hilarious and perceptive". D. Exp. "THE BEST NEW PLAY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON FOR OVER A YEAR. UNFORGETTABLE, RICH IN LAUGHTER & TEARS". F. Tm.

HAMPSTEAD 722 9301
WRITER'S CRAMP
by John Byrne
"A TRIUMPH". Evg. News
"SPLENDID IMPROBABLE SPOOF" D. Mail
Eves. 8.00. Sat mat 4.30.
MUST END SEPT. 20

HAYMARKET. Theatre Royal. cc 01-930 9832. Evgs. 7.45. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0.
LEONARD ROSSITER
PRUNELLA SCALES
in MICHAEL FRAYN'S
MAKE AND BREAK
Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE
"THE BEST NEW PLAY...ALSO VERY FUNNY" OBS. "ABSOLUTELY NOT TO BE MISSED" S. TIMES.

JEANNETTA COCHRANE 01-242 7040 National Youth Theatre in THE WINTER'S TALE. Evgs. 7.00. Mats. 2.30.

KINGS HEAD 01-226 1916. Evgs. Dnr. 7.0 Show 8.0 PACK UP ALL YOUR CARES & WOE with Bettice Reading.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311 Evgs. 7.30. Thur. Mat. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8.15. John Gay's classical musical THE BEGGAR'S OPERA. "... sprightly musical ... well worth seeing" E. Std. Book Now!
LYRIC STUDIO: Eves. 8.0 (Mon. 7.0) LOOT by Joe Orton, directed by Kenneth Williams.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage): Ton't 7.45. Tomor 3.00 & 7.45 low price previews WATCH ON THE RHINE by Lillian Hellman.

THEATRES

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. Evgs 8.0 Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30.
DINSDALE LANDEN
NICOLA PAGETT
in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
TAKING STEPS
"A VERY FUNNY EVENING. I ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY." L. News.
"THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN" Punch

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 01-928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER LYTTELTON OTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit Card bkgs 928 5933. Air-conditioning. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.25. Inf. 633 0880

OLD VIC 928 7616 cc 261 1821 S Ton't, Tue, Thu 7.30. Tomor & Wed 2.00
PETER O'TOOLE in MACBETH, Directed by Bryan Forbes.
Tomor Mon, Wed 7.30
BRYAN MARSHALL TIMOTHY WEST & MAUREEN O'BRIEN in
LANCELOT AND GUINEVERE
The great love story from the Court of King Arthur.
Sun 7.30 ARIEL: SHAKESPEARE'S SWEET POWER & MUSIC.
TOAD Now Bkg to Dec 10 17 Jan

OLIVIER (NT's open stage): Ton't, Tomor. 7.30 AMADEUS by Peter Shaffer.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834. Rodgers and Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA!
Only 1 week to opening Sept. 17 at 7.0, sub. evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.0. Public booking. Evgs. 7.0 or 7.30. Group sale bkg. 01-836 3962

PALLADIUM EDDIE SEPT 27
YUL BRYNNER
in Rodgers & Hamm'stein's
THE KING & I
also starring
VIRGINIA MCKENNA
Now in its sensational 2nd year. Eves 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2.15.
LAST 3 WEEKS FINAL PERF. SEPT 27
Instant Credit Card Bookings 01-437 4555/01-437 1073

PHOENIX S cc 01-836 2294 Monday-Saturday Evgs. 8.0.
REG LIVERMORE
"BRILLIANT SATIRIST" S. Times. "SUPERSTAR" Times.
in SACRED COW
with the Bellington Bawls Band

PICCADILLY S Air cond. 437 4506 Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Seats from £2.50
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO
in Willy Russell's new comedy
EDUCATING RITA
SPLENDID THEATRE. EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING" Time Out
"A MARVELLOUS PLAY HILARIOUS ... IT SENT ME TO THE MOVIES EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S Tms. Also at Aldwych Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD cc 01-357 6877 Evgs 8.0 Mats Thur. & Sat. 3.0
EVITA
by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber
Directed by Harold Prince
Group Sales Box Office 379 6061
Seats available for Matinee performances

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681 Credit Card Bookings 930 0846
An evening with
TOMMY STEELE
and his company
SHOWBUSINESS IS PERSONALITY OF THE YEAR—Variety Club Award
"THE SHOW I LOVE" Parkinson, BBC TV SPECTACULAR
LONG ENTERTAINMENT SCUM" S. Tel. Mon Thurs 8.30. Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.30.

QUEEN'S S 01-734 1166 Evenings 8.0. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0.
TOM FREDDIE COURTENAY JONES
in THE DRESSER
"RONALD HARWOOD'S WITTY AND WARMHEARTED COMEDY" Evg. Stan. "

THE ARTS

Resnais's imaginative parallels of human behaviour

My American Uncle (A)
Academy 2

Brubaker (AA)
Leicester Sq. Theatre

Cruising (X)
London Pavillion

Urban Cowboy (AA)
Empire

Nicole Garcia as Janine Garnier in *My American Uncle*

Twenty-one years and eight feature films after *Hiroshima Mon Amour*, Alain Resnais has still the ability to surprise and excite with his inventions. *Mon Oncle d'Amerique* is not only a wholly original film, but also an urbane, funny, witty and highly enjoyable one.

It grew out of Resnais's *interest in the work of Professor* Henri Laborit, a distinguished biologist specializing in the study of the mechanism of the brain and the biological sources *of behaviour. Resnais, with his* scenarist Henri Gruault, invents a fictional narrative involving three personages each of whom is given a precisely documented history. Jean, born in 1929 into the vanishing bourgeoisie, has made his way to an influential government job in radio and television. Rene, born ten years later to an Angevin peasant family, has escaped from crisis-ridden agriculture to make his way in management, in the no less crisis-ridden textile industry. Janine, born in 1948, breaks with her puritanically left-wing working-class family to become an actress, and later finds a niche in the fashion industry.

Their lives briefly cross. Janine becomes for a while Jean's mistress, and later Rene's boss. Separately or in these groupings, they all make the same discovery: that happiness does not come to human beings by right, that rich American uncles are myth and illusion. Each at the end—even Janine, with a greater determination than the men to direct her fate—is left to face a future of very uncertain prospects.

Parallel with the histories of Jean, René and Janine, the film introduces Professor Laborit himself, to discourse on human behaviour, with illustrative Pavolvian experiments on white mice. Laborit argues that the first three years of our lives are fundamental in the formation of personality: Resnais helpfully sketches the childhood of his three characters, returning from time to time to the same scenes to stress new significances in them in the light of our after-knowledge.

Society from a biological point of view, says Laborit, is "still organized on Cro-Magnon lines, based on dominance". A man dominates or he is dominated. In the second condition, there are two possible reactions: struggle or flight. If neither solution is accessible, however, inhibition sets in. In man inhibition produces anxiety, and anxiety, unless it can be released in some form of aggression, can produce a whole series of actual physical ills—ulcers, heart disease, cancer, mental collapse and death. Jean has kidney trouble; René has ulcers; Janine is a struggler, and so keeps her health.

The brilliance of *Mon Oncle d'Amerique* is that the two lines of narrative are kept parallel but independent. The narrative seems never to be formed in illustration of Laborit's theories; and the theories are never offered as a direct interpretation of the action. The affairs of Jean, René and Janine seem to happen just like life: Laborit provides means to decode them, to help to anticipate and understand them—and ourselves.

Resnais offers another level of commentary by the insertion of brief flashes from old films. The behaviour of the characters is paralleled by the ideal behaviour of screen stars with whom, as we already know from their admission, they identify: René's ideal self-image is the stoical Jean Gabin; Jean's, oddly, Danielle Darrieux; Janine's, the heroic crusader figure of the young Jean Marais, the glittering star of romantic costume adventures of the Forties.

This description might suggest all the perils of affectation, preciosity, a style too far-fetched. The dangers are triumphantly eluded by the wit and intelligence of Resnais's handling, abetted by his excellent actors (Roger-Pierre, a happily restrained Gérard Depardieu and Nicole Garcia), even carrying off such minor audacities as transforming his personages, at moments, into actual white mice.

America presents a singularly unflattering self-image in the week's three new films. *Brubaker* is loosely based on the horrors of the Arkansas prison system which came into the news a decade or so ago: W. D. Richter's script is "*loosely based*" on the book by Thomas S. Murton, the Arkansas governor who brought the abuses to public notice. Robert Redford—who nowadays favours liberal crusader parts—plays an academic penologist who investigates a Southern prison of exceptional horror by entering it in mufti, as a committed criminal. Shedding his disguise, he assumes command of the institution. His attempts to create a prison where men are still left basic human rights and dignity are ultimately frustrated: the corruption and graft that make the prison what it is spread throughout the community and benefit too many people of influence. By unearthing too much uncomfortable evidence, in the shape of the graves of murdered prisoners, Brubaker condemns himself to dismissal and defeat.

The script rejects easy optimism, and touches on such nice issues as how much compromise is possible and necessary: Brubaker rejects the offer of state funds sufficient to carry out all his reforms in exchange for silence. There is also a shrewd if cursory consideration of the role of careerist liberals, like Brubaker's patron (Jane Alexander), a reform-minded aide to the state governor.

If not all the larger possibilities of the script are realized it must be put down to the direction—realistic, but not dramatically focused — of Stuart Rosenberg, who is a narrator less stylish and sharp than was promised by his earlier prison film *Cool Hand Luke*.

The point about *Cruising*, written and directed by William S. Friedkin, no longer seems to be whether it is dangerous and defamatory in its treatment of homosexuals but simply that it is a bad movie—flashy, sensationalized and very badly constructed. The sado-masochist homosexual world is no more than an exotic setting for a murder mystery whose story development would disgrace any Forties B-feature.

Friedkin has evidently reacted to the initial attacks on the film's social attitudes. Since the Berlin Festival in February seven minutes have been cut, including the very equivocal ending which seemed to spread the alarming message: that gay sadist killers spring up like dragon's teeth. The opening title on the film stresses at once its authenticity and its atypical theme. Publicity emphasizes that Friedkin's script, about a policeman (a gravely anguished Al Pacino) who goes underground, posing as a member of the gay leather community, is based on the real-life experiences of a New York cop, pleasantly named Randy Jorgensen. Police Officer Randy actually plays a small role in the film.

True or false (and it seems quite contrary to the significance of fantasy to assume that people who dress up in black leather are sado-masochists, any more than men who dress as women are women), *Cruising* is unlikely to help homosexuals, to inform the rest of the community or to entertain anybody very much.

Urban Cowboy rather closely shadows *Saturday Night Fever*, with which it shares John Travolta as star. Both explore the fantasy leisure lives of frustrated working-class people. *Saturday Night Fever* was based on a magazine article about a big Brooklyn discotheque; *Urban Cowboy* was suggested by an *Esquire* cover story by Aaron Latham about the patrons of Gilleys, "the biggest honky-tonk in the world", a night spot on the outskirts of Houston, Texas.

At Gilleys, workers from the oil wells can put on ten gallon hats, drink, dance country-and-western, and pretend it is still the old wide-open West. There are punching bags to absorb their aggression, but the central attraction is a headless legless, mechanical bull which will buck realistically, throw inexpert riders quite dangerously, and so put in everyone's reach the thrill of riding a rodeo.

Shot mainly on location—at Gilleys, on the oil rigs and in the bleak no-man's-land around—and directed by James Bridges, whose last film was *The China Syndrome*, *Urban Cowboy* raises expectations of something at least equal in its observation to *Saturday Night Fever*. The trouble is that Bridges and Latham, as co-writers, probably out of deference to the teenage audience which calls the tune at the box office, have come up with a story of in-again-out-again love as fatuous as any disco habitué's morning-after reminiscence. Even the dramatic opportunities offered by the mechanical bull as a duelling ground for rival males are barely realized.

The disappointments of the film are not for want of good acting, notably by Debra Winger, as Travolta's casual bride, and by Travolta himself. He is a strong enough personality to give interest to the bone headed hero, and a conscientious enough actor to struggle though the character inconsistencies and excessive length of the script.

David Robinson

Book review

Mrs Gandhi
By Dom Moraes

(Cape, £9.50)

This is an important and dangerously subversive book. By the time an intelligent but uninformed Western reader (about Indian affairs) has put it down, he might well come to believe that no other alternative exists for that populous nation, but to surrender its destiny to the whimsy of Ma Gandhi and the inheritors of the Nehru legacy.

The power of persuasive propaganda, attired in the most delicious English prose, evading issues and fudging critical intellectual debate on fundamentals, has never been displayed with greater panache. With a flurry of improbable but magnificently entertaining anecdotes, Mr Moraes strives to make the point that there is not one other single individual among India's 700 million people who can lead the country to its promised millennium.

Old men are dismissed for being ancient, non-patrician politicians, risen from the ranks, are patronizingly swept aside for not having met Tito and Chiang Kai Chek, and Indira Gandhi is portrayed as Goddess Durga and Mother Kali rolled into one, with a stunning sleight of hand which does not fail to remind you that she did do a term at Sommerville after all.

It is possible that India is not suited for "democracy" that harsh instant remedies are required for its myriad problems, that the time-wasting finesse of decorous ratiocination in the Lok Sabha (Lower House) is irrelevant at best and criminally harmful for the future of India at the worst. But the answers to these questions cannot and should not be decreed by individual fiat. Since independence, if Fabian Socialism has managed to create a crisis of unprecedented international dimension as what used to be called "The Jewel in the Crown", then debate there must surely be instead of the gun at the back of the neck at three in the morning.

Mr Moraes is saying what several Westerners have said before. He is echoing opinions voiced by Jennie Lee, Fenner Brockway, Iris Murdoch, Michael Foot and even the redoubtable Peter Shore (by implication, if not by assertion) that it may be preferable to send old ailing men to jail in order to stay in power, that "law and order" is a sacrosanct talisman which must not be seen splintering into chaos.

The nice thing about his book however is that it gives the best ever portrait of a childish and petulant woman, overwhelmed by forces she cannot comprehend, awed by a father who possessed both the dignity of an inner Hindu calm and the restless liberal angst of wishing to see justice done to a destitute and exploited people. Mr Moraes does not quote a letter Mrs Gandhi's father wrote to her aunt: "Indu (nickname for Indira) however revolves around herself; self-centred, she hardly thinks of others."

This is not the place to detail the author's amusing capacity for poetic hyperbole. It is enough to record that he does not fail to tell you of the grand and grandiose with whom he has discoursed: Mountbatten here, the Duke of Gloucester there, not to speak of Lyndon Johnson and other such ornamental fry as Jawaharlal Nehru and a fat Rajput Maharajah, hugely recumbent on a floorful of ice.

At the end, despite tenacious attempts to rouge the pallor on the portrait, he tells us that by the time he had finished the book, he had fallen out with Mrs Gandhi, like scores of others had done both in the Court of Queen Elizabeth I and in the latter-day one at Lutyen's Delhi. Since then Sanjay Gandhi has died. Mr Moraes finds nothing wrong in the extra-constitutional power the young man exercised as the son and heir to India's ruling Empress.

He fails to ask how the concepts of "democracy" (to which Mrs Gandhi never ceases to pay lip service) and dynastic oligarchy can be reconciled.

Sasthi Brata

Philharmonia/Del Mar
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

Never in the history of British music can there have been a more promising crop of uprising cellists than today. Solo violinists are thinner on the ground on these shores, and have been for several decades. So it was agreeable to welcome one of this rarer native breed in Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto with the Philharmonia Orchestra under Norman Del Mar at the Albert Hall on Wednesday, the more so since it was exactly a quarter of a century ago, at the age of 18, that Ralph Holmes in fact made his Prom debut.

This concerto has been in his repertoire since he was 13, but there seems no danger of familiarity breeding contempt. He played it on Wednesday with considerable tonal warmth and eagerness, not immediately finding the classical poise underlying the first movement (at the outset, in particular, his line was insufficiently finely chiselled), but sustaining the central song-without-words with unflagging wings, and tackling the finale's bravura boldly. He could nevertheless profitably restudy the score's dynamic markings. His phrasing would have been doubly eloquent for subtler response to minutiae of this kind.

After Elliott Carter the night before, the powers-that-be apparently felt that promenaders deserved a break: all three works were repertory favourites and they packed the hall. Norman de Mar in his turn seemed determined that Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony should be a relaxing country expedition. True, the brook flowed as merrily as the birds sang (lovely, fresh woodwind playing here) but elsewhere his tempi were leisurely. Not even in the storm was tension screwed to breaking-point, despite loud thunder-claps. However, there was a wealth of simple devoutness beneath the shepherds' final thankful song, even if lightning killed none of their flocks. For Kodaly's *Galanta Dances* conductor and orchestra found the right cumulative excitement.

Timon of Athens
Other Place

Irving Wardle

The idea that all Shakespeare's plays are built around a central moral theme is one of the pious abstractions of modern criticism, but it certainly holds good for this unloved last product of his tragic period, making its first Stratford appearance for 15 years.

Timon is about hatred: and all the customary apparatus of dramatic composition—character, plot development, tonal and scenic rhythm—is jettisoned under the stress of one over-mastering emotion. Timon throws his fortune away on unworthy acquaintances, and then retires to the wilderness to curse mankind. "The middle of humanity thou never knewest, but the extremity of both ends": for once, the cynic Apemantus is speaking the literal truth. That is the whole of Timon's story. It is not the whole play. There is also the Alcibiades sub-plot, a miniature recap of *Coriolanus* featuring a national hero who takes action against the city that has injured him instead of merely going off to sulk. But when it comes to the point, Alcibiades's revenge fizzles out in anti-climax, leaving one to conclude that his main purpose, along with Apemantus, is to harmonize with Timon's tyrades. Just as Lear, Edgar, and the Fool explore three varieties of lunacy, so this trio relate to the theme of misanthropy, and a very monotonous spectacle it can be.

Richard Pasco

Photograph by Donald Cooper

The few productions I have seen (Scofield at Stratford, Richardson at the Vic in the late fifties) put their main emphasis on the spectacular contrast between the splendour of Timon's Athenian house and the ostentatious poverty of his cave by the sea. That kind of scenic effect is not available in studio conditions even if Ron Daniels had wished to employ it. And from his extraordinary success with the even more scenically daunting *Pericles* I would be surprised if he wanted to lay on Hollywood banquets for Timon. Instead he transposes the play into an almost Japanese style. Costumes consist of wide-sleeved robes and divided skirts, with modified Samurai armour for James Hazeldine's Alcibiades; and Chris Dyer's stage presents a few upstage timber pillars on a wood-block platform which is hollowed out and draped with nets and rags for the sea coast.

In this setting there is no question of hordes of free-loaders pouring into Timon's establishment. The banquets are quiet decorous affairs, with a few guests sitting at floor level tables, delicately picking at health food dishes under the calm smile of their host, who joins in the masked dance without surrendering a fraction of his dignity.

This, admittedly, clashes with the text's view of Timon as an impetuous prodigal spraying out his substance in all directions like a burst oil pipe. Its advantage in the early scenes is that everything is personalized, and the line of action is beautifully unobstructed. We get to know the parasites, individually — Rod Edwards's sneering Lucullus, Peter Settelen's shiftily juvenile Lucius — and when Timon appeals to them we are well prepared for their separate ways of saying no. Mr Daniels also entrusts the appeals to one servant instead of splitting it between three, with similar concentration of effect.

But the best justification for the austere opening is supplied by Timon himself. He is off-stage for a long time as his fortunes crumble, and nothing in the first scenes of Richard Pascoe's performance prepares one for the earth-shaking fury of his recognition that what he held most dear in the world has collapsed.

The motives behind Timon's generosity are obviously open to question. Mr Pasco chooses to treat them as honourable and shows the character as a patriotic Athenian to whom all other Athenians are friends. When it is proved that they are not, he has no alternative but to turn himself inside out, hence the power of the second half of the production as a malevolent parody of the first, with Timon still entertaining visitors and still handing out gold.

These scenes are the greatest test of verse speaking in the English repertory and anyone who has found them obscure or batteringly obsessive will discover new areas of gentleness, Swiftian wit and exultant music in this thrilling performance.

Lancelot and Guinevere
Old Vic

Ned Chaillet

The atmosphere of expectancy at the first performance of *Lancelot and Guthevere* clearly had more to do with the curse of *Macbeth* than with any reasonable hopes for Gordon Honeycombe's dramatization of Malory. It was originally intended as a filler of sorts appearing six times in the Old Vic's new season on nights when the Peter O'Toole company was resting, and even fleshed out with a full production of staged swordfights, scenery and complete acting performances, it is little more than an elaborated reading, like those which the Old Vic brindished under Toby Robertson's direction.

There is added interest in that the narrator, the man who portrays Sir Thomas Malory reading his Arthurian romances, is Timothy West. Apart from being a fine actor and the theatre's new artistic director, Mr West has been in nearly as many headlines as Mr O'Toole in the past week and sitting in a mocked-up prison cell, as a scruffy knight with piles of manuscript before him, he seems definitely happier than when talking to journalists.

Despite the staging by Martin Jenkins, which turns Malory's prison into castles and jousting fields as the musical, *Man of La Mancha*, did previously for Cervantes, the production is only academically dramatic. As the prisoners shed their rags to become the heroes and heroines of Malory's imagination, the language they encounter is only a modernized courtly dialogue in the framework of Malory's recitation.

Every scene is set up by Mr West's speeches, and the action is inevitably underlined with his narration to produce a laugh or quickly to advance the plot. No real development of character is possible for the Sir Lancelot of Bryan Marshall though his crucial actions are nearly all there, from a meeting with the naked Elaine which produces his son, Sir Galahad, straight through the turmoil of his secret affairs with Guinevere to the death of King Arthur and Lancelot's own death as a repentant monk.

The trouble is that the actions are simply actions, that the characters are only realized to decorate the story being told by Mr West. Every time an action is completed or an event is over, the characters evaporate and the emphasis switches to Malory's composition of the epic. Mr Honeycombe has restored Malory's requests for the prayers of his readers, and Mr West pours emotion into Malory's mentions of his own imprisonment. To be honest the title would have to be *Malory*, but because he is only a reader he does not become the character he should be for the weight he is bearing.

From being a simple telling of the story, the production has moved towards something more dramatic without getting there.

Fidelio
Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

When, last May, Joachim Herz's production of *Fidelio* was unveiled at the Coliseum, we were all expecting something revolutionary, or at least a strongly politicized reading. In the event it turned out to be reasonably conventional: economical and efficient, firmly in the German Expressionist manner, intent on projecting the emotions of every character at every moment (as Mr Herz sees them) without risk of ambiguity.

Its single real departure lies in its emphasis on Rocco, not Leonore or Florestan or Pizarro, as effectively the central character. By restoring several sections of dialogue that are usually cut, he draws attention to Rocco's want of moral fibre: it is against him that we are asked to measure ourselves, and perhaps that makes good sense in a society like ours. But the opera may be more moving with the focus that Beethoven intended, on married love and the heroism and nobility of spirit it can engender.

Already on this first revival the production has lost some of its sharp edge; and it is a good deal better for that. If you bend something as resilient as *Fidelio* it is liable to spring back. There is less strutting on the stage than there was before, and some of the ultra-earnestness has faded. Moreover, the metallic clanks made by the set when anyone walked about have mercifully been muted.

The case is stronger too. We still have Dennis Wicks, admirable as the appallingly cheerfully complacent Rocco, and Josephine Barstow as Leonore, acting with a constant sense of contained passion, and bringing a plausibly boyish quality to the role with her tall, lean figure and her voice, pared down and taut. The new Florestan is Kenneth Woollam, large in vocal volume, firm in tone, his big scena done with a moving seriousness and intensity even if the visionary coda was a shade hectic. He produced some tender phrasing, not least in the trio.

There is a new Pizarro, too, in Malcolm Donnelly: a powerful performance, with plenty of angry, black tone, and the right kind of vicious edge to it. A pity that the production tends to force him into a pasteboard-villain mould. Alan Woodrow contributes an open, youthful Jaquino, Sally Burgess an interesting Marzelline with some nicely rounded phrases. Richard Angas's Fernando showed no visible or audible authority except that implicit in his height.

The conductor was Sir Charles Mackerras, who held the entire performance on an uncommonly high level of intensity.

Tippett big and broad

Lindsay Quartet
Wigmore Hall

Noël Goodwin

At the third concert but of four featuring each of Sir Michael Tippett's string quartets in turn, the Lindsay Quartet approached the Quartet no 3 with a suitably bigger and broader style. A spoken introduction in place of a programme note helpfully allowed the audience to hear and grasp some of the key musical ideas. In it the quartet's first violinist, Paul Cropper, reminded us that Tippett has acknowledged that he was to some extent under the spell of hearing all six Bartok quartets for the first time when he composed his own third quartet in 1946.

The effect of that spell seems to me more a matter of spirit than content, for which the composer could dare to extend and rely on his strength of contrapuntal invention for no less than three fugal movements out of five, and yet ensure that each reflected a quite different aspect of his musical imagination. That in the first movement now inescapably recalls the hunt and chase of the *Ritual Dances* for orchestra that followed only a few years later, especially in the vivacity the Lindsay players brought to it, and they made a virtue of linear clarity in spite of the closeness of the texture in the middle movement.

Strangely it was the second slow movement that emerged the least convincing at this performance, in spite of having the most feeling of Bartok. Somehow the players failed to give cogency to the contrast of character within it, before moving directly into a smoothly assured finale of mellow gentleness, almost as if it were a direct continuation of what had preceded it. Otherwise it was a masterly account of a deeply rewarding work, one which is as absorbing to hear as it is demanding to perform.

The quartet were joined by the gifted young American Richard Stoltzman for the Clarinet Quintet by Brahms, which completed the programme. He brought an almost operatic turn of phrase to the declamatory central episode in the slow movement, and elsewhere sustained an attractive flexibility of line and phrasing. In ensemble, however, the opening movement sounded laboured and the finale stood rather four-square on its dignity, leaving a sense of only partial fulfilment at the end.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

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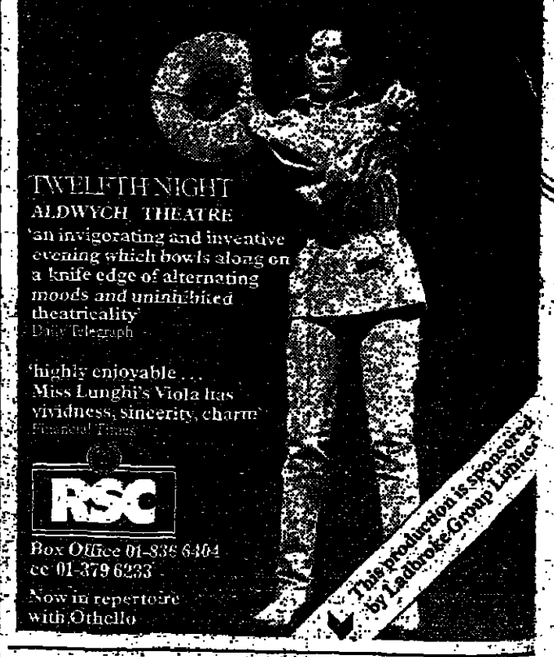

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SPORT

Tennis

Cox unable to turn the clock back

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

When Mark Cox graduated from Cambridge University in 1966, he joined the tennis circuit for two years to see if it suited him. They were good years: a straight-sets win over Tony Roche in reaching the last eight of the United States championship, Davis Cup honours, world headlines when he beat Pancho Gonzales and Tony Emerson within 26 hours on the first open tournament (at Bournemouth), and an advance to the last 16 at Wimbledon. Cox tasted the taste of all that. He wanted more.

Now he is 37, and, as might be expected from a man who wins and loses for a living and is otherwise engaged tending children and animals and nature's gardener bounty, has become something of a philosopher—wise about tennis and wise about life. The tennis player, though, is running a little low on confidence, energy, and the sheer zest that somehow, even on a bad day, makes the pieces fit. So one shot or another misfires, or maybe the legs feel heavy. The days when it all clicks have become increasingly sporadic.

Cox went back to Bournemouth this week's British hard court championships, sponsored by Asset Carpets, and played on the base, gritty surface commonly known as "clay". Bournemouth did good things to say to him yesterday the old Cox looked older. Cox. The worst thing of all was that his timing had gone: a deficiency arising not from the combined effect of slower footwork and reactions dwindling confidence. Cox decided to attack but his services approach shots were not good enough to give him any basis for doing so. He was beaten 6—2, 6—3 by Eddie Edwards, aged 24. The South African is a throwback to the Cox of 1966 in that he went to university (at Malibu, California) before joining the circuit this summer. Edwards played sensibly and well, notably the essential task of keeping the ball in play. Cox was not good enough. At 2—5 and 1—5 down, with Edwards preparing to serve for the match, Cox was threatened not merely by defeat but by humiliation as well. His response was proud and exciting. He won four consecutive games, saving six match points on the way. That mighty effort came from the heart and the memory. Such a recovery takes something out of any player and a let-down is inevitable. It came at the wrong time for Cox, the right time for Edwards.

Mark Cox: a mighty recovery was not enough.

Another British player, Robin Drysdale, who recharges his batteries by stalking deer and shooting pheasants, led 5—3 in the first set and sedved for it twice, but was beaten 7—6, 6—1 by Angel Gimenez, of Barcelona. Drysdale played a good set except when it came to the formality of winning it. He is 14in taller than Gimenez, a tiny but cute clay-court specialist heavily disguised by a moustache and a large white cap (" to keep the rain off ").

Gimenez will play Edwards in the semi-final round. The other half of the draw is a round behind: Kjell Johansson v Roberto Vizcaino and Schlomo Glickstein v Jonathan Smith, of Exeter. Glickstein, the Israeli who beat Raul Ramirez at Wimbledon, looks a muscular and stern opponent for Britain's last challenger. Johansson and Vizcaino, unusually, have a common interest in extra-terrestrial activities. Well, tennis players do spend an awful lot of time above the clouds.

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: A. Gimenez (Spain) beat R. Drysdale, 7—6, 6—1; E. Edwards (SA) beat M. Cox, 6—2, 7—5.

Sports Council

Jeeps aims for a better liaison on the field

By Nicholas Keith

It has not been a happy year for the Sports Council. Through no perceptible fault of their own, people have stopped listening to them and this lack of communication and cooperation in certain quarters was one of the themes of Dick Jeeps, their chairman, when he presented their annual review in London yesterday.

The four home rugby unions decided to go ahead with the British Lions tour of South Africa without waiting to hear the result of the Sports Council's fact-finding mission to that country: the Government's proposed boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games was announced in the House of Commons without the Sports Council being consulted; and the highly advanced drug-testing centre at Chelsea College has been ignored by all but a handful of sporting governing bodies.

The proposed Moscow boycott put the council in a difficult position as it is the government's agency for distributing money to national and local sports bodies. At the time they deplored the use of sport for political ends, but they had to accept it and they were left with the impossible task of keeping the Government and the athletes happy. "Now we must heal the breaches between participants, and administrators," Mr Jeeps said yesterday when he noted in his report that "sport and politics are linked, not only as a component of leisure but sometimes, unfortunately, as an instrument of foreign policy".

The relative lack of interest in the drug-testing equipment at Chelsea College comes as a sad blow, especially because Britain has been in the van of the small group of nations trying to check the abuse of drugs in sport. Last year the equipment was used more by overseas sportsmen—particularly the Scandinavians—than by Britons. The Football Association had random tests carried out on 155 league players. The other sports involved were athletics, badminton, cycling, road running and weightlifting last year, with canoeing and roller skating added to that list this year. There were 535 tests in 42 events.

The abuse of drugs is one of the great black marks in sport. But there seems little hope of stamping it out as long as governing bodies continue on their pussyfooting way.

Mr Jeeps also believes that individuals should have to pay more to play competitive sport. He proposes that they should contribute a match fee, say £1; this would help to defray administrative costs and it would enable more funds to be channelled elsewhere by the Sports Council, which provides 70 per cent of the income of some governing bodies. Some sports administrators are more aware than others as to what government cash is available.

In his report, Mr Jeeps also bemoaned the fact that there was a huge gap between achievement and requirements in providing local facilities. He estimated that £1,150m at 1978 prices was needed to bridge the gap. The six national centres, such as Crystal Palace, Bisham Abbey and Lilleshall, are running at an ever-increasing loss. This year it was £1.4m and a working party's findings on this disturbing trend are keenly awaited.

All is not gloom, however. The council are proud of the help they have given to deprived urban areas, £1m since 1978. Projects in the London docklands, Jarrow, Liverpool and Warrington received a special mention in the report.

Finally, with football hooliganism, sadly, in the news, the idea of involving clubs and their communities launched by the Department of the Environment two years ago offers some hope. By March 1979, there were 29 professional football clubs and 10 rugby league clubs in the scheme to encourage young people to make better use of their spare time. The Sports Council had given £1.7m out of £2.7m towards such ventures.

However, it would seem that the council has some ground to cover if it is to be more than a cash dispenser. At least in Mr Jeeps—as busy and effective an administrator as president of the RFU as he was as an England and British Lions scrum half—they have the man for the job.

Football

Road to Spain might be too steep

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

England were asked to remember against Norway at Wembley on Wednesday that in the past failure to score enough goals against "easy opposition" had been expensive. So they scored four. They were told not to expect immediate understanding be- of several changes. So over the last 20 minutes they kept Norway under attack and showed excellent finishing. In the circumstances, there was no complaint about the result, but it would have been less than honest to give more than comparative commendation.

Since the European championship it has become even more important to make comparisons with leading national teams and keep encouragement in proportion. This week's match may have been the first in the World Cup but to think in terms of a totally new campaign is to ignore what continuity can be found.

Without Keegan, Francis and Wilkins, the jaunty theme of six months ago is not easily revived, yet the England manager, Ron Greenwood, continually asserted that Wednesday's team did not contain changes, merely the replacement of unavailable or aging players with others of similar outlook and style.

The argument fell short while the result exceeded expectations. Without Keegan's inspiring example there was much effort but nothing out of the ordinary apart from some good goal scoring, for which full credit must be given. When recalling that even with Keegan and a much stronger team England were not good enough in Italy, the road to the World Cup final in Spain still seems too short and steep.

Among the tactical arguments put forward for the absence of a recognized winger, despite Cunningham's arrival from Spain, was that, with Anderson, Sansom and Rix, there was no lack of "wide players". In the event, one of the disappointments was the scarcity of width. Had the Norwegian defenders been forced to chase out to the bylines and constantly expose their penalty area the whole task could have been easier. But Cunningham remained on the bench, as did Hoddle, whose imaginative talents must surely be cultivated internationally.

On the credit side, Mariner's refreshing finishing could not be faulted. Rix quietly adapted to international football and was well worth an extended chance. Robson is now a reliable midfield player whose initiative needs encouragement. Gates, prompting Woodcock and Mariner, worked honestly but at the highest level may not have enough to offer.

It will be to England's benefit that Norway have been seen as a team capable of extracting points from the other members of the group, Hungary, Switzerland and Romania. On home ground they could have the technical knowledge and stamina to be difficult to beat, with Larsen-Okland and Jacobsen quick enough to disturb the best defences. And their strong midfield emphasized England's weakness in not having a firm-tackling, pragmatic player.

To speak of weaknesses after a 4—0 victory may seem churlish, but the lesson of the European championship was to avoid expecting too much and then blame everything on misfortune. At this stage it still seems that England cannot decide whether it is feasible to challenge the rest of the world on the assets of a limited number of outstandingly skilful players or accept that the approach of Sir Alf Ramsey, who began by stopping the opposition from having their way, is the natural English strength.

Mr Greenwood insists that the two can be merged and one earnestly hopes he can find a way before 1982. For the moment he is understandably irked by seeing a "scratch" team achieve more than many predecessors and yet be criticized. Beneath, he knows that the standards by which England are now judged are all the higher for his time as manager.

Wembley concession: The FA are to reintroduce half price admission for school parties at Wembley internationals. The concession was withdrawn for the match against Norway, and with prices ranging from £3.50 to £12.50 only 48,200 attended—the smallest international crowd at Wembley for three years. The prices will be the same for the match against Switzerland on November 19, but school parties will qualify for a 50 per cent reduction.

Scots cooking up something tasty for Portuguese

By Stuart Jones

Like lost miners struggling to reach the surface, Scotland now have a dim lamp to light their path out of their World Cup darkness. It was lit by Strachan 17 minutes from the end of the 1—0 victory over Sweden on Wednesday night, a goal that was enough to take them to the top of a group six on goal average from Israel.

Yet, as Jock Stein admitted, his was an experimental formation in Stockholm and he is still left groping for the settled side he would wish to take to the finals in Spain. Injury may have robbed him of Jordan but Andy Gray, a similarly ebullient figure, proved an adequate replacement.

Souness, though, was sorely missed in midfield, a territory that seemed foreign to Miller. Indeed, a compass would not have gone amiss and perhaps Stewart, who has performed there for West Ham United, might have been more familiar with the role alongside Strachan and Gemmill, the two, tiny spinning tops who were disappointing but combined to create the one decisive opening.

Mr Stein also lost his old defensive rocks, Burns and Narey, and found a new fortress in Hansen and McLeish that may prove to be a solid base in his future ideas. After an understandably nervous opening, the two youngsters grew in stature—height being one of their more notable characteristics—and contained a speedy and experienced Swedish attack.

Dalglish remains an enigma. Outstanding in his weekly work for his club, he again failed for his country and might well have been substituted before he was, five minutes from the end, by Archibald. The spearhead would have been so much sharper, anyway, if the forlorn Robertson had been used to greater effect.

Mr Stein has enough ingredients. All that he needs to do is amend the recipe and then invite Portugal to taste the result on October 15. An unfortunate error in the fixtures, however, threatens to steal some of the limited ingredients available to Eoin Hand, Northern Ireland's manager, whose side beat the Netherlands 2—1 to go to the top of group two.

In what he called "a stupid situation", he may lose O'Leary, Devine, Stapleton, Lawrenson, Ryan, Langan, Givens and Hughton among others. There cannot be many "others" left. Northern Ireland are to meet France in Paris on October 15, the same day of the League Cup fourth round. "The date was fixed when the World Cup draw was made and apparently it is impossible to change it", Mr Hand added.

"I dread to think what will happen if most of my players' clubs reach the fourth round. It would be a tragedy if, after our good result in Dublin, we have to take a shadow squad to Paris". The Irish FA are to meet FIFA to see if there is a way around the problem and Mr Stein may also be interested in the outcome.

Arsenal ready to step in if QPR fail to sign King

The Everton midfield player, Andy King, will decide today whether to join Queen's Park Rangers for £400,000. If he rejects the move, Arsenal could try to tempt him to Highbury. For a time yesterday Rangers were hopeful of completing the deal in time to play King in tomorrow's home game against Newcastle United, but that is unlikely now that the results of an X-ray will not be known until today, when King will also be shown round houses.

If he joins the second division club, the way could be open for the Queen's Park Rangers manager, Tommy Docherty, to sell Currie—in whom Chelsea are interested—but if King opts to stay in the first division, Arsenal would become favourites to sign him. King started his career with Luton Town, and has made over 150 league appearances for Everton.

A proposed deal involving another midfield player, Reid, of Bolton Wanderers, finally fell through yesterday when Wolverhampton Wanderers ended their interest and so prevented a piece of football history. The independent transfer tribunal was to sit in Manchester today to decide Reid's value—the first such hearing before a player had changed clubs.

The Football League had already named the tribunal members, and booked a room at the Midland Hotel, when Wolves announced there was no point in the hearing continuing as they no longer wanted Reid.

It is the latest move in the tangled tale which points to problems for clubs caused by the "freedom of contract" victory won by footballers.

Reid is currently being paid about £300 a week by Bolton but he has not played for them all season, and is training with Wigan Athletic.

The former England under-21 international was out for much of last season with a knee injury. When his contract with Bolton expired at the end of the season he refused to sign a new one, even on a week-to-week basis. In order to receive any compensation for Reid when he eventually moves, Bolton must continue to pay him, but although they retain his registration, he cannot play for them as he is not on contract.

Arsenal had also wanted to sign Reid, but when they pulled out Wolves stepped in, only to find they were unable to agree a fee with Bolton, who want more than £500,000. The Football League agreed to determine Reid's value, even though he had not changed clubs, but their tribunal is now cancelled.

Last night's results

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers 0, Queen of the South 3.
FA YOUTH CUP: First qualifying round: Aldershot 0, Oxford City 2; Dagenham 4, Letchworth 2; Enfield 4, Windsor and Eton 1.
RUGBY LEAGUE: Yorkshire Cup, semi-final round: Leeds 17, Huddersfield 17.

Boxing

Finnegan may contribute to bringing title back

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

When the Summer Exhibition lies round next year or the year after that, or the year after that, the Royal Academy, we may well see a work or two signed "Kevin Finnegan". Perhaps the artistic presence of this Guinness-loving former painter, who retired on Wednesday night from boxing after losing on points to the Italian, Matteo Salvemini, will win as much acclaim as his pugilistication did in boxing. But it is sad to see one of Britain's leading exponents of the game forced into retirement by such a mediocre opponent.

It was clear early on when Finnegan was knocked off balance by blows that carried little weight that he would be struggling. The rest of the way and keeping a fight totally became an academic exercise. I did not give him a chance, though later colleagues congratulated me that he had taken the fourth and sixth. The Danish referee's card read 120—114 in favour of Finnegan, six to Salvemini; the German judge had it 117—113, no round to Finnegan, one to the Italian and the Irish judge made it 115—115.

At the end of all that Finnegan said: "If I had been injured I would have retired. I wouldn't have battered him." True. But he would have had to slaughter the Italian if he had first.

The job can now be safely left in the capable hands of his stablemate, Tony Sibson. As the head of the Lavender Hill crowd, Sam Burns said, "The title is on loan. We shall bring Salvemini to London in December, for Sibbo. Before the bout no none, not even the Finnegan camp knew anything about Salvemini's ability. Now we know that he is a scrambling, nervous boxer with a limited repertoire, and a dislike for a left hook to the ribs—one from Finnegan made him gasp and a right to the chin. These are two things that the Commonwealth champion does well. But Finnegan is going to make sure that Sibson gets it right by being in his friend's corner when Salvemini comes here to defend his title.

The British Boxing Board of Control have decided that the ban on Dave Green after his knockout in March at the hands of Sugar Ray Leonard cannot be lifted till October 1, which means that he is unable to meet the American Earl Lyburd on September 27, when Alan Minter defends his world middleweight title against Marvin Hagler of United States. Andy Smith, Green's manager, appealed to the Board to relax their ruling on the grounds that the suspension only has a few more days to run but was told the board "has decided that they will not deviate from that date". This is perhaps just as well as it will give the East Anglian's jaw a few more weeks of enforced rest.

Rugby Union

Hignell's career may be ended by ankle trouble

The rugby career of the former England full back, Alastair Hignell, seems to be at an end.

Hignell will make a final decision when he returns from a cricket tour of Barbados.

He leaves with the county at the weekend but Hignell, who missed most of the last Rugby season with ankle trouble, has now been told that his injury may be permanent. Hignell, a schoolteacher, said yesterday: "my ankle problems make it fairly unlikely I will play first class rugby again. If I don't it help Bristol on the coaching side."

Hignell was in line for a place with the Lions in South Africa, but the Gloucester physiotherapist, Les Bardsley said, "his ankles would never have stood up to the hard grounds. But I see no reason why he should not have a long career in cricket."

Gareth Evans, the Newport vice-captain and Wales and British Lions centre has been badly injured again. Doctors fear he may have broken his jaw for the third time in a luckless career.

Evans, who is 26, has won three Welsh caps. He missed the Wales tour to North America last May — because he broke his jaw in the game with Moseley, the Saturday before Easter. He went to hospital after Wednesday night's match with Bath, when he complained of pain, and now plans to see a specialist.

Facing the problems: Delegates from 45 rugby countries met in Cardiff yesterday to start 13 days of discussion on the problems facing rugby union, Peter Walker writes. Organized by the Welsh Rugby Union to coincide with their centenary celebrations, this wide-ranging gathering is being sponsored by Adidas and Umbro.

Today delegates will hear from Nelle Smith, a former South African scrum half on developing individual skills and in the chair will be another scrum half, Clive Rowlands of Wales. Tomorrow Pierre Villepreux, a former French full back, now in charge of Italy's team, will lecture and demonstrate on coaching backs. Others include Dr Dannie Craven of the South African delegation, and J. J. Stewart, who, as an outstanding New Zealand coach, will talk on his philosophy.

Rugby League

Leading ref gives up on medical advice

By Keith Macklin

After medical examinations at Salford University, Mick Naughton, one of the most famous Rugby League referees, has announced his retirement. During an examination being given to all senior referees he was found to have a "heart murmur", not a serious disorder but one likely to be affected by stress.

After several weeks taking second opinions Naughton yesterday reluctantly announced the inevitable. He is 44 and has officiated at cup finals and championship games in Australia, New Zealand and France as well as England. He started his career as a grade two referee in 1965 and was appointed to grade one in 1969. He officiated at the Wembley finals in 1973 and 1979. He had six years to go before official retirement.

David Howes, the league's publicity officer, said: "During his 15 years as a referee Mick Naughton has matured into one of the most highly rated and respected officials in the history of the game. His refereeing was genuinely world class."

Assurances sought: A meeting between English and French officials is to be held in Leeds tomorrow to discuss the problem of violent play in France, which came to a head when the England team and the referee, Billy Thompson, had to be locked in their dressing room with police protection after a stormy match. A league spokesman said yesterday: "We shall want assurances from the French officials about the standard of play in future internationals. If guarantees are not forthcoming there is a threat to cancel matches between the two countries".

Tennis

SAO PAULO: E. Dibbs (US) beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—2; C. Mayer (US) beat T. Koch (Brazil), 6—3, 7—6; Nastase (Romania) beat C. Kermajr, 6—4, 7—6; Mecir (Czechoslovakia) beat J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—2.
TOKYO: Women's tournament: L. W. King (US) beat B. Hallquist (US), 6—2, 6—3; M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat B. Bunge (US), 6—2, 6—4; D. Fromholtz (Australia) beat R. McGallum (US), 6—3, 6—4; B. Martikova (Czechoslovakia) beat B. Nagelsen (US), 6—3, 6—0; L. Allen (US) beat S. Walsh (US), 6—7, 7—6, 6—3; B. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat K. Sands (US), 6—4; T. Holladay (US) beat P. Louie (US), 6—1, 7—6.

Golf

Convincing victory for England at Dornoch

By Lewine Mair

Scotland and Ireland were for long locked in a close battle which eventually went Ireland's way. England had a relatively easy win, 10—5 against Wales on the second day of the home international at Royal Dornoch yesterday.

The atmosphere was very different to that on the first day. The weather, though damp and chill, was decidedly improved, and the English players in particular were notably more relaxed. Geoffrey Marks, the English captain, was relieved to emerge from the foursomes with a 3—2 lead for he could remember many an occasion from his own playing days when Wales had had the better of the morning matches.

The only result which hurt was that in which the first couple, Peter McEvoy and Paul Downes, lost to John Jones and Jonathan Morrow. The English players had gradually recovered from a three hole deficit but, after leaving the 15th all square, McEvoy hit his drive into punishing rough at the 16th.

Wales went ahead once more and this time they clung to their lead. Wales took the opening match of the afternoon when David Stevens covered the homeward half in two under the card against Peter Deeble but, even before that result was chalked up there were two convincing English wins from McEvoy and Downes.

The match in which David Kelley defeated David McLean had many an unexpected twist. Just as it seemed that McLean would take a one-hole lead at the eleventh, the Welshman took four to get down from off the green, to allow Kelley to win this par four in an untidy five.

Having shared the morning foursomes, Ireland won three of the first four singles. The composure of young Ronan Rafferty sent a shiver down many a Scottish spine—not least that belonging to Donald Jamieson. All square after four holes, Jamieson hit the perfect second to within three feet of the flag at the fifth but missed his putt and lost the hole to a three.

Just as the match as a whole seemed to be slipping from Scotland's grasp there was an encouraging moment for the host country as Iain Carslaw holed in one at the 170 yard 13th to get back into his match with John Dickson.

England 10 Wales 5

FOURSOMES (England names first): P. McEvoy and P. Downes lost to J. Jones and J. M. Morrow, 1 hole; P. Deeble and R. Chapman beat I. Stirling and G. J. Brown, 3 and 1; M. J. Kelley and M. P. D. Wallis beat D. McLean and H. J. Evans, 2 and 1; G. Godwin and M. E. Lewis lost to D. Evans and R. D. Broad, 2 and 1; P. J. Garner and A. Gilman beat D. J. Stevens and A. P. Baldin, 3 and 2.

SINGLES: Deeble lost to Stevens, 2 and 1; McEvoy beat Jones, 6 and 5; Downes beat D. Evans, 3 and 2; Gilman lost to H. J. Evans, 3 and 1; Kelley beat McLean, 2 and 1; Wallis beat Morrow, 3 and 2; Godwin beat Stirling, 2 and 1; Broad lost to Broad, 1 hole; Lewis beat Baldin, 3 and 2; Garner beat Brown, 3 and 1.

Ireland 9 Scotland 6

FOURSOMES (Scotland names first): G. Brand and D. B. Howard beat A. D. Pierse and R. Rafferty, 3 and 1; A. Carslaw and I. C. Hutcheon lost to M. F. Morris and P. Walton, 2 and 1; A. Macgregor and F. J. Coutts lost to R. Dickson and P. O'Rourke, 2 and 1; A. Brodie and G. Hay halved with M. A. Cannon and D. Brannigan; K. W. Macintosh and J. S. Taylor beat D. C. Lenn and P. Mulcare, 2 and 1.

SINGLES: D. Jamieson lost to Rafferty, 4 and 3; Hutcheon beat Pierse 2 and 1; Brand lost to Walton, 3 and 2; Howard lost to Lenn, 2 and 1; Brodie lost to Cannon, 2 and 1; Coutts beat Mulcare, 2 and 1; Taylor lost to G. McGinnesy, 2 and 1; Carslaw lost to Dickson, 1 hole; Macintosh beat O'Rourke, 2 and 1; Macgregor halved with Morris.

Ireland leading: In the women's home international at Cruden Bay yesterday Ireland brushed aside the challenge of defending champions Scotland by 6½ to 2½—in a repeat performance of their start to the 1979 event, the Press Association reports. But this time they are hoping the result is not repeated. Twelve months ago in Harlech, the Irish also beat England and Scotland in that order only to fail against Wales.

Yesterday, however, their victory over the host nation was so comprehensive that Wales—who battled back to snatch a halved match with England—will be hard pushed to prevent the title going to Ireland for the first time in 72 years today. Only Scotland, with one point to Ireland's two, now hold any hope of disrupting the planned Irish party.

England 4½ Wales 4½

Foursomes: C. Caldwell and C. Boatmore lost to T. Thomas and M. Rawlings, 1 hole; B. New and L. Moore beat A. Thomas and P. Whitley, 1 hole; W. Waller and B. Conner beat A. Briggs and C. Thomas, 1 hole.

Singles: New lost to Trawlings, 4 and 2; Moore halved with Thomas; S. Cohen beat A. Thomas, 3 and 2; Conner beat Briggs, 3 and 2; Caldwell lost to Whitley, 3 and 1; Waller lost to L. Isherwood, 1 hole.

Scotland 2½ Ireland 6½

FOURSOMES: B. Robertson and M. Aitken lost to M. McKenna and C. Nesbitt, 2 and 1; C. Linton and L. Hope lost to M. Madill and M. Gorry, 3 and 2; G. Stewart and J. Connaghan lost to S. Gorman and C. Hourihane, 4 and 3.

SINGLES: Robertson lost to Nesbitt, 1 hole; Stewart lost to McKenna, 4 and 3; T. Auchterlonie lost to Madill, 2 and 1; L. Dennell halved with Hourihane; Aitken beat Gorry, 1 hole; Hope beat Gorman, 1 hole.

Amateur in lead after error at the third tee

Phil Bailey, a local amateur player, fought back after making a mistake to lead the £13,000 Merseyside Open golf tournament with a first round 69 at Royal Liverpool yesterday.

Bailey's three under par included a two-stroke penalty for driving from the wrong part of the third tee. The hole eventually cost him seven but he produced four birdies and an eagle to put his rivals in the shade. He had only got into the tournament through a sponsor's invitation after several leading tournament players, including the South African, Dale Hayes, had pulled out.

Bailey celebrated by finishing two strokes clear of the home professional, John Morgan. Warren Humphreys and the Irish Ryder cup international, Eamonn Darcy. Bailey, a golf club manufacturer's representative, had just holed an 18-foot birdie putt on the second green when he made his error.

LEADING SCORES: 69—P. Bailey. 71—S. Darcy, J. Morgan, W. Humphreys. 72—H. Brand, J. Moser, M. Gregson, G. Birch. 73—T. Britt, SA; A. Jacklin, R. Evans, H. King, I. Woosnam, G. Brits, D. Platts, A. Johnstone (Zimbabwe), B. Sharrott, D. J. Russell, N. Ratcliffe (Australia), P. Alexander (SA), N. Wood, D. Regan, S. Cipa.

Conditions help Miss Moon

Susan Moon increased her lead to three strokes in the 54 hole Hitachi WPGA tournament at Walsall taking advantage of the improved conditions to score a second round of 72, two under par, in the second round for a total of 146 yesterday. Most players bettered their first-day scores but none more so than the tour's leading money winner, Jenny Lee Smith.

With an eagle and three birdies, she returned 71, the best score of the day to challenge for her fifth tournament victory in 11 weeks, though she still has four strokes to make up on the tenacious Miss Moon. Miss Moon was level par at the turn, went one over when she was bunkered at the 10th, but played the last seven holes in three under par.

Maxine Burton, her nearest rival, did even better having four birdies in the last five holes for a 73.

LEADING SCORES: 146—S. Moon (US), 74, 72. 149—M. Burton, 76, 73. 150—J. Lee Smith, 79, 71; J. Carter, 77, 73; M. Walker, 77, 73. 152—L. Minor, 74, 78; C. Drew, 80, 72; H. Lewis, 78, 74; J. Smurthwaite, 78, 74; J. Chapman, 77, 75.

Two years of sailing but Conner still thrives on the challenge

Quiet American for whom America's Cup is tailored

By John Nicholas
Sport, RI Sept 11

To anyone at Newport, whom I expect to win the America's Cup and the answer is always the Freedom—Australia, for all superiority in the challenger's yachts just does not rate a chance, not of course in the Australian camp). Freedom is an overwhelming favourite although the two boats have never raced each other.

The predictions are based on facts and the reasoning goes something like this: Courageous (Australia) 4—0 in 1977. Freedom beat Courageous 17 times in races in the American trials. Therefore Freedom will beat Australia. QED. It is difficult to argue against this sort of record, though there are two factors in Australia's favour.

One is that she is undoubtedly a better boat now than she was two years ago and she is probably better sailed. The second (and this is grasping at straws) is that the crew of Freedom may be better-trained and stale by the time the cup races begin. Certainly her programme of preparation has been intense and she might tell. But I just cannot see this happening, given the professional approach of the Australians involved.

As the day the order for the boat was placed, everything has gone according to plan and, though the aim of every challenger and defender is to win the America's Cup, that of the Freedom/Enterprise syndicate has been chillingly effective.

It all began in 1977, when Enterprise, sailed by Dennis Conner, failed to qualify as the American defender. Conner and his financial syndicate decided there and then that they would win next time. The first step was to order a new boat. Like Enterprise, she was designed by Olin Stephens, who is responsible for more winning 12 metres than any other man. Freedom, as the new boat was called, was delivered to her syndicate early last year, and has now had two seasons of intensive racing against Enterprise.

There has been no let up, even in the winter, the boats moved to California to continue their training and evaluation of sails. Finally, back in Newport this summer, Conner decided that Freedom was marginally the better of the two boats and set about annihilating the other potential defenders. After winning 43 races to clipper's 13 and Courageous's seven, Freedom was the automatic choice of the New York Yacht Club to defend the Cup.

During her preparation she has raced for thousands of hours, tried over a hundred sails and additioned over a hundred potential crew members. Nothing has been left to chance and nothing is now unknown about the boat or her crew. She has the best and most advanced set of sails in the world. In charge of all this awesome power is Dennis Conner, the man around whom the campaign has been tailored.

Conner gets his traditional ducking when appointed.

He is little known outside the world of yachting, and that is how he likes it. He has no publicist and one could fairly state that he abhors publicity—except where his yachting credentials are concerned and then he is not slow to enlighten the uninformed.

His 12 metre experience started in 1974 when he replaced Ted Turner at the helm of Mariner during that boat's unsuccessful attempt to become the defender. As soon as Mariner was eliminated he was snapped up by the then Courageous syndicate and became the starting helmsman in Ted Hood's successful defence of the cup. Three years later he was back with Enterprise and is now at the top of the pile with Freedom.

Other achievements seem incidental—twice a winner of the Star world championships, twice a winner of the Congressional Cup and three times the helmsman of the winning boat Congressional Cup and three times the helmsman of the winning boat in the American offshore racing circuit. There was also a bronze medal in the Tempest class at the Olympic Games of 1976 and it is to the Olympics that he will return when he is finished with the America's Cup.

His next ambition is to win a gold medal, which, after the America's Cup is all there is left for him. In which class? "Why the Star, of course." Star sailors, you have been warned.

Many men would be on their knees by now after two years of non-stop sailing and organizing, not to mention the pressure of being favourite to win. Not so, Conner. He thrives on the challenge of producing a winner and, outside of his family and drapery business, it is his life. Now aged 37 he has two daughters, but they do not like sailing, so there are never any lazy days on the water, only racing. What sort of racing does he like best? "Whatever he is racing at the moment."

I found him difficult to talk to, he is no extrovert and may even have been shy. Only sailing subjects could get him going and even then he rarely offered opinions; only answers to my questions.

What was his reaction to criticism that he has taken all the fun out of racing for the America's Cup, that his highly professional approach has destroyed the old amateur game? "I feel flattered because I know that they know I am right. The people who complain (Ted Turner, for one) know they have been beaten and they do not like it. When Bjorn Borg prepares for a tennis tournament he trains better than anyone else, that's what I aim to do."

Was he being paid by the syndicate? "No, I'm not making a cent out of this." Has he any opinion on the value of bendy masts? "They are definitely going to be used in the future. If they are not outlawed, we will all have them next time." What about the new "country of origin" regulations for challengers? "They should make for closer competition." But they specifically ban the Dutchman, Johan Valentijn, from ever designing another boat. "Johan can take care of himself." So it went on until I ran out of questions and we were both saved from embarrassment by the arrival of a syndicate car which whisked him back to headquarters.

In the context of our meeting he struck me as a lonely man, extremely sensitive and a bit of a dreamer. One of his crew is quoted as saying that when they are out sailing "Dennis is quiet, it's like he's entranced". I know just what he means.

Britain can maintain hold over Europe

By John Hennessy

Brian Barnes, captain of the Great Britain and Ireland golf team, was at pains yesterday to dispel any idea of a foregone conclusion in the match against the Continent of Europe for the Hennessy Cognac Cup at Sunningdale from today until Sunday. "I'll make it clear to the lads", he said, "this is no walk around. Their players are capable of shooting low scores and in match-play anything can happen".

Barnes has given himself a morning off. His natural partner for foursomes, on the rare occasions they occur in professional golf, is a fellow Scot, Gallacher; but Gallacher, hampered by a knee injury earlier in the season, failed to qualify for the team.

Gallardo, the Spanish captain of Europe, has gone a step further by excluding himself from both foursomes and singles on the first day. The two Italians, Dassu and Mannelli, have also been held back. Their form has been disappointing of late and Gallardo felt it important to get as strong a start as possible. But for Langer, of West Germany, Europe would have been confined today within the Spanish borders.

Barnes, with greater strength to draw on, has taken the opposite view. He wanted everyone to have a match on the first day and by leading off in the afternoon with himself, Polland and Smyth, he allows a reasonable lunch break for those twice engaged. He is looking forward to the match against Severiano Ballesteros in the afternoon, the first time the two players have met. Barnes professes not to like matchplay ("no professional does") but I shall be surprised if his two victories over Nicklaus in a day in a Ryder Cup match does not loom large among his souvenirs when he is casting his rod over some unsuspecting trout a decade or two from now.

This is the fourth match against the Continent of Europe, now held in alternate years to the Ryder Cup. Britain and Ireland won the first, at Sotogrande, 31—25; the second at Lille, 20—10; and the third at the Belfry, 17½—14½. That last contest held out the promise of a close encounter this time. It may still be so, but Spanish professional golf, and therefore continental professional golf, has suffered something of a recession recently and on form the home side should win comfortably.

The last player to qualify for the Britain and Ireland team was Job, 25th in the European order of merit. Only four continental players stand above him, Ballesteros, Piñero, Calero and Cañizares. Gallardo languishes in 80th place and is included principally because of his qualities as a captain.

In spite of the apparent one-sidedness Barnes regards this as a "very serious competition, a sort of third world war. We are going to try to beat these guys into the dust". And, with a wicked glance at Gallardo, he added: "May the better team win—and I've got the better team."

FOURSOMES: 8.30, N. Faldo and S. Torrance, S. Ballesteros and J. Cañizares (Spain); 8.40, S. Luke and M. James, M. Piñero and M. Calero (Spain); 8.50, N. Job and C. Mason, B. Langer (West Germany) and A. Garrido (Spain); 9.00, N. Coles and R. Waites, M. Ballesteros and P. Mateu (Spain).

SINGLES: 12.15, B. Barnes, S. Ballesteros; 12.25, P. Polland, B. Langer; 12.35, D. Smyth, M. Piñero; 12.45, Faldo, Calero; 12.55, James, Cañizares; 13.05, Luke, Garrido.

SPORT

Cricket

Larkins (left) and Underwood: could fill batting and bowling vacancies next winter.

Line and length needed more than sheer speed in West Indies

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

When those whose job it is to choose the England side to tour West Indies this winter meet at Lord's on Monday, their main concern will be to find an attack with even an outside chance of keeping England in the series. The party will be picked by the four England selectors—Messrs Bedser, Barrington, Close and Elliott—together with the captain (Ian Botham), the manager (A. C. Smith), the chairman of the cricket committee of the Test and County Cricket Board (P. B. H. May) and the chairman of the Cricket Council (C. H. Palmer) or his representative.

England will never have left for an important tour with a much thinner attack than the one that will fly to Barbados on January 15. It is an unpromising outlook, and yet it is at times like these that we are most pleasantly surprised. On paper, the best bowling side I ever toured with was the one to Australia in 1958-59. There was Statham, Truman, Tyson, Loader and Bailey to bowl at medium pace or above, and Laker, Lock and Mordimore to provide the spin. Yet of the five Test matches they played, four were lost and one drawn.

In other years bowlers of much less distinction, by observing the basic essentials of line and length have surpassed themselves. My advice to the selectors would be not to stuff the side with faster bowling for the sake of it but to take the best bowlers available; in other words, to plump for an extra spinner, so long as he is a good bowler, rather than an extra seam bowler because he is a seamer.

Hendrick's withdrawal, to organize his benefit, is a blow. There are also doubts about the fitness of Dilley and Willis, as well, of course, as Botham. Glandular fever, which Dilley has, is a debilitating illness. His was diagnosed during the weekend of the Headingley Test match, less than five weeks ago, and although he is young and quite robust it may be the end of the year before he feels much like bowling. He will be chosen, I imagine, with a reserve pencilled in.

Old is certain to go, as, I would hope, is Jackman, who, besides having taken 47 more wickets than the next man (Underwood) in the last two English seasons, is usually fit. With Botham and Dilley (or his shadow) to come there is room for one more faster bowler, unless the selectors make it two. I would be inclined to take an outrageous chance with Hughes, the young Middlesex bowler, rather than go back to Willis (of doubtful fitness) or to Lever, or to choose Hogg, who looks a better prospect for English than West Indian conditions and has a poor fitness record. I have seen very little of Hughes; and he is not as tall as one would like for West Indies, but he is said to "strip well" and he is strong, and good judges speak very highly of him. Stevenson, of Yorkshire, is the likelier choice, or Hogg.

The spinners now, I hope three of them, Emburey is a certainty and I would prefer Miller to Willey, whose bowling, except in a negative one-day role, is negligible. The last spinning place seems to rest between Underwood, Pocock, Edmonds, Barclay, Carrick and Marks. I have never known Pocock to bowl poorly overseas and have a good opinion of Barclay as an all-round cricketer. On the whole, though, I would go for Underwood as the most reliable of them, and give Edmonds' knee the winter to recover. I would also take Cook of Leicestershire should it be decided to blood a youngster in a 17th place.

With Bairstow and Downton (or French) as the two wicket-keepers, we are left with six batting places to fill, five of which will almost certainly go to Boycott, Gooch, Gower, Rose and Gatting. The last batsman will, presumably, be one of the following six—Larkins, Athey, Tavaré, Woolmer, Alan Butcher and Roland Butcher. It would be Larkins for me. He has a modest Test record, it is true, but he was the highest scoring Englishman of the season and he fields well and has a touch of class. If not him I would take Tavaré, who showed in his two Test matches this summer that he is not to be frightened out.

As a good player of speed and a left-hander, Alan Butcher has an obvious chance. He, too, has had a good season. Woolmer, who fell away after a promising April and May, is probably out of it. Athey may not yet be quite ready for what could be a torrid tour.

Roland Butcher is a case apart. The fact that as a West Indian he had to "give it a lot of thought" before deciding, when the selectors asked him, whether he would like to play for England, though understandable, is to my mind unsatisfactory. The pressures on Butcher going back to West Indies as a native of the islands and yet a member of an England team would also be excessive, both on and off the field. Though he has a rare stroke-making talent, essentially West Indian in character, I would rather take his namesake, should it be a choice between the two.

Here then is my team, though not, you may be sure, the one the selectors will choose: Boycott, Gatting, Gooch, Gower, Larkins and Rose as batsmen; Botham and Miller as all-rounders; Dilley, Hughes, Jackman and Old as fast bowlers; Emburey and Underwood as spinners, and Bairstow and Downton as wicketkeepers.

The one to be announced on Monday is more likely to be: Boycott, Gatting, Gooch, Gower, Rose and Tavaré as batsmen; Botham and Miller as all rounders; Dilley, Jackman, Old, Stevenson and Willis (or Hogg) as fast bowlers; Emburey as the spinner, and Bairstow and Downton as wicketkeepers. Apart from Hendrick, only Brearley is unavailable to go who might otherwise do so.

There is one other important selection which needs to be made, namely that of a cricketing manager to assist Alan Smith. With Botham on his first tour and all but two or three of his side never having played cricket at this level in West Indies before, it is vital to have someone there who can help and advise the players with their game.

Mickey Stewart, who has done so well this season as Surrey's manager, has no more experience of West Indies as a player than most of Botham's side. But Ken Barrington, David Brown, Keith Fletcher, Ray Illingworth, Basil D'Oliveira and Fred Titmus would all have much to offer. If the reason for not taking a cricket manager is an economy, it is a false one.

Contract for schoolboy: Somerset offered a playing contract yesterday to Gary Palmer, a 14-year-old schoolboy, spanning the school holiday from July to September. Palmer, the son of the former Somerset and England player, Ken Palmer, who is now a Test match umpire, is an all-rounder and a pupil at Queen's College, Taunton, where he made a century and won his first XI colours this summer. He was played for Somerset under-15s and under-16s, England Schoolboys, and Somerset second XI.

Somerset are offering new terms to the nine players whose contracts expire this month, including the England captain, Ian Botham, and Brian Rose, the county captain.

Racing

Mercer to become stable jockey for Walwyn next year

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Joe Mercer will move to Seven Barrows and become Peter Walwyn's stable jockey next year in succession to Pat Eddery, who decided last week to switch his allegiance to Vincent O'Brien. Now, having been forced to quit Ballydoyle, the next move surely belongs to Lester Piggott and it will be ironical if he eventually ends up at Warren Place, riding for Henry Cecil, for whom Mercer has been the No 1 jockey since 1977.

For it was Cecil's father-in-law, Sir Noel Murless who gave Piggott the biggest break of his life when, in 1955, he retained him to ride as his first jockey in succession to Sir Gordon Richards, whose retirement had been forced by injury.

Piggott was to ride for Warren Place on a regular basis for the next 12 years until he was enticed into the Ballydoyle web. Whether or not Piggott eventually teams up with Cecil is pure conjecture. What is clear is that after four happy seasons riding for Newmarket's biggest and most successful stable, Mercer has had enough of the travelling involved and the way is open for him to work out the rest of his riding career much nearer his home, just north of Newbury.

And the decision of last year's champion jockey to join Walwyn can only ridicule the theory that Eddery was deserting a sinking ship. Commenting on the situation last night, Walwyn said that he is delighted ot welcome Mercer, and Mercer added that he is happy to be there. In fact, the two are old friends and should work well together.

When Walwyn first set up at Windsor House in 1961, Mercer was one of his greatest allies. Whenever his job at West Ilsley permitted he rode for Walwyn on a regular basis until Walwyn decided that his stable had expended enought to retain a jockey of its own. As Mercer would not leave West Ilsley, Duncan Keith got the first job at Seven Barrows and on his retirement in 1972, Pat Eddery stepped in.

With the meticulous attention to detail which is typical of the man, Walwyn also said that Mercer had ridden 73 winners for him. The first was Golden Wedding at Ripon in 1962; the most recent Honeygrove at Nottingham last year. In the meantime, old favourites like Be Hopeful, Mabel and Crozier cropped up frequently. Mabel's victory in the Yorkshire Oaks in 1965 is the biggest catch that the two have landed so far.

But with Walwyn's desire to see his stable back at the top no one will be surprised if this partnership conquers new and greater heights. What is interesting is that Mercer will still be riding for two of the owners that he has served so well at Warren Place because Lord Howard de Walden and Louis Freedman have horses in both stables.

The reappearance of that crack miler, Kris, in the Crown of Crowns Stakes at Goodwood this afternoon after an absence of nearly four months overshadows all else on the racing front. A pulled muscle in his quarters resulting from being found cast in his box is why Kris has been inactive for so long, but the fact that he has not been seen has not kept his name out of the public eye. During his enforced convalescence he was syndicated for £100,000 a share, giving him an overall value of £4m. Only last year's Derby and King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes winner, Troy, has been syndicated at a higher figure to stand at an English stud.

Now that Kris is fit again today's race is regarded as an ideal warm-up for the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at Ascot later this month when he will come face to face for the first time with yesterday's easy winner, Known Fact, and Posse. Any doubts about Kris's fitness can surely be dispelled because his connexions have declared his stable companion, Cillum, as his pacemaker. The only other runners in the field are Skyliner, who finished behind Kris in the Lockinge Stakes at Newbury in May; Millbank, who is still in training at Kingsclere with Ian Balding; and Saint Jonathon, who was the subject of a heavy gamble in this year's 2,000 Guineas.

In the event Saint Jonathon ran badly but there was a valid reason for that. Since then he has finished fourth in the Prix Lupin at Longchamp and third in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot. I have always maintained that a mile, the distance of today's race, is Saint Jonathon's ideal trip, but even he at his best ought not to be up to beating Kris.

Today's programme at Doncaster has been sponsored to raise money for the injured jockeys' fund. If a high draw on the sprint course there is still an advantage, Cree Song must have a good chance of winning the Portland Handicap. Cree Song performed well at York last month in the William Hill Sprint Championship to finish fifth, and judged on that form he has not been harshly treated by the handicapper today.

To the delight of her owner, Barry Irwin, who had flown from his home in California for the occasion and arrived on the course only half an hour beforehand, Queen of Prussia was by far the most impressive winner at Salisbury yesterday, in the Dick Poole Stakes.

STATE OF GOING (official): Doncaster: Straight course good, round course good to soft. Goodwood: Good. Newton Abbot: Firm. Tomorrow: Chepstow: Good. Worcester: Good to firm (watered).

Le Moss holds the crowd spellbound

By Michael Seely

The best that high class racing has to offer held us spellbound at Doncaster yesterday. Le Moss's third successive defeat of Ardross in the Doncaster Cup was the highlight. But just as exciting was Known Fact's devastating turn of foot in the Riveton Park Steel Stakes and Shoot a Line gave another heartwarming display of stamina and courage to win the Park Hill Stakes by eight lengths for her owner-breeder, Alan Budgett.

Le Moss and Ardross had the crowd shouting their heads off as the pair struggled for supremacy in the last three furlongs. Joe Mercer made the running on Henry Cecil's great stayer, but he could never shake off Christy Roche on the Irish challenger. However, Le Moss showing all the formidable strength that has made him such a tough antagonist, refused to be denied and won by a neck. Vicomte finished 15 lengths behind in third place.

The gallant Ardross has now been beaten under a length in each of his three encounters with Le Moss. But heartfelt as our sympathy must be for the runner up no words of praise can be too high for the winning triumvirate.

Le Moss, who is the only horse to have won the Ascot Gold Cup, the Goodwood and Doncaster Cups in two successive seasons may now run in the Prix Gladiateur at Longchamp on September 28. Although the winner carried Carlo D'Alessio's colours, he has been sold back to his breeder, Patrick McGrath, of the Brownstown stud. There is a good chance that Le Moss may be back in action next season.

Another horse who may remain in training next year is Known Fact, who disposed of Captain Nick and Star Way as though they were a couple of selling-platers in the Riveton Park Stakes. The 2,000 Guineas winner settled in the rear of the small field as Star Way cut out the running. Cai[illegible] pulled Known Fact to the [illegible] side of the field two furlo[illegible] from home and Khaled Abdu[illegible] three-year-old then produced [illegible] unanswerable burst of finis[illegible] speed.

Star Way did not reproduce [illegible] form that saw him finish a c[illegible] third to Posse in the Su[illegible] Stakes. But this was still an [illegible] pressive performance by Kn[illegible] Fact. "He was a sick horse f[illegible] long time after the Guine[illegible] Jeremy Tree said. "Known [illegible] had a temperature of 104 an[illegible] was still not right before A[illegible] When the vet looked down [illegible] throat he saw a lot of mucu[illegible] though the colt had been su[illegible] ing from bronchitis. However [illegible] is very well at present."

Those who watched Kn[illegible] Fact come from an impos[illegible] position to beat Hard Fougl[illegible] the Waterford Crystal Mile [illegible] Goodwood and yesterday's vi[illegible] will realize that Kris will [illegible] to look to his laurels in the Q[illegible] Elizabeth II Stakes.

Shoot a Line, a High Line has now tasted defeat only in her career when unplaced [illegible] hind her stable companion, Bir[illegible] in the Oaks. The further Sho[illegible] Line goes the better she lik[illegible] and she was in complete com[illegible] in the last quarter of a mile [illegible]

"She is all guts and musc[illegible] Mr Budget said afterwards. I [illegible] ing at Shoot a Line in the [illegible] dock beforehand, she still lo[illegible] bright in her coat. But the [illegible] is by no means a robust indiv[illegible] and must have a heart as b[illegible] herself. The French St Leger [illegible] Prix Royal-Oak) at Longcham[illegible] October 26 could be Shoot a L[illegible] final objective for the seasor [illegible] she may remain at West Ilsl[illegible] 1981 when obviously the [illegible] Gold Cup could be a possibl[illegible] get.

Doncaster programme

[Television ITA: 2.0, 2.30 and 3.5 races]

2.0 BRITISH CAR AUCTIONS HANDICAP (£3,200: 1½m)

2 300040 Laska Floko (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 3-9-7 ... P. Bradwell 3 5
3 12-4234 Get Stoned (D) (Fitrocks Stud Ltd.), L. Cumani, 4-8-13 ... W. Cook 6
4 140020 Path of Peace (G. Reed), C. Thornton, 4-8-7 ... J. Bleasdale 8
5 300423 Lt Scotsell (D) (PTP Plant Hire Ltd.), H. Price, 6-8-7 E. Hide 3
6 0-11414 Iskanndaroun (D) (H.H. Aga Khan), M. Stoute, 3-8-7 ... W. R. Swinburn 2
8 11-0030 Steckborn (D) (H. Roberts), M. Camacho, 6-8-5 E. Johnson 9
9 001100- Golden Vow (C) (R. Dewsett), R. Hartop, 6-8-4 ... M. Rimmer 5, 7
10 1114-00 Skewsby (A. Phillips), M. W. Easterby, 4-8-2 ... T. Lucas 4
11 203140 Morvetta (C,D) (R. Earl), Denys Smith, 4-8-1 ... W. Carson 1
5-2 Iskanndaroun, 100-30 Get Stoned, 9-2 Le Soleil, 6-1 Morvetta, 8-1 Laska Floko, 12-1 Path of Peace, 16-1 Skewsby, 20-1 others.

2.30 DANIEL PRENN PLATE (2-y-o: £3,200: 6f)

204 0 Al-Allam (K. Hist), B. Hills, 8-11 ... N. Street 1
206 44 Breiton Park (G. Jowett), S. Norton, 8-11 ... J. Lowe 2
208 0 Brummer (C. St. George), H. Price, 8-11 ... M. L. Thomas 11
208 04 Cona (Lady Murless), Denys Smith, 8-11 ... T. Ives 12
209 0 Fish Eagle (Ruth Lady Halifax), W. H. Bass, 8-11 ... B. Raymond 7
211 3 Montclair (R. Sangster), M. Stoute, 8-11 ... W. R. Swinburn 10
213 0 Nilgato (Countess M. Esterhazy), W. Hern, 8-11 ... W. Carson 3
215 00 Pekal (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 8-11 ... E. Johnson 6
219 Bardale Robber (A. Kelly), M. Jarvis, 8-7 ... P. Young 8
220 Java Tiger (H. Alexander), J. W. Watts, 8-7 ... E. Hide 13
223 Rustic Charm (Mrs C. Hunter), E. Carr, 8-7 ... L. Charnock 5
224 Spanish Stay (J. McGaughey), G. P.-Gordon, 8-7 ... A. Bond 9
225 Shark Song (R. Tikkoo), J. Hindley, 8-4 ... A. Rimberley 4
7-2 Montclair, 5-2 Nilgato, 7-1 Cona, 8-1 Al-Allam, 10-1 Fish Eagle, 12-1 Shark Song, 14-1 Java Tiger, 16-1 others.

3.5 WILLIAM HILL PORTAND HANDICAP (£8,160: 5f 140yd)

302 300030 Standaan (A. Richards), C. Brittain, 4-9-11 ... P. Bradwell 5 2
304 100020 Crews Hill (C) (C. Henry), E. Durr, 4-9-8 ... P. Robinson 10
305 1233-04 Blue Persian (B. Bentley), M. Ryanbury, 5-9-8 B. Raymond 12
306 100000 Gold Song (Mrs E. Gilbey), W. Elsey, 6-9-2 ... R. Miller 7
310 030303 Artiplar (C) (R. Foulston), W. O'Gorman, 3-9-1 ... T. Ives 8
311 131020 Cree Song (K. MacPherson), W. H. Williams, 4-8-11 E. Hide 19
312 200042 Jebb Lane (G. Jobbett), S. Norton, 5-8-11 ... J. Lowe 11
313 000000 Touch Boy (C) (G. Mullin), R. D. Peacock, 4-8-7 ... R. Sidebottom 5 20
314 000400 Sparkling Boy (M. O'Toll), P. Kelleway, 3-8-6 J. Bleasdale 13
315 000-00 Roger Bacon (C) (J. Halse), J. Hanson, 8-8-4 B. Raymond 12
316 100000 Renovate (C) (M. Taylor), J. Hanson, 3-8-3 ... W. Carson 15
317 020-111 Sweiter (G. Greenwood), E. Durr, 4-8-2 ... P. Robinson 16
318 130000 St Terramar (G. Bates), W. Guest, 5-8-2 ... P. Eddery 5, 14
319 004000 Rambling River (Mile G. Richardson), W. A. Stephenson, 5-8-1 ... T. Lucas 16
321 010404 Oh Simonie (C-D) (D. Coppenhall), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-1 ... B. Jones 7 4
322 000101 Welsh Blossom (P. Bradley), W. Wharton, 5-7-12 W. Carson 9
323 000002 Friendly Fare (B. Mildray), J. S. Crump, 5-7-9 ... S. Webster 6
324 100010 Sandra's Secret (C) (J. Dooler), R. Whitaker, 3-7-9 ... N. Connorton 5 19
327 040000 Crimson Silk (R. Mason), R. Mason, 6-7-7 ... N. Carlisle 7 6
328 000000 Geary's For Strip (H. Geary Steels Ltd.), T. Fairhurst, 4-7-7 ... K. Darley 3
7-1 Sweiter, 8-1 Crée Song, Artiplar, 9-1 Crews Hill, 10-1 Blue Persian, St Terramar, 12-1 Friendly Fun, Oh Simonie, 14-1 Jebb Lane, Gold Song, 16-1 Welsh Blossom, Sandra's Secret, Renovate, 30-1 others.

3.35 CHARITY DAY HANDICAP (Selling: £3,200: 1m)

401 400-022 Albert Hall (D) (Torki M. Saud), R. Boss, 5-10-0 E. Hide 3
403 340-020 Dras Lass (Mrs M. Price), N. Tinkler, 4-9-3 ... W. Wharton 4
404 121320 Higham Grey (C-D), (W. Chapman), D. Chapman, 4-8-11 ... G. Oldroyd 23
405 0000-00 Woodchat (J. Turney), T. Fairhurst, 5-8-9 ... O. Gray 12
406 030024 Arctic Tribune (D) (L. Gordon), Miss S. Hall, 6-8-9 ... M. Birch 9
408 0000 Kamincha (S. Powell), D. Kent, 6-8-7 ... B. Raymond 17
411 0-20400 Wise Man (D) (Mrs J. Ransden), J. FitzGerald, 4-8-2 ... W. R. Swinburn 8
413 001100 Maris Quest (D) (B. Timin), M. H. Easterby, 3-7-13 ... K. Hodgson 5 14
414 0220-00 Nightfield Jet (D) (M. J. Ripley Holdings Ltd.), A. Smith, 5-7-12 N. Connorton 5 2
415 410400 Scotsizo (D) (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 3-7-11 ... E. Johnson 13
418 00-0440 Tarleton (Exors of late H. Attwood), P. Rohan, 3-7-9 ... J. Lowe 19
419 4-00000 Mount Parnassus (Ld Grantley), J. W. Watts, 3-7-9 ... A. Mercer 5 10
420 423-30 Falcon's Revenge (Mrs B. Attenborough), W. Hastings-Bass, 3-7-9 ... W. Carson 22
421 031200 Legal Laird (D) (Mrs S. Maxwell), G. Balding, 6-7-8 ... D. McKay 24
422 040004 Gusty Wind (D) (R. West), M. Cousins, 3-7-8 W. Higgins 7 8
423 00101 Ravensbourne (C, Carson), R. Hickman, 7-7-7 Paul Eddery 5 3
426 400400 Aukland (B), Cullen, W. H. Williams, 3-7-7 ... Charnock 26
428 002040 Benny Lynch (D, Seale), R. Hannon, 3-7-7 ... A. McGlone 7 20
429 300-000 Mock Sun (J. Mulhall), J. Mulhall, 4-7-7 ... M. Thick 15
430 041440 Belle Vue (C) (R. Mason), R. Mason, 7-7-7 N. Carlisle 7 16
432 000221 Prince of Blades (Earl of Gainsborough), P. Rohan, 3-7-7 ... W. Darley 7
434 000-030 Willacby (J. Murdoch), J. FitzGerald, 3-7-7 ... B. Jones 7 6
435 000010 BMC Special (D) (J. Hubbard), J. Gilbert, 5-7-7 A. Proud 5 21
437 001200- Caernarvon Bay (D) (P. Jameson), R. Stubbs, 4-7-7 ... M. Fry 7 18
438 002-000 China Crisis (C, Howlett), I. Walker, 4-7-7 ... B. Crossley 5 11
439 Baby-San (J. O'Neill), R. Whitaker, 6-7-7 ... A. Teasdale 25
4-1 Albert Hall, 5-1 Marts Quest, 11-2 Wise Man, 13-2 Scotsizo, 8-1 Falcon's Revenge, 10-1 Ravensbourne, 12-1 Prince of Blades, 14-1 Higham Grey, 16-1 Arctic Tribune, Nightfield Jet, 20-1 others.

4.5 DANCE IN TIME PLATE (3-y-o fillies: £3,200: 1m)

501 004112 Etching (J. Fisher), F. Durr, 9-3 ... P. Robinson 5
502 21-3200 Glen Dancer (C, K. L. Comm. Co. Ltd.), M. Jarvis, 9-3 ... W. R. Swinburn 3
503 0-01241 Gregham (C,D) (A. Robinson), W. Haigh, 9-3 ... J. Lowe 4
505 332312 Our Home (D) (P. Phillips), M. Stoute, 8-13 ... W. R. Swinburn 6
506 202213 Restful (The Queen), W. Hern, 8-13 ... W. Carson 2
508 Behava (D, Whitenstein), R. Cecil, 8-8 ... N. Day 1
510 4-0104 Rule Britannia (Lady J. De Chair), P. Walwyn, 8-8 ... E. Johnson 7
11-10 Our Home, 5-2 Etching, 13-2 Rule Britannia, 8-1 Restful, 14-1 Behava, 16-1 Greyham, 20-1 Glen Dancer.

4.35 ALEXANDRA HANDICAP (Apprentices: 3-y-o: £2,070: 7f)

603 243024 Goldliner Game (D), (Pronovare Ltd.), J. Hardy, 9-7 ... J. Lowe 3 4
604 000020 Galatch (D) (D. Gorton), M. H. Easterby, 9-6 K. Hodgson 3 17
606 104214 Poles Apart (D), (C. d'Alessio), H. Cecil, 9-5 ... N. Day 6 16
610 230414 Crofthall (C-D) (Pos B. Nowick), A. Balding, 9-3 ... J. Leigh 4
613 3-00001 Harecomes Trouble (Blackdown Stables), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 W. R. Swinburn 15
614 203200 Phil Bennett (D, Stein), Denys Smith, 8-9 ... R. Campbell 6 18
615 342112 Winged Beauty (C-D) (W. Cluz), A. Hide, 8-8 W. Ford 6 14
616 000024 Motes Love (Capt M. Lemos), C. Brittain, 8-8 P. Bradwell 3 4
617 000210 Last Dance (P. Trevor-Barnston), C. Crossley, 8-7 ... N. Vaughan 5 9
618 132000 About Turn (Mrs M. Murphy), J. W. Watts, 8-4 ... Joan Williams 6
619 043000 Mary Maxine (Mrs E. Hibbins), S. Nesbitt, 8-4 B. Jones 4 12
620 003034 Time Up (Mrs B. Crutchley), R. Hodgkins, 8-4 D. Price 8 11
622 400140 Polwick (D) (J. Hindley), J. Hindley, 8-3 ... M. Thick 6 14
624 030000 Octavia (P. White), R. Hollinshead, 8-2 ... K. Bell 6 13
625 200331 Lady Of The Isle (E. Buddle), G. Blum, 8-7 ... M. Rimmer 3
626 4-00000 Low Mileage (S. Ford), N. Callaghan, 8-1 ... J. Leigh 2
627 003300 Wichingham Lass (C. Rogers), R. Hannon, 8-0 A. McGlone 4 15
629 040003 Mirthful (E. Barber), W. Elsey, 7-13 ... Paul Eddery 3 5
631 0-00000 Likeable Fella (F. Jackson), S. Norton, 7-7 ... B. Crossley 5 1
7-2 Poles Apart, 4-1 Polwick, 5-1 Winged Beauty, 11-2 Lady Of The Isle, 7-1 Crofthall, 8-1 Galatch, 10-1 Goldliner Game, 14-1 Phil Bennett, 16-1 others.

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Iskanndaroun. 2.30 Montclair. 3.5 Cree Song. 3.35 Albert Hall. 4.5 Our Home. 4.35 Poles Apart.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Iskanndaroun. 2.30 Montclair. 3.5 Crews Hill. 3.35 Albert Hall. 4.5 Our Home. 4.35 Poles Apart.

Salisbury results

2.45 (13.50) MARLBOROUGH MAIDEN STAKES (Div I: £1,335: 6f)
VON ERLACH, b c by Hot Humecrombe—Fulcrum (Miss [illegible]), C. Elliot-Lemaire, 9-0 ... M. L. Thomas (13-[illegible])
Charlie's Song ... T. Rogers (9-[illegible])
Aldenham ... R. Weaver (3-1 fa)
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Manipot, Di[illegible] 8-1 Doctor Fabulus, 10-1 [illegible] Mummy's Pride (4th), Still Free, [illegible] Geiger, 14-1 Batik, 20-1 Dz[illegible] Kaiser Prince, Hit Master's [illegible] Lullaby, Mordestine, Ruby [illegible] Voting Day, 16 ran.
TOTE: win £5.35; places £2p [illegible] 1½: dual forecast £20.52; [illegible] £2.45. 1min 17.69sec. [illegible] Brinsle at Newmarket.

3.15 (3.17) FONTHILL HANDI[illegible] (£3,277: 7f)
SKY JUMP, ch g by Double Jum[illegible] Dancing Sky (B. Shine) 5-[illegible]
Right of Light, P. Eddery (7-1 f[illegible] A Tropical Song ... A. Clark (12[illegible])
ALSO RAN: 15-2 Jesters Bas[illegible] spain, 8-1 Numas, 9-1 Hot [illegible] Natarsh, 10-1 Giorf, Peoples [illegible] Vorsedge, 12-1 Prospectors [illegible] 20-1 Zaharoff, St Louis Sue [illegible] Funi, Baudelaire, 16 ran. [illegible] Royzeber and Can Run.
TOTE: win £1.02; places 38[illegible] 21p; dual forecast £1.9[illegible] £7.20. 1 min 28.40 sec. 2l, sh [illegible] Swift, 4l Epsom.

3.45 (3.47) WINTERBOURNE DICAP (£2,271: 1m)
Grand Conde, b h by Sun Prin[illegible] Contestation (R. Dixon) 5-[illegible] M. L. Thomas (11[illegible])
Seven Hearts ... B. McKeown (9-[illegible])
ALSO RAN: 5-1 Andr Rey[illegible] 11-2 Malvan, 6-1 Rodin, 1[illegible] Goldstone, 14-1 Reino Soleil, [illegible] Pool, 16-1 Mark Sheet, [illegible] Downtown Agent, Noble Philip[illegible] Teamwork, did not run.
TOTE: win £1.11; places 2[illegible] 17p; dual £3.30; CSF: £3.3[illegible] 42.13sec. 11, hd. A. Breas[illegible] Epsom.

4.15 (4.16) NETHERAVON (Div I: 3-y-o maiden fillies: 1m 2f)
GAYTES BAMBINA, b f by Gayle—Bastion Slowly (B[illegible] Bloodstock), R. Sindile (9-[illegible])
Picked ... F. Morby (4[illegible])
Flight Control ... Mahlab[illegible]
ALSO RAN: 7-2 Roundwa[illegible] Darymosa, 6-1 Miss Ve[illegible] Debbina, Persistence, Stimuly, 16-1 Indecisive, 20-1 [illegible] Princess, 11 ran.
TOTE: win 48p; places [illegible] 19p; dual f. £4.94; CSF: £9.[illegible] 10.67sec. 2l, 4l. R. [illegible] Chichester.

4.45 (4.47) WHITSBURY HA[illegible] (£2,516: 1m 5f)
JOLIMO, f, by Fortlady (John (Mrs M. Gethin)), [illegible]
Piscanta ... P. Eddery (7-[illegible])
Prince Spruce ... B. Rouse [illegible]
ALSO RAN: 5-4 Titus Virw[illegible] 6-1 Marokette, 8-1 Champagne [illegible] Janet, 10-1 Retaliat, 16-[illegible] Watch, 20-1 Flying Bid, 33-1 [illegible] Soft Voice, Quite [illegible] Sirrer, Royal [illegible] Walker Thier. 17 ran. NR: [illegible]
TOTE: win £2.45; places [illegible] 21p; 6f: dual forecast [illegible] CSF: £13.50. 3min 00.7sec. [illegible] M. Ryan, at Newmarket.

5.15 (5.18) NETHERAVON (Div II: 3-y-o maiden fillies: 1m 2f)
I C DOLLAR, b f by Icecap [illegible] Prosperity, 8-11 G. [illegible] (10-1)
Sherry Dance (3-1 fav) ... [illegible]
Sheiaz (8-1) ... [illegible]
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Foolish Pl[illegible] Piers, Wind Crossing, 11-2 [illegible] 12-1 Eight Roses, 16-1 Hayst[illegible] 30-1 French Salve, 10 ran.
TOTE: win 72p; places [illegible] 47p; dual forecast £1.07. [illegible] 2min 10.02sec. 1l, 1l. [illegible] Gordon, at Newmarket.
PLACEPOT: £3.4[illegible]

Goodwood programme

[Television (BBC 1): 2.45, 3.15 and 3.45 races]

2.15 DEINHARD GREEN LABEL STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £2,842: 5f)

2 1 Garnish Island, G. P-Gordon, 9-1 J. Mercer 2
3 31 Tin Tessa, I. Balding, 9-1 ... Matthias 7
6 0 Kris's Quest, J. Holt, 8-8 ... Waldron 1
10 Goody Goody, R. Houghton, 8-8 ... Reid 10
12 Hot Ember, H. Price, 8-8 ... Taylor 9
14 00 Makbeba's Girl, S. Mellor, 8-8 ... Fox 4
15 040 Moonlight Serenade, P. Walwyn, 8-8 ... P. Eddery 3
13 Peter Blencas, G. Lewis, 8-8 ... Sexton 5
20 34 Realm Gift, A. Bressley, 8-8 ... Starkey 6
22 00 Villagoose, Austin, 8-8 ... House 8
7-4 Garnish Island, 5-2 Tin Tessa, 6-1 Goody Goody, 15-2 Realm Gift, 8-1 Hot Ember, 10-1 others.

2.45 CROWN OF CROWNS STAKES (£2,410: 1m)

2 1-11 Kris (CD), R. Cecil, 4-9-10 ... J. Mercer 1
3 400 Skyliner (CD), P. Cole, 5-9-10 ... Baxter 5
5 400 Millbank (D), I. Balding, 3-8-13 ... Matthias 3
7 030 Saint Jonathon (D) B. Hills, 3-8-13 Cauthen 4
9 100 Cillum (D), H. Cecil, 3-8-6 ... Higgins 3
4-11 Kris, 6-1 Saint Jonathon, 8-1 Skyliner, 16-1 Cillum, 20-1 Millbank.

3.15 GOLDENER OKTOBER STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £2,632: 1m)

1 41 Flighting, J. Dunlop, 8-13 ... Rouse 3
3 0 Bouzy Rose, J. Hudson, 8-8 ... Weaver 6
8 Fretless, J. Bradley, 8-8 ... Rogers 7
10 3 Heirline, R. Smyth, 8-8 ... Waldron 5
10 00 Jet Romance, F. Durr, 8-8 ... Starkey 1
11 00 Leap Lively, I. Balding, 8-8 ... Matthias 4
16 000 Weighhouse Gallery, W. Musson, 8-8 ... Holgate 7 2
5-4 Flighting, 3-1 Leap Lively, 7-2 Heirline, 10-1 Jet Romance, 20-1 Weighhouse Gallery, 33-1 others.

3.45 RHINE AND MOSELLE STAKES (2-y-o: £3,027: 7f)

4 1 Rasa Penang (D), R. Armstrong, 9-3 ... J. Mercer 11
10 0 Diwali, J. Sutcliffe, 8-11 ... Waldron 3
12 Halston, P. Cundell, 8-11 ... Taylor 10
14 02 Hollow Laugh, R. Houghton, 8-11 ... Reid 4
15 Jabdaal, J. Dunlop, 8-11 ... Rouse 8
16 2 Jesta, I. Balding, 8-11 ... Matthias 1
18 King's General, G. Harwood, 8-11 Starkey 7
18 Lawnder Court, D. Sasse, 8-11 ... Baxter 13
20 Refresh, B. Hobbs, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 6
21 0 Rubber, G. Wragg, 8-11 ... Sexton 2
22 000 Nanouia Haut Gir, M. Haynes, 8-8 ... Fox 9
27 000 Susan's Sunset, S. Woodman, 8-8 ... Cauthen 5
2-1 Rasa Penang, 5-2 Jesta, 4-1 Hollow Laugh, 13-2 Refresh, 10-1 King's General, 12-1 others.

4.15 GEORGE TODD APPRENTICES' TROPHY (Handicap: £2,590: 1m 6f)

1 304 Piece of Lundy, C. Harwood, 5-10-4 ... Bloomfield 10 2
4 046 Remezem (D), D. Elsworth, 6-9-2 ... Winter 6
6 020 Double Florin (D), J. Dunlop, 3-8-4 Dawe 10 4
8 042 Tru Mar (D), R. Armstrong, 4-8-2 Payne 5 8
9 404 Borbigh (CD), W. Hern, 8-7-9 ... Hadley 10 5
10 211 Port Aransas, G. Harwood, 3-7-7 ... Clark 10 3
11 023 Luxuriate, E. Weymes, 4-7-7 ... Newman 7
13 004 Vayrely Janice, E. Reason, 4-7-7 ... Hills 3 1
2-1 Port Aransas, 3-1 Tru Mar, 9-2 Double Florin, 6-1 Burleigh, 8-1 Piece of Lundy, 12-1 others.

4.45 PRIORY PARK STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,906: 6f)

1 200 Blues, W. Guest, 9-0 ... Guest 15
3 03 Covergirls Choice, N. Callaghan, 9-0 Marlen 14
5 040- Jet Star, A. Bressley, 9-0 ... Starkey 7
8 004 Numbers Up, R. Turnell, 9-0 ... Taylor 3
10 002 Pinkersun, F. Durr, 9-0 ... Rouse 11
11 000 Tower Wig, C. Benstead, 9-0 ... Rouse 1
12 0 Cantankerous, B. Hanbury, 8-11 ... Baxter 6
14 400 Drill, G. P-Gordon, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 5
21 004 Eastern Isle, H. Candy, 8-11 ... Newnes 3 10
24 242 Falaing Light, L. Cumani, 8-11 ... Cauthen 17
25 0u0 Hotlie, P. Houghton, 8-11 ... Reid 8
26 340 Judeah, P. Walwyn, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 4
27 000 Rasara, D. Laing, 8-11 ... Sexton 9
29 002 Some Bells, P. Kelleway, 8-11 ... Rogers 7
5-1 Falaing Light, 4-1 Judeah, 9-2 Jet Star, 11-2 Pinkersun, 7-1 Covergirls Choice, 10-1 Some Bells, 12-1 Drill, 16-1 others.

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Tin Tessa. 2.45 Kris. 3.15 Leap Lively. 3.45 Hollow Laugh. 4.15 Piece of Lundy. 4.45 Judeah.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Garnish Island. 2.45 Kris. 3.15 Jet Romance. 3.45 Rasa Penang. 4.15 Tru Mar. 4.45 Covergirls Choice.

Newton Abbot NH

2.30 COMBE MARTIN HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £878: 2m 150yd)

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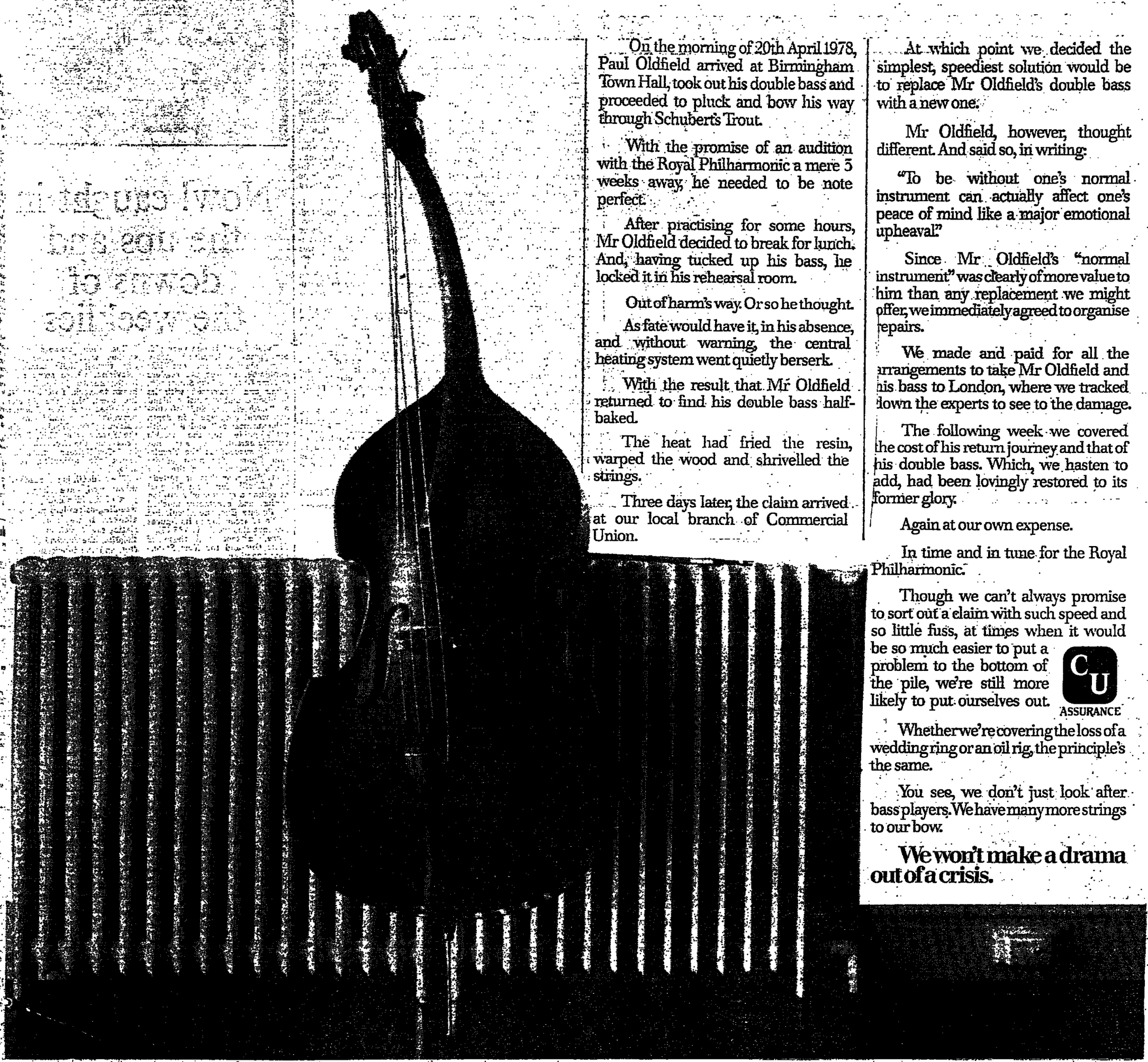

On the morning of 20th April 1978, Paul Oldfield arrived at Birmingham Town Hall, took out his double bass and proceeded to pluck and bow his way through Schubert's Trout.

With the promise of an audition with the Royal Philharmonic a mere 3 weeks away, he needed to be note perfect.

After practising for some hours, Mr Oldfield decided to break for lunch. And, having tucked up his bass, he locked it in his rehearsal room.

Out of harm's way. Or so he thought.

As fate would have it, in his absence, and without warning, the central heating system went quietly berserk.

With the result that Mr Oldfield returned to find his double bass half-baked.

The heat had fried the resin, warped the wood and shrivelled the strings.

Three days later, the claim arrived at our local branch of Commercial Union.

At which point we decided the simplest, speediest solution would be to replace Mr Oldfield's double bass with a new one.

Mr Oldfield, however, thought different. And said so, in writing:

"To be without one's normal instrument can actually affect one's peace of mind like a major emotional upheaval."

Since Mr Oldfield's "normal instrument" was clearly of more value to him than any replacement we might offer, we immediately agreed to organise repairs.

We made and paid for all the arrangements to take Mr Oldfield and his bass to London, where we tracked down the experts to see to the damage.

The following week we covered the cost of his return journey and that of his double bass. Which, we hasten to add, had been lovingly restored to its former glory.

Again at our own expense.

In time and in tune for the Royal Philharmonic.

Though we can't always promise to sort out a claim with such speed and so little fuss, at times when it would be so much easier to put a problem to the bottom of the pile, we're still more likely to put ourselves out.

CU ASSURANCE

Whether we're covering the loss of a wedding ring or an oil rig, the principle's the same.

You see, we don't just look after bass players. We have many more strings to our bow.

We won't make a drama out of a crisis.

When Mr Oldfield refused our offer of a new double bass, we pulled all the strings to repair his old one.

A secret meeting to be held shortly may change the policy of the Ulster Defence Association

The search for a non-violent Irish answer

Sixty prominent members of the Ulster Defence Association, Northern Ireland's biggest paramilitary force, will gather, in secret session in Belfast soon to undertake an extensive review of the organization's future direction.

One key issue confronting the conference is the relationship between those who advocate a policy of violence first, politics second, and those who want the organization to develop principally as a political pressure group.

Three years ago the UDA, founded in 1971 as a coordinating body for various Protestant vigilante groups, made an important decision to oppose indiscriminate violence against Roman Catholics. It has since commended a policy of selective assassinations of "enemy" targets such as IRA activists but insists that the organization itself has stopped all killings.

There exists however a group, founded in 1972 by UDA members called the Ulster Freedom Fighters, a proscribed body of perhaps 150 men who kill Republicans who have been identified (sometimes incorrectly it appears) with violence against Protestants. "The best defence against the terrorist," somebody close to the UFF remarked, "is terrorism."

Members of the UFF support in principle the main political platform of the Ulster Defence Association, that of an independent Northern Ireland. They do not believe however that any political progress can be achieved while the IRA wages its campaign of terror. This difference of approach will be examined at the Belfast conference.

Protestant independence leader, Ir Glen Barr (right), and the Rev Ian Paisley—a warning influence since the strike of 1974.

It is not generally understood that the UDA, which claims a membership of 15,000, is no longer loyal to the Union; it is not a "loyalist" organization in the accepted sase.

It is perhaps ironic that the U A and the IRA support for erirely different reasons the setiment daubed on countless Uster walls, that of "Brits Ot"

It is clear however that the UDA's policy of an *independent Ulster, free of what* it regards as the covetousness of Dublin and the lukewarm attachment of the British, has not so far fired the imagination of a significant number of "loyalists". There is equally no sign of great enthusiasm in Roman Catholic quarters.

The UDA's policy envisages Roman Catholics and Protestants coming together in an Ulster identity of their own. The organization's political wing, the New Ulster Political Research Group, is pursuing the idea with zeal and soon a decision will be taken whether to test public support for an independent Ulster in the local council elections next May.

There is a strong and growing body of opinion within the UDA that wants the organization to concentrate principally on community politics, to build up a credible political base from which the thems of an independent Ulster can be promoted.

The quest for a clear political identity began in earnest in the soul searching that followed the abortive "loyalist" strike in May, 1977. The UDA's involvement was largely a result of the persuasive influence of the Rev Ian Paisley, one of the two main strike leaders; the UDA thought it was exploited and since then relations with Mr Paisley have been kept at a minimum.

Besides the New Ulster Political Research Group there is an organization entitled the Independence for Northern Ireland Association formed by various people interested in an independent Ulster; both groups are headed by Mr Glen Barr, *who had a key role in the* 1974 strike.

The association, which is not affiliated to the UDA, was created to promote the idea of an independent Ulster among people who would not wish to be associated with an organization connected with the UDA. Last March the Research Group issued its first policy document entitled Beyond the Religious Divide, which spelled out the case for an independent Ulster.

It said the continuing patronage of Dublin and London perpetuated the constitutional divisions between the people. "Negotiated independence is the only hope of achieving a united Northern Ireland" it asserted.

The document, which is being expanded and updated, claimed that independence would offer first-class Ulster citizenship to all. The Protestant of Northern Ireland was looked on as a second-class citizen in Britain and the Roman Catholic of Northern Ireland was regarded in Southern Ireland as a second-class citizen.

The document is laced with declarations of moderation and compromise, which to many people who remember the UDA's history might come as a surprise. The UDA is certainly going through a period of significant change; it can be expected soon to clarify the relationship between its political and paramilitary sentiments.

What is not in doubt, however, is that many guns remain in the bottom drawers of many present and past members of the UDA, ready to be used in the defence of Protestant areas should IRA attacks become intolerable.

Christopher Thomas

Geoffrey Smith

Skirmishing before the battle for the no man's land of British politics

Liberals and social democrats are the displaced persons of British politics. The Liberals long ago lost their place as one of the two principal parties; and the social democrats are either increasingly ill at ease within the Labour Party, or in some cases have drifted away altogether.

So the groups wander somewhat forlornly around the centre ground, united in their distaste of what they see to right and left. They come from very different political traditions, but they are increasingly drawn together by their common failure.

Social democrats are no longer sure what they believe and no Liberal around today has ever had any opportunity to put his beliefs into practice.

There would be potential advantages in some kind of liaison between them both for the Liberals and for those social democrats who break away from Labour. But even a liaison of convenience requires a minimum degree of compatibility if it is to be lasting.

Does this exist? The most stimulating debate at this week's Liberal Party conference was at the fringe meeting on Tuesday evening when Professor David Marquand, the former Labour MP and close associate of Mr Roy Jenkins, sought to persuade his audience that there was no doctrinal impediment to effective cooperation.

His analysis of what he termed "the profound crisis in the social democratic position" was masterly. Social democrats had construted their policies on the assumption of rapid economic growth. Now they had to acknowledge, not only that this was not being achieved but that they did not know how to achieve it.

Social democrats had looked upon the state as rather a benevolent kind of nanny but they had been grotesquely over-optimistic about its capacity and had underestimated its dangers. The result was too much bureaucracy, too much centralization and the alienation of the individual faced by large organizations over which he had very little control.

If the gang of three . . . Dr David Owen, Mr William Rodgers and Mrs Shirley Williams (above) were to leave Labour they might well take with them half a dozen or so sitting Labour MPs . . . That would form *the nucleus of a potentially significant political force*

The criticism most frequently directed to Professor Marquand was that he did not say enough of what he would put in the place of the social democratic faith that had failed. This criticism was both justified and irrelevant.

It was justified because this was indeed the weakness of his talk. It was irrelevant because the object of the exercise was to explore whether *either side had beliefs and* policies unacceptable to the other. The absence of a new corpus of social democratic doctrine might for this purpose be accounted a positive virtue.

Indeed, it is absurd to pretend that there is on either side a substantial body of doctrine and policy generally accepted by all adherents. It is rather more like looking at two vacuums and wondering if there is anything in either that would not fit into the other.

It is true that Mr David Steel insisted on Wednesday that the Liberals would collaborate only with those who supported proportional representation, but it is hard to believe that any social democrat who had broken with the Labour Party would find it difficult to accept that.

Both Liberals and social democrats are attached to the European community, favour an incomes policy, prefer decentralization and a smaller role for government, yet have a tendency to turn to government for practical solutions to particular problems—as the conference debate on unemployment demonstrated.

But there is nothing in this list that is both new and precise. The Liberals have no shortage of individual policies nor of cranky ideas. But there is no substantial Liberal programme agreed to by all members, to which any potential collaborator must therefore adhere. Nor indeed, are Liberals united in their basic approach to politics. There is a greater gap between the leadership and the radicals at this conference than there is between most Liberals and the social democrats. The Liberals are too loose an army, and the social democrats too bereft of new ideas, for doctrine and policy to present any obstacle to collaboration between them.

The development of an adequate programme will be a problem for the next stage, if there is to be one. What is clear now is that there is sufficient compatability for that next stage if the political conditions ever arise.

That will depend on a number of factors. In a letter published in *The Times* yesterday, Dr Colin Phipps, another former Labour MP and close associate of Mr Jenkins, wrote with a surprising air of certainty of a new centre-left party, which would operate *in* the short term alongside the Liberals—with the two probably combined in due course to form "the true party of the radical centre."

It might happen like that, but only if there is a breakaway from the present Parliamentary Labour party. That will depend in the first instance on the outcome of the Labour party conference at the end of this month. If the gang of three, as they are termed—Dr David Owen, Mr William Rodgers and Mrs Shirley Williams—were to leave Labour they might well take with them half a dozen or so sitting Labour MPs, perhaps more, according to the circumstances of the break.

That would form the nucleus of a potentially significant political force. They would find it easier to attract Labour dissidents, and hold the votes of erstwhile Labour supporters—which would be essential if the social democrats were not all to *lose their seats in Parliament*—if they did not rush immediately into the arms of the Liberals.

But if there is not a breakaway from the present Parliamentary Labour party, it would, I believe, be a grave miscalculation for Mr Jenkins and his followers to set up a new party on their own. It would simply not look credible. Their best course in those circumstances, if they wished to play any further substantive part in British politics, would be to join the Liberals.

The paradox for the Liberals is that the second of these developments would present them with fewer opportunities but fewer problems. The infusion of new blood would be valuable. It would not transform the party's prospects, but it ought not to create too many internal tensions either.

A substantial social democratic breakaway, on the other hand, would offer the hope of breaking the pattern of the British party system without which the Liberals are never really going to get anywhere.

But if that movement was to be successful, it would probably require the Liberals to help with an electoral pact as well as to cooperate in Parliament after the election. That is the direction in which Mr Steel is consistently nudging his party, but he is encountering strong opposition.

The question remains hypothetical at this stage. But if the opportunity does present itself, would the Liberals take it? My own guess is that Mr Steel would want an electoral pact with any centre party that was set up, but would probably be unable to secure one for a group that seemed to be little more than "Mr Jenkins and friends".

If there was a more substantial centre party, Mr Steel would, I suspect, manage with difficulty to get an electoral pact endorsed by the party conference, but would then be unable to enforce it properly at local level. In that case, an effective liaison would be *blocked*, not by the attachment of Liberals to their beliefs but by their attachment to themselves.

Now! caught in the ups and downs of the weeklies

Today *Now!* is one year old. Sir James Goldsmith's glossy news magazine set out last September to woo the readers of *Time Out*, the *New Statesman*, *Time* and *Newsweek* with its handsome and expensive blend of "authoritative and informative world coverage", in depth "documentaries" and a "critical" guide to the week's entertainment. It has not exactly succeeded: the circulation figures for most of its rivals have grown in the past year. But nor has it failed: though still far from its goal of selling a quarter of a million copies, and constantly mocked by *Private Eye*, the circulation of *Now!* according to its figures also out this week, is 135,459—more, in fact than those of *Time Out* and the *New Statesman* together.

Two years ago Anthony Howard, former editor of the *New Statesman*, and now that of *The Listener*, predicted the gradual demise of the political weekly. "The truth, I fear," he wrote, "is that the age of the political weekly, as it has been understood in Britain over the past half century, is drawing peacefully to its close". His article, which appeared in *The Times*, provoked a rumble of protest. The editors of magazines wrote hastily with details of healthy circulations. Alexander Chancellor, editor of *The Spectator*, stated that he was "decidedly optimistic about the future" of his paper.

Over a short period of time, and in a modest way, his optimism is justified: the readership of *The Spectator* has risen respectably under his editorship from 12,091 in 1978 to its present figure of 18,280. The rise is reassuring, as is that at the *New Statesman*, where Bruce Page, appointed in April 1978, has pushed sales up from 39,197 to 42,798. But *The Spectator*—like the *New Statesman* or *The Listener*—did once have a spell of true circulation glory, and the figures then were of a very different nature.

Kingsley Martin edited the *New Statesman* for 30 years, from 1930 to 1960; he transformed it from what Michael Foot once called "an ailing, not very distinguished Fabian weekly" to a lively, extremely well written "Journal of protest", that sold 87,000 copies in 1950. Under John Freeman sales in 1965 reached a record of 93,000. Meanwhile *The Spectator*, though never as prosperous, was enjoying its own golden age with Brian Inglis as editor and Bernard Levin as star; circulation topped 48,000.

In fact the postwar boom in reading of all sorts had been kindest to the serious weeklies: *in 1950 there were four* illustrated magazines with circulations around one million: *Picture Post*, *Everybody's*, *Illustrated*, and *John Bull*. By 1960 all except *John Bull*, which was refurbished and relaunched as *Today*, had vanished.

But then readers of serious weeklies grew fic *and turned their interest* television, where some of better known journalists s began to work. To counter ing sales, first the *Specta* and then the *New Statesm* brought in politicians editors: Iain Macleod joi the *Spectator* in 1963, Rich Crossman the *New Statesm* in 1970. Neither was able check the dwindling rea ship.

The declining reader might well have simply b part of a wider collapse of weeklies, as readers turned viewers. It was not. The sixties saw *Punch* at a peal 174,079, the arrival of *T Out*, and the impressive ris the fortunes of *The Econon Time Out* started well—it reached 36,671 by the tim was five in 1973—and grown steadily ever since, average of 70,827 copies sell each week. While *Economist*, which stood at 63 in 1950, had leapt to 104 by 1970 *under Alastair Bu* who moved in from televi bringing with him a new g and turning what had bee scholarly periodical for a demics into compulsory reac for businessmen and s directors. In 1967 *The Eco mist* overtook the *New Sta mann*. Today, with a circula of 183,326, it sells four ti as many copies (and four ti as many as it did in 1950).

The civil servants and academics may well h mourned the old days ("I c not recall a paper wh standards declined m rapidly", Walter Lippman reported to have said) but so where here, believes Anth Howard, may lie a moral t To survive, to halt their erosi he believes, the political a literary weeklies must not ji adapt to the flashier issues, l carve out for themselves captive audience. To so extent they are doing it alrea the *New Statesman*, wh missed out on sociology (*N Society*) and irreverence (*Private Eye*) has opted, un Bruce Page, for exposé jour lism and factual enquiries. doing so, it has lost its su macy in books, which has b picked up by *The Lister* which, in its turn, is trying become required reading the whole media, not just BBC. *Time Out* has corne entertainment; the *Econon* has business; *Punch* jo *Private Eye* satire and *Spectator* enjoyable writ What this leaves *Now!* is clear. The moral tale may accurate, but if it presages death of the rounded wee and the day when polit analysis, economics, b reviews and current affairs j canaries, stamps and came as properly confined specialist magazines, it is har a cheerful one.

Caroline Moorehe

Average weekly circulation, first half of each year

	1980	1979	1977	1970	1
Economist	183,326	165,404	140,637	104,551	63
Listener	35,552	38,740	41,409	48,815	101
New Statesman	42,798	39,197	40,392	77,539	80
Spectator	18,280	17,980	12,486	n/a	42

"Would you buy a Rembrandt for its canvas?" I asked.

An acquaintance remarked that, at £1,770, the Royal Oak stainless steel watch by Audemars Piguet was more expensive than most gold watches.

Which was perhaps missing the point.

The value of the Royal Oak is more a consequence of the way the metal has been used, the design reflecting its strength and character, than the material itself.

In any sphere of artistry and craftsmanship, as I pointed out to my friend, materials alone do not make a masterpiece.

What matters is the way they're used.

And who uses them.

Audemars Piguet

Illustrated brochure and a list of appointed jewellers is available from Audemars Piguet, 70 Saffron Hill, London EC1N 8RS.

MOSCOW DIARY

I knew as I pushed through the door into an enormous crowd that something was wrong. None of the flight indicators showed a destination. There were people and luggage everywhere, screaming babies and weary couples dozing in chairs and on the floor. Rubbish was piled high, boxes and bundles strewn around and people eating apples with an expression of melancholy resignation.

It seemed rather familiar; the first time I went to Domodedovo, Moscow's main internal airport, the scene was just the same. And sure enough, things were again in complete chaos.

Domodedovo, about 30 miles from the centre of the city, is the starting point for flights to Siberia, central Asia, Georgia, Armenia and all points east of Moscow. It must surely rank as one of the world's worst airports. If any of the hundred million or so people living in the area it serves want to get to Moscow without spending several days on the train they have to pass through Domodedovo.

Georgians loaded with cases of flowers to sell in the Moscow market, Uzbeks bringing in crates of fruit, scientists from Novosibirsk, officials and factory managers from almost everywhere trying to cut through the bureaucracy with a quick visit to the capital—all arrive here. The airport already handles 20 million people a year. There are now plans to double its capacity in the coming five-year plan.

The problem is that Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, has the largest internal network in the world, carrying 100 million people a year; so when things go wrong, they go wrong in a big way. Often it is the weather—fog in November and snowstorms in late winter.

In addition there is an enormous rush at the end of August before the new academic year begins. People return, or try to, in their thousands. Flights are booked up months in advance. When the rush coincides with fog, as it did on Monday, you have a recipe for confusion.

It is difficult to get information about many things in the Soviet Union and reliable information about flights is virtually impossible. If you can get through by phone to the inquiries bureau you may be told a departure time. But the chances are that if you ring again you will get a different time. Most Russians never bother to phone but go to the airport and just wait; a day, a night, two days if necessary.

Domodedovo is pre-computer age. There are none of those press button check-in keyboards as they now have at Moscow's new international airport. Instead women write everything out by hand in triplicate on huge lists.

As a foreigner you have privileged treatment at the airport. You push your way through the huddled masses, down a long corridor until you come to a door marked "Intourist". It is generally locked, but if you bang or wave a woman in blue will open it and ask for your passport (no foreigner should go anywhere in the Soviet Union without one).

Then you go on to a half finished circular hall; underneath, down some narrow stairs, is the foreigners' check-in counter. Monday was not a good day: There was no word about the Tashkent flight when I deposited my case. But about an hour after its scheduled departure an announcement said: "Would passengers for yesterday's flight to Tbilisi proceed to the special control zone". All further announcements seemed to relate to the previous day.

The waiting lounge is not uncomfortable. There is a foreign currency kiosk where you can get painted wooden bowls, dolls that come to pieces, bits of jade and, more usefully, bottles of Scotch. There is also a buffet—teabags, a huge samovar dispensing dribbles of hot water, sardines, salami sandwiches and sticky buns.

A few tourist posters are pinned on the wall. The odd Olympic poster shows Misha bear still grinning inanely.

A big Ilyushin was parked just outside the foreign departure hall. Generally Soviet airports have a large number of planes permanently waiting at the side of the runway which are not brought into service even when people are waiting for aircraft. Western military experts have their own theories for this.

Anyway this Ilyushin had steps beside it and a lot of important black cars parked nearby. But just as I surmised it must be the Tashkent plane it taxied away.

Sometimes Aeroflot officials themselves do not know which plane is going where. One correspondent who tried to go to Armenia waited around for a day or so at Domodedovo. Finally he and his fellow passengers were led across the tarmac to a plane. But on asking the hostess they discovered it was the wrong one. They moved on to another plane. Also wrong. And another, and another until they had walked half way round the airfield and found the plane to Erevan.

After several more hours of waiting I discovered that a special chartered plane was taking Muslim dignatories to the conference in Tashkent that I was trying to get to, and there was a possibility of hitching a ride. It meant crossing Moscow to another airport which served the west of the country. But it was worth it. With a lot of persuasion fellow journalists and I retrieved our luggage and got our tickets accepted as valid, enjoyed a good snack in a relatively luxurious lounge and took off almost on time together with the many turbanned delegates.

Aeroflot is the epitome of the no-frills airline, especially on its internal routes. You don't normally get food on flights of less than four hours (though the crew have been spotted brewing up concoctions for themselves and the pilots). Refreshments consist of a plastic cup of warm mineral water the start of each flight you treated to lengthy instructi which include the admonit not to open the emerge doors during the flight.

As you come in to land get a potted description of city you are approaching. smoking is allowed during entire flight but there app to be no limit to the amoun hand luggage. People leav Moscow are weighed down shopping bags. Flights Moscow from the south so like a greengrocer's as peo squeeze on with huge boxes peaches and pears, armfuls melons and string bags of to toes.

Ironically Aeroflot, narro a state of monopoly, is one the few Soviet organizations advertize. There is an ap pual story that the early d said simply "Fly by plan Nowadays they say, "Aeroflo at your service" and do seem to be worried ab encouraging people to trav a service that is always o booked.

The latest advertisement a bit premature; they the IL 86, the Soviet air which still has many troubles. The only ones were sitting on the tarmac without engines. Still, they will get you there in the and it is still very cheap.

Michael Binyo

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LIBERALS TACKLE DEFENCE

Nuclear disarmament is by tradition the issue that tears Labour apart, but yesterday it provided the most "spirited" debate that there has been on the floor of the Liberal conference. This was a further indication of how the question has come back to the forefront of British politics. Last week at the TUC the issue was fudged with a compromise resolution which conceded much ground to the unilateralist nuclear disarmers while being couched in sufficiently imprecise terms to enable it to be supported by multilateralists and unilateralists alike. It was a sign of the resurgence of unilateralist feeling that it was necessary to resort to such a stratagem. At the Labour conference at the end of the month the defence debate is expected to be one of the most heated and divisive.

The Liberals showed yesterday that it is not only members of the Labour Party who are exercised by the issue. In the end the conference passed a motion that in effect reaffirmed existing Liberal defence policy, but not before a good deal of anxiety had been caused to the leadership. The straightforward unilateralist option calling for Britain's immediate withdrawal from NATO was defeated comfortably—though the minority vote was not insignificant. The margin of victory was more narrow, though, over the European option. This had the not inconsiderable virtue for a conference motion of mixing together policy intentions and distant aspirations in such a way as to make it hard to be sure of its precise effect. It provided, therefore, only a moving target for its critics.

If it had been passed, the Liberals would have been committed to pressing for the establishment of an integrated, but non-nuclear, European defence force. Would they also have been required to press for British withdrawal from NATO? Probably not for the time being, though the implications of such a policy would have been bound to weaken Britain's commitment to the Atlantic alliance. The resolution called upon the party to "work towards the withdrawal of non-EDF forces from member territories"—in other words, the withdrawal of American troops from Europe as soon as such a European force could be set up.

Whether Britain withdrew from NATO or not, such a demand would hardly strengthen the credibility of American nuclear protection for Europe—and a non-nuclear Europe would be in no position to defend itself. This resolution therefore had neutralist implications for the medium term, without itself being specifically neutralist. For the longer term it looked forward to a united and neutral Europe after the "decolonization of Eastern Europe". That proposition could be defended on the grounds that it does not matter because it is such a distant prospect. But when Soviet control over Eastern Europe is removed—and it cannot last for ever—that will not mean that the West no longer needs to protect itself against the Soviet Union.

It was significant that an option with such implications could attract a large body of support at the Liberal conference, even though it was defeated. The party leadership remains firmly in control of Liberal defence policy. Mr Steel can maintain not only his opposition to Trident, but also his support for Cruise missiles being sited in Britain. Two of his parliamentary colleagues, however, were clearly supporting the opposition to the leadership in the debate yesterday, and there were many delegates who remain unconvinced of the merits of the basic defence policy which all British governments have pursued for 30 years. That is revealing both of the present state of the Liberal party and of a wider section of public opinion. It looks increasingly as if the great battle over defence policy which was won twenty years ago will have to be fought all over again.

TURKEY'S POLITICAL CAULDRON

If military coups were cyclical, Turkey would be due for one any time now. Twenty years ago, in 1960, the Turkish army moved to bring order out of national chaos, before handing power back to the civilians. Ten years later the generals intervened again to give Turkey a "strong and credible government". Since then a succession of Turkish governments have presided over the mismanagement of Turkey's affairs, the latest being the minority administration of Mr Suleiman Demirel's conservative Justice Party, now nine months old.

The question is whether the present horrifying level of violence in Turkey is likely to make the army want to intervene once more. So far this year over 1,500 people have died in political feuding, a third of them in the past two months. This is civil war in all but name. Last week the Chief of the General Staff, General Kenan Evren, described this, accurately, as a state of "terror and anarchy". "Everyone speaks for national unity", General Evren remarked, "but unfortunately everyone fails to bring it about".

On balance it seems likely that the army, having experienced the problems of running Turkey twice before, will be less than keen to shoulder the burden again unless forced to do so. Certainly the web of violence in Turkey is so complex as to defy simple solutions, including military ones. With the central authority of the state apparently inert, rival groups on the extreme right and extreme left have proliferated, taking to the streets and exercising the rule of the gun.

According to some estimates there are between fifty and sixty different left-wing terrorist groups, most of which spend as much time shooting at each other as at extremists of the right. The picture is further complicated by the presence of important Muslim organizations. The Shiites tend to the left and are fuelled by the fervour of the revolutionary events in Iran. There are also some eight million Kurds in Turkey, and they are undoubtedly influenced by Kurdish demands for independence in Iran and elsewhere.

Underpinning the general unrest is the Turkish tradition of the blood feud, coupled perhaps with the unsettling impact on a backward society of Turkey's attempt to modernize itself. Arguably, it is as much the Turkish authorities' failure to manage the economy as their failure to halt political violence which lies at the heart of the troubles. After an initial artificial boom, largely sustained by protectionist tariffs, Turkey is now suffering from runaway inflation, coupled with chronic shortages of foodstuffs and other staple products. The IMF has channelled massive aid to Turkey on the strength of Mr Demirel's bold introduction of an austerity programme. The OECD countries last year gave Turkey a billion dollars in "emergency aid", and this year's levels are likely to exceed even that, with Germany bearing the brunt. The West certainly has strong strategic reasons for shoring up Turkey in the short term, while hoping that Mr Demirel will be able to get a grip on things.

Turkey is a key element in NATO's South Eastern flank, since it has a long border with the Soviet Union, and guards the Bosphorous and the Dardanelles. From this point of view the resignation last week of the Foreign Minister, Mr Havrettin Erkman, was a blow to Western interests. Since Mr Demirel's government is in a minority it is vulnerable to opposition attacks, and Mr Erkman was forced to step down after losing a censure motion. The move, ominously for the Government, was a joint one by the moderately socialist Republican Peoples Party, led by the former Prime Minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit, and the more extreme left wing National Salvation Party of Mr Necmettin Erbakan. Whereas the outgoing Foreign Minister had been a strong supporter of NATO and had urged a Turkish rapprochement with Greece, Mr Ecevit and Mr Erbakan are in differing degrees less enamoured of the Western alliance. Mr Erbakan, indeed, is a fundamentalist Muslim and strongly anti-Western in outlook.

The prospect of a return to power by Mr Ecevit, supported by left wing Muslims, would offer little comfort to the Turkish people, who were less than impressed by Mr Ecevit's last term in office, and would be even less impressed if he had to depend on Mr Erbakan. The main problem for Mr Demirel, on the other hand, is that he too is dependent in the present National Assembly on the support of another extreme political grouping, this time on the right. The Nationalist Action Party, led by former Army colonel Alparslam Turkes, is in a position to bring down Mr Demirel at any time, and in July very nearly did so.

This has unfortunately laid Mr Demirel open to the charge that he tolerates right-wing terrorists, who tend to be better organized than the left in the current round of violence. The best role army officers could play at the moment would be to help the Prime Minister to restrain terrorists on both right and left and re-assert the central authority so sorely lacking. Beyond that they could try to get Mr Demirel and Mr Ecevit, who after all both head moderate mainstream parties, to sink their personal differences. Banging heads together metaphorically is better than breaking them on the streets.

ANYONE FOR WESTMINSTER?

Settled by the speed and brevity of the Prime Minister's reply to his request for a recall of Parliament, Mr Callaghan has put it to him again. He wants "the grand inquest of the nation" to examine unemployment and the state of the economy. No need, says Mrs Thatcher. When the Commons debated the matter in July it was known unemployment would go on rising; and, *tu quoque*, Labour did not think it necessary to recall Parliament in the summer of 1975, concerning which some comparable statistic has been dug up. Not so, says Mr Callaghan in turn. The numbers out of work have grown more rapidly than ministers indicated in July; the money supply figures have gone into a spin; industry is clamouring for lower interest rates; the casualty list of firms lengthens week by week. If Mrs Thatcher is not going to do anything about it, he concludes, at least she should be prepared to listen.

Honours are even, in this duel over the sleeping body of Parliament. Mr Callaghan scores from the fact that trends in unemployment and the profitability of industry have rapidly worsened, and from the disclosure that even if the Government is still on course in its economic policy, it is on course in spite of the contradictory readings of the navigator's chosen instruments. Mrs Thatcher scores from the fact that no useful purpose would be served by summoning Parliament a month ahead of time, even granted the gravity of the matters mentioned.

The conference season is upon us; and this exchange between party leaders has the appearance of siting shots for the barrage that is about to descend. As the shrapnel whistles overhead—U-turn, Friedman, back to the thirties, gang of three, IMF, multinationals, three million, industrial deserts, Trots, wets, Reds, hawks, Bourbons, Benn—prudent citizens will keep their heads below the parapet. It is well for the House of Commons too to be out of the way. Its hour will come when the din has subsided and winter approaches with a long hard look.

This island race

From Air Marshal Sir John Lapsley and others

Sir, The recent White Paper *British Nationality Law* (Cmnd 7987) confers second class citizenship on several hundred Falkland Islanders who do not have grandparents who were born in the United Kingdom, but whose pure British nationality extends unbroken since the early nineteenth century, when the islands were first settled.

Whilst understanding the Home Office need for caution over other dependent territories, we believe the case for Falkland Islanders is not the same. Apart from being of blue United Kingdom stock and showing intense loyalty to her Majesty the Queen, there are four fundamental differences:

There was no indigenous population when the islands were first settled.

Islanders have no "mother country" except the United Kingdom.

There is no question of the islands seeking independence.

The original service pensioner settlers were promised the right to retain full British citizenship.

Falkland Islanders are British and should be given the full rights of British citizenship, with right of entry and abode in their own country.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN H. LAPSLEY,
LIONEL DAILLIE,
PATRICK VINCENT,
The Falkland Islands Office,
2 Greycoat Place, SW1.
September 7.

Church unity

From Sir Anthony Buzzard

Sir, Brian Corns (September 3) is right to point out that the differences between Roman Catholicism and evangelical Christianity are vast and fundamental. For example, how far would evangelicals find themselves able to endorse the following statement appearing recently in a Roman Catholic newspaper: "The Blessed Virgin Mary was gloriously assumed into heaven with soul and body and was crowned queen of heaven and earth by her son. St Bernard says: 'It is the will of God that we should have all things through Mary.'" (*Southern Cross*, August 21, 1980)?

To shrink from accepting such teaching will hardly be seen as unreasonable preoccupation with "the finer points of theological or doctrinal definition".

Students of the New Testament cannot fail to note the stern warnings of John, the Apostle of love, against welcoming those representing teachings not in conformity with the teachings of Christ (II John, 10). Are we not in grave danger of confusing the real spirit of Christian love with a careless tolerance of error?

Genuine unity is to be sought in a return to the simple teachings of the New Testament. Any misgivings about the papal visit would be dispelled if it could be shown that the Pope is willing to have unity on those terms.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BUZZARD,
Robin Hill,
Amersham Road,
Chalfont St Giles,
Buckinghamshire.
September 4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Policing football matches

From the President of the Association of Chief Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Sir, The contents of the letter from Mr H. E. McGee, Chairman of Sheffield Wednesday Football Club (September 8) are, to say the least, disappointing. In no way can football clubs and supporters' organizations shed their responsibility and resort to blaming the police for their own shortcomings. Of all duties which presently fall upon police in this country, the one mostly disliked overall is the policing of soccer matches.

To preserve the peace, to minimise disturbance, and to make possible the spectator enjoyment for the majority, local agreement, related to the layout of individual grounds, has compelled the conclusion that segregation is the most effective way of avoiding conflict.

Regrettably the financial orientation of professional soccer is the root cause of all the current problems and the sporting aspect has been considerably diminished.

The chief constables of the country are currently looking and have for some years looked continuously at solutions to this growing problem within present-day society and liaised fully with local football clubs. These considerations are again the process of a new finalization, when it is hoped consultation will take place with all levels within football administration.

In the meantime, policing methods will aim at avoiding conflicts, which cannot be achieved by mixing together all elements and cramming the maximum into grounds, regardless of the so-called loyalties of the varying factors.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. R. TERRY,
ACPO Office,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway, SW1.
September 11.

Drilling at sacred site

From Professor R. W. V. Elliott

Sir, Someone needs to register a protest at the callous disregard of the religious sensibilities of the Aborigines of Western Australia exemplified by the drilling for oil at Noonkanbah which you reported today (August 30). As I happen to be in England, I hasten to do so.

Western Australia occupies half of the continent. Was it really necessary, therefore, to select for exploratory drilling a site that is sacred to the indigenous people? I wonder what would be the reaction in this country if drilling were to be undertaken in the stone circle at Avebury or, even closer to our own sensibilities, in the Cathedral Close at Salisbury?

Yours truly,
RALPH W. V. ELLIOTT,
(Master, The Australian National University, University House),
PO Box 1535,
Canberra City, ACT 2601,
Australia.

Christians in Iran

From Professor Ann K. S. Lambton, FBA

Sir, The seizure and torture of the Nestorian patriarch Yaballaha III (1281-1371), which began on September 25, 1295, and lasted until Easter, 1296, and the massacres of Christians in Maragheh and elsewhere in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries offer an interesting and instructive parallel to the persecution which the Anglican church is at present suffering in Iran. In either case the protection which the Christian community had a right to expect under Islamic law as a "people of the Book" proved illusory.

The comparison of the two persecutions is, of course, not exact. The Nestorians had enjoyed a favourable position under the Mongol conqueror Hulagu and his immediate successors, a position which they are alleged to have abused from time to time. Under Riza Shah and Muhammad Riza Shah the status of the Christian and other minorities was virtually that of second-class citizens whose existence was tolerated but not favoured. Further, the Muslim Ilkhan rulers made no claim, as do the present rulers of Iran, to be acting on behalf of the Hidden Imam. But for the rest there are striking similarities.

In both cases persecution began with an upsurge of Islam. The Ilkhan Ghazan made a public profession of Islam on June 19, 1295, a step which he was urged to take by his general Nawruz. His example was followed by his officers and soldiers. Once on the throne, which he seized in October, 1295, he reversed the earlier and more tolerant religious policy of his predecessors. The recent persecution of the Anglican church also followed a reassertion of Islam and has increased since the declaration of the Islamic Republic.

The methods of the present persecution differ little from those of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries: murder, intimidation, false accusations, mulcting, none of which find sanction in the Islamic lawbooks. There is now, however, a new and ugly addition to the accusations made against the Christians, namely that of spying.

Any contact between local Christians and foreign Christians almost automatically arouses suspicion and to other false accusations are now added the charge of spying. Partly because of their inordinate pride and self-importance and partly because they cannot believe that anyone can be concerned simply with getting on with his own job, almost all Iranians assume that anyone who knows Iran well or is fluent in Persian must be a spy. The crudest of forgeries are made to support the accusations of spying, but by constant repetition they gain currency. Thus the minorities, because they are minorities and because their very existence is seen to threaten the universalism of a resurgent Islam, are attacked and measures taken to encompass their destruction.

Yours truly,
ANN K. S. LAMBTON,
Gregory,
Kirknewton,
Wooler, Northumberland.

Canada's federal problems

From Mr R. C. Lane

Sir, Any attempt at patriation of the British North America Act by unilateral request of the Canadian Government (leading article, September 9) could easily backfire, a fact of which Mr Trudeau, a former professor of constitutional law, is not unaware. While it is true that constitutional convention dictates that Westminster will enact any amendment to that Act duly requested by a joint address of both Houses of Parliament in Ottawa, it is also true that every amendment so secured since confederation that alters the distribution of legislative powers has had the unanimous consent of the provincial governments, and this latter practice has quite likely hardened into equally binding convention.

If Mr Trudeau seeks to carry out his threat of patriation without provincial consent (and to do so would require a securing of a majority in the Upper House as well as in the Commons, which is by no means assured), he would not only be acting contrary to an undertaking of the Liberal government published in a 1965 White Paper, he would be forcing the British Parliament into the awkward position of having to decide between two binding and mutually exclusive constitutional conventions. Although there is disagreement amongst Canadian constitutional writers, it seems likely that Westminster should, under such circumstances, regard the federal request as improper and refuse it.

Such a request could also be a matter for the Queen. Provincial autonomy does not originally derive from Ottawa (save in the cases of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which were created by Acts of the Canadian Parliament), but directly from the Crown. The argument that provincial governments were in any way subordinate to Ottawa was emphatically rejected by the Privy Council in 1892. Thus within their spheres the provinces continue to enjoy an autonomy which has never been subsumed within the federal pact. Given an assault upon this autonomy, it might be correct for the Queen, in right of the various provinces, and upon the advice of her Cabinets there, to refuse the federal request channelled through Westminster, for she is Queen of Quebec, Alberta and the rest, no less that she is Queen of Canada.

Mr Trudeau's threat of unilateral action is not the first time he has resorted to strong-arm tactics. But for the federal government to put Westminster and the Queen in such an awkward and embarrassing position would be an act of utter folly—and whatever other shortcomings he has displayed over the past 12 years, Mr Trudeau is not a fool.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LANE,
2 Waverley Avenue,
Exeter, Devon.

From Mr Ernest S. Watkins, QC

Sir, Being in England on vacation, I read your leader on Canada's federal problems (September 9) rather earlier than I otherwise would have done, and I would like to take the chance to amplify a little your so well balanced views from the point of view of an Albertan. Quebec's resistance to the federal government has been thought of as based on language and culture, Alberta's as based purely on economic considerations. Both are over-simplifications.

Albertans believe that their province owns the bulk of its natural resources and that this ownership is an integral part of the existing federation. They also believe that as owners they have the right to decide what shall be sold, to whom and at what price. They now face the real possibility that the federal government will impose and collect an export tax on oil and natural gas for its own benefit, to help meet a deficit it is reluctant to cut by reduced spending. At the same time they are confronted with a statement by the Prime Minister that he will ask the British Government to "patriate" the British North America Act and by doing so empower a majority in the Federal Parliament to rewrite the Canadian constitution as it wills. As you say, that is the embarrassing position Mr Trudeau is attempting to impose on the British Government.

This, I believe, raises another constitutional question that I would suggest has not been sufficiently discussed. It is: has the United Kingdom Parliament still the right to pass legislation that is intended to, and will, adversely affect the rights of resource-owning provinces in Canada? Or, to put that in another way, once Britain gave full sovereignty to the former dominions, Canada included, can a provision in a statute passed in 1867 (when Canada was a colony) be used to justify what would otherwise be interference by Britain in the internal affairs of another sovereign state? Certainly Britain has purported to amend the BNA Act since the Statute of Westminster was passed, but has not that been the use of a legal fiction, effective only because all those involved were prepared to accept what was being done?

The Canadian Constitution today resembles the legal concept of a tenancy in common in land. All must agree before there can be any change. As you say, a consummate act of creative statesmanship is needed. The danger is that Mr Trudeau and those around him seem unaware that this challenge exists.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST WATKINS,
(Chairman, Alberta Crimes Compensation Board),
Apartment 606,
104 26th Avenue South West,
Calgary,
Alberta,
Canada.

Charleston Fund MSS

From Mr Roy Davids

Sir, The reasons Sotheby's (not, it may be emphasised, the trustees of the Charleston Trust) did not mention in the sale catalogue that photocopies were retained at King's College (letter, August 9) are as follows:

1. Manuscripts (as Messrs Turner and Lake note in their second letter (September 3)) of 50 or more years of age and of a value of £200 or more are subject to export regulations, which are stricter for manuscripts than for any other item sold at auction. In the event of a licence being granted copies may be ordered, partly at the cost of the exporter, subject to a restriction on their use for a period of seven years. This restriction is relinquishable by the exporter should he feel that scholarly interests are best served by wide access being given to the information contained in the manuscripts. Photocopies of most, if not all, of the papers in the Charleston sale would therefore have been retained in this country had Texas University purchased and wished to export them.
2. The purchaser of manuscripts (or holder of photocopies) is restricted in his use of them, particularly in quoting at length from them, by the laws of copyright. All the papers in the Charleston sale, published or unpublished, are subject to the restrictions imposed by these laws.
3. The Charleston papers were on deposit at King's College for a period of some twenty years, during most of which time scholars from all over the world, including a number from Texas University itself, had virtually free access to and use of them.
4. Many of the most important letters, including all those by Virginia Woolf, have already been published (this was noted in the catalogue) and Sotheby's made no claims about the unprinted status of any of the material, not even with the usual qualified statement, "Apparently unpublished".
5. The existence of the photocopies at King's College was widely known to scholars of the Bloomsbury Group.
6. Sotheby's were not aware at the *time the catalogue went to press* that no restrictions would be placed on the use of the photocopies.
7. It was widely known that the papers at King's College were generously donated to the Charleston Trust by Professor Quentin Bell and Angelica Bell, the former of whom is also one of the trustees of the Strachey Trust, a body particularly dedicated to the preservation in England of the texts of manuscripts that might go abroad. The English agents of Texas University are on friendly terms with a number of the Strachey trustees and cannot have been unaware of that trust's policy or of the identity of the donors of these papers.
8. Sotheby's has never commented on the existence or otherwise of *copies. It is the common practice of* many English institutions and archives to microfilm or photocopy material in their charge, often without the knowledge or permission of the owner (although I should wish to emphasise that this was not the case with King's College) and auction houses (or dealers) can rarely know whether copies have, and never guarantee that they have not, been taken.

Messrs Turner and Lake did not see fit to mention in their letters what we believe was our reasonable response *before* the sale to their expressions of dissatisfaction. Sotheby's agreed to and did make an announcement before the sale about the photocopies ("In the interests of English scholars, photocopies of those items in the sale which have been on deposit at King's College, Cambridge, have *been retained there and will be* made available for scholarly use, subject to the normal restrictions of the copyright laws").

Moreover, Sotheby's not only offered to write to Texas University to explain its position, but also suggested that a meeting should take place with the university's English agent on his return from America to discuss the future treatment of the matter.

I believe it is not unfair to say that the record of some American universities and libraries in restricting access to manuscripts they have acquired is one of the prime reasons that material subject to export regulations is not released without copies being retained in this country.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. DAVIDS,
Manuscript Department,
Sotheby Parke Bernet and Company,
34-35 New Bond Street, W1.
September 5.

Government and consent

From Mr Brian Mitchell

Sir, Monetarist theory is pushing a lot of people into the scrublands of unemployment. Is a little piece of R. H. Tawney's logic worth recalling?

Professor Tawney wrote (in *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism*): "Economic efficiency is a necessary element in the life of any sane and vigorous society, and only the incorrigible sentimentalist will depreciate its significance. But to convert efficiency from an instrument into a primary object is to destroy efficiency itself. For the condition of effective action in a complex civilization is cooperation."

How can those who have no jobs and want jobs (many of them people who have produced what we sell) be expected to cooperate in our breakfast-television society when, in the name of efficiency, they have been rejected?

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN MITCHELL,
238 Bush Road,
East Peckham,
Tonbridge, Kent.

Cri de camp

From Mr Stanley Freedman

Sir, The lament from Camp Grenada to which Michael Leapman refers today (September 8) was written and sung by Allen Sherman, not Stan Freberg. Also the correct title is "Hello Mudder, Hello Fadder", to rhyme with the name of the camp.

Yours etc,
STANLEY FREEDMAN,
55 Twyford Avenue, N2.
September 8.

The case for a centre party

From Mr R. S. Rowntree

Sir, The conjunction of the perceptive summary by Mr Ian Bradley of the present strands of thought *in the Liberal Party and the report* of the survey on the state of national morale, both of which you publish today (September 10), has made at least one life-long Liberal wonder whether the Liberal Party is any more able to meet the challenge of our national situation than is the Labour Party. There may be a time for semantic concern as to the differences between social democrats and Liberals, but it is most emphatically not now when we are perhaps nearing the last opportunity for a peaceful adjustment of political alignments that have manifestly failed the nation.

I belong to a generation of Liberals who reluctantly but intentionally renounced the likelihood of political power through a conviction that in the long term the Conservative-Labour hegemony of our body politic would prove disastrous. It is surely now obvious to all but the comparatively small number of Labour Party and trade union leaders, whose innate conservatism and personal interests combine to blind them to the truth, that the structural relationship between the Labour Party and the trade unions is severely disadvantageous to both the country and the trade union movement.

The time has come for a genuine Marxist party to emerge from the present Labour Party and it should be enriched by those young Liberals and others who feel with conviction that such a course is the right way forward for the country. Let those Liberals who still believe that it is practical to apply the old Nonconformist virtues of independence, hard work and personal responsibility for social welfare in monetarist economic policies join Mrs Thatcher in what is undoubtedly a sincere attempt to change direction. But for those of us who are convinced that there are no simple creeds pointing the way to recovery, there is really no resisting the case put forward by Professor Marquand for a planned coalition led by such people as Mr Steel, Mr Jenkins, Mrs Williams and Dr Owen to meet the aspirations of the majority of the British electorate.

Of course it is natural for those Liberals who have spent half a lifetime or more working in the political wilderness to believe that the party to which they have remained loyal through thick and thin provides the only appropriate means for others to join them in offering to the electorate a single base for a government able to unite the country on the road to recovery. Such an assumption, however, bears no relation to reality, either in terms of the electorate's requirement for a visible sign of a real change in our political patterns or the practicalities of the demands it would make on Labour and Conservative social democrats.

It is to be hoped that in spite of all the clamour of party chauvinism inevitable at assemblies, the Liberal delegates will ponder hard on the indisputable fact that Mr Steel runs far ahead of his party in the esteem of the uncommitted voter. This is surely because, in both word and deed, he has demonstrated that rare quality in politicians of placing the long-term interests of his country before short-term party advantage.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD S. ROWNTREE,
Kingthorpe,
Pickering,
North Yorkshire.
September 10.

Belgium remembers

From Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Montgomery

Sir, In Brussels, on September 7, I was fortunate enough to attend the unveiling of the Montgomery statue in Montgomery Square.

On behalf of my family I should be grateful for an opportunity, in the columns of *The Times*, to express my warmest thanks to all the Belgian authorities, involved for this signal honour paid to my brother. The statue of a famous British soldier, erected at the request of Belgians in Belgium's capital city, *is not only a distinction of the* highest order; equally significant, I believe it expresses and reflects the close bonds of friendship and alliance between our two countries.

At noon, when the statue (the work of Oscar Nemon) was unveiled by the Prime Minister of Belgium and the British Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe, the Belgian national standard was lowered in salute. The effect of this unveiling on its watchers was immediate and dramatic, and I heard the gasp of wonder and acclaim; for it was as if, suddenly, Monty had returned to Brussels. There he stands, in his familiar battledress and beret, dominating the square that bears his name, facing the long broad avenue that culminates in the high statue of Leopold I, the first King of the Belgians.

The ceremony will surely live in the memories of the thousands who gathered to witness it.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN MONTGOMERY,
Army and Navy Club, SW1.
September 10.

The shrinking shirts

From Mr John Gillard Watson

Sir, When I recently had some old shirts, not worn for many years, made fit for current wear by having collars attached to them, I was surprised to note their length. They measure, in fact, 36 inches from the back of the collar to the tail. More recent purchases measure only 32 inches; while the most recent—and much the most expensive—have shrunk to a mere 28 inches.

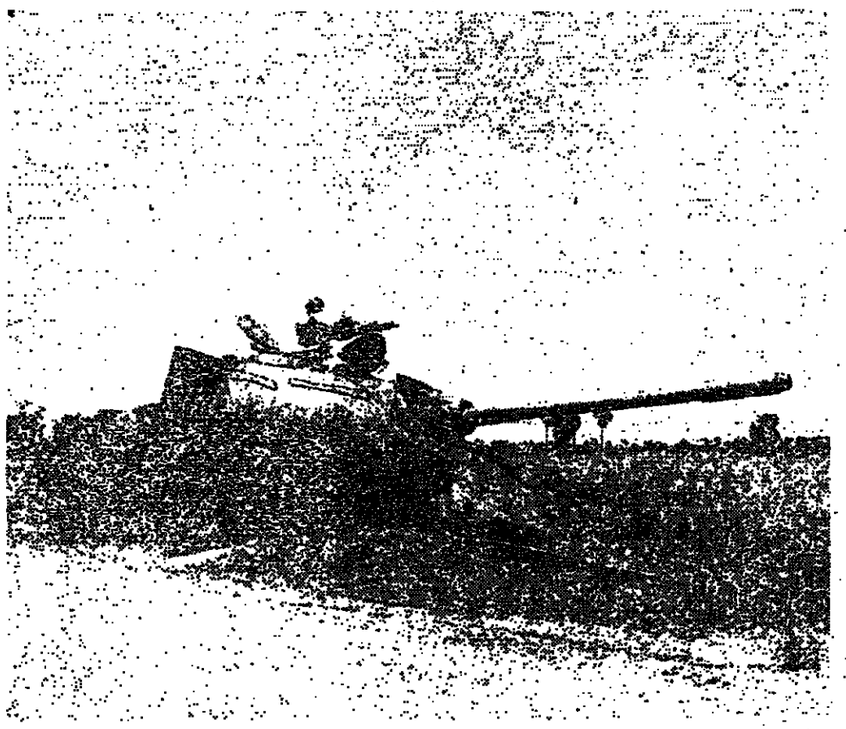
It seems that the shirt manufacturers are about to approximate men's shirts to women's blouses. Will the impending unisex garment disappear altogether by, say, the turn of the century?

Yours, etc,
JOHN GILLARD WATSON,
32 Beech Croft Road,
Oxford.

FOREIGN REPORT

Stalking the Khmer tiger in remote Kampuchea

Our South-East Asia Correspondent has recently returned from Kampuchea. This is the last of his five-part series which began on Monday.



One of the Soviet-built tanks knocked out during the Vietnamese invasion

Phnom Penh's State Theatre is packed most afternoons nowadays for Kampuchea's first full-scale theatrical production for more than five years.

The performance is a vivid portrayal of Khmer Rouge horrors relieved by classical Khmer music and dance and some devastating lampooning of a fat, ineffectual Thailand, who, having prostrated himself in the service of the tiger-masked hegemonist, gets his comeuppance from the Communist Party of Thailand who serves the same master in Peking.

In Phnom Penh the victory over the Pol Pot regime is portrayed as very much a Khmer one, perhaps in deference to the politically sensitive city audience. In the provinces a similar performance ends with a Vietnamese soldier standing behind a Kampuchean as he raises the flag of the new Kampuchea at the end of the performance.

The production and the state troupe who perform it are the responsibility of Mr Keo Chanda, Minister of Culture in the Phnom Penh Government, who is not only one of the political brains behind the Heng Samrin regime but also a long-time supporter of Vietnam as a Khmer communist who defected to Vietnam in 1973.

The piece is doubly interesting, not only for its skilful linking of the fear of the Khmer Rouge, brotherly Vietnamese friendship and the revival of Khmer culture but also for its emphasis on the political realities of the Kampuchean question.

The reality is that while Thailand makes great play of the assorted groups of anti-Vietnamese guerrillas lodging on the Thai-Kampuchea border, many of whom have less interest in driving out the Vietnamese than in enriching themselves, the Samrin Government is systematically moulding a national administration which is growing in competence and influence week by week.

Through courses in Marx and Lenin, administration and regular political education sessions the Phnom Penh Government is putting socialism to work in Kampuchea.

Those who find the mixture not to their liking tend to move aside. For the present the administration is a curious combination of former Khmer Khmer communists and figures from the eras of Prince Sihanouk and General Lon Nol.

That mixture is dictated, more than anything else, simply by the lack of qualified personnel.

Though the Government is nominally headed by Mr Heng Samrin, it is clear that the power behind the throne is Mr Pen Sovan, who, like others in the leadership, has close links to the Vietnamese and has a Vietnamese wife.

Seniority in the Government has a tendency to reflect the stage at which the individual abandoned the Pol Pot regime for refuge, or at least political compatibility, with the Vietnamese.

All the more curious then, with this Vietnamese experience to draw on, that many of the problems of Vietnam are reappearing in Kampuchea, particularly corruption, although certainly corruption was part of the landscape long before the Vietnamese arrived.

Government officials on relatively modest salaries are tempted to supplement their incomes through irregular means and those in certain ministries in Phnom Penh are noted for such practices. Mr Ty Yao, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Council, acknowledged the problem but said it could only be tackled satisfactorily once the standard of living had been raised.

Kampuchean history seems to be repeating itself in another important aspect. One of the primary reasons for the success of the Khmer Rouge, if one discounts for the moment the hail a million tons of bombs dropped by American B52 aircraft, was the historical antipathy between the countryside and the city.

The people of the countryside saw themselves as exploited by the city particularly towards the end of the Lon Nol republic when the city, in the view of the peasants allied itself with foreigners against the countryside.

Yet the same imbalance appears to be building up again. Rice at preferential prices goes to the cities for government employees while those in the countryside, who are not part of the Government's solidarity groups are left to purchase or barter for rice at prices more than double those paid by government workers.

Moreover the antipathy of the "new" people who were moved to the countryside forcibly by Pol Pot for the "old" rural inhabitants is apparent and gives rise to the belief of some people that there is still a considerable amount of residual support for the Khmer Rouge outside the cities.

The Revolutionary Council view is that the hostility between town and country under Pol Pot was largely the creation of Chinese entrepreneurs who exploited the economic relationship. To prevent that kind of relationship developing to an extreme the Government intends that much of the purchasing from the countryside shall be done in bulk by the Government and in the case of private transactions a government committee will rule on fair prices for commodities.

Though it is hard to gauge the extent of support for the Government, Kampucheans are united in the desire for the Vietnamese to stay in the country so long as there is a threat from the Khmer Rouge. Mr Hun Sen, the Foreign Minister, has indicated that Vietnamese technical help will be needed for a long time, but that the Vietnamese Army will withdraw as soon as the Pol Pot menace has been eliminated.

Middle-class Kampucheans see no alternative to the presence of the Vietnamese who in many cases, literally saved their lives. But one Western source believes that there has been at least one big trial of anti-Vietnamese dissidents who maintained in open court that a third revolution was now needed after the bloody one perpetrated by Pol Pot and the "colonial" one instigated by Hanoi.

Visitors to Kampuchea are constantly questioned about how much the outside world knows about the million deaths under Pol Pot. People are incredulous that, if the world really does know, a majority of nations should continue to support the seating of the Pol Pot Government at the United Nations.

The Heng Samrin Government, for its part, is promising elections next year, but it is clear there is going to be precious little scope for participation by any of the personalities from Kampuchea's political past.

Indeed most of them have, one way and another, disqualified themselves in the eyes of much of the population in Kampuchea. It is noticeable that in the border refugee camps the name of Prince Sihanouk still lights up people's faces whereas within Kampuchea itself Sihanouk is remembered now for having thrown in his lot with the Khmer Rouge.

Mention of other figures, such as Son Sann, the former Prime Minister, merely provokes a catalogue of their misdeeds, and the newly moderate face of the Khmer Rouge leadership under Khieu Samphan certainly cuts little ice.

As one Kampuchean put it: "The people of this country would welcome any government at the present time which gives them peace and stability." Given the mayhem of the past 10 years, that means the status quo.

But that situation does not suit the Chinese. They have declared, that they intend to bleed the Vietnamese through the Khmer Rouge in Kampuchea. So far the indications are that the Khmer Rouge are capable of staging little more than nuisance raids and occasionally capturing a border town with little prospect of expelling the Vietnamese.

But the Khmers are by now well used to having their country used as an international chess board. After all they have suffered, it is a sad commentary there is not a brighter prospect.

David Watts

Getty museum tries to appear tight-fisted

Each week's mail brings a flood of solicitations seeking to relieve the world's richest art institution of some of its considerable fortune. But, in spite of being able to spend about £25m a year on acquisitions, the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, is trying to give the impression of being tight-fisted, according to Mr Stephen Garrett, the Cambridge-educated architect who is the director.

The terms of the £444m Getty endowment, have—though died up in litigation—made the art world nervous. Would Mr Garrett and his trustees be leaping around the world spending like pools winners, buying up art prizes at enormously inflated prices and setting the market on its ear?

In the event, the Getty Museum, which opened in 1974, has been at great pains to be unobtrusive since the news of the huge bequest after Getty's death in 1976. So much so that when Sotheby's auctioned "The Resurrection" by the Flemish master, Dirk Bouts, in London last April, it was the Malibu industrialist Norton Simon who forced up the price to capture the painting at £1.7m for his museum at Pasadena, California.

A mere 100 yards from the blue Pacific and the rumbling traffic on the busy Pacific Coast Highway, Mr Garrett was having lunch under the elms by a Romanesque fountain in one of the museum's many sun-dappled courtyards, telling a group of visiting university students about the not altogether unpleasing problem of coming into a fortune.

"The Bouts painting is a good example of our problem", he said. "It's exactly our cup of tea. But at the last moment we decided not to bid. We knew this sale would attract huge publicity and huge prices. But we do not want that kind of big spending reputation.

"I hope we have created a climate where people are saying: 'Well, they haven't got the money yet and in any case they seem fairly tight-fisted'. That, you see, makes it easier for us to infiltrate quietly when it's really important."

The Getty Museum is a recreation of the Villa dei Papiri in Herculaneum, overlooking the Bay of Naples. It overlooks the bay of Santa Monica.

Despite all the initial publicity about the building, Mr Garrett said, people are very ill-informed about the place: "I've been asked: 'Is this the house that Hearst built?' And because of our closeness to Hollywood some people seem to think we simply bought up the sets of *Spartacus* and *Ben Hur* and moved them up the road."

But there are no apologies for the lushness and extravagance: "Because Mr Getty was an oil tycoon, people somehow expect a trashy collection. They are surprised to find we're in the forefront of great American museums."

Getty, who died in Surrey, never saw his finished museum, though he is now buried in the grounds, about half a mile from the building. He has left his legatee with a somewhat enviable dilemma: How to use the money, when it eventually arrives, to boost its collections of classical antiquities, European paintings from the Renaissance to the eighteenth century and French eighteenth-century furniture without antagonizing or treading on too many other art institutions' toes.

The Getty plans to use its money and its freedom to reinforce and strengthen its areas of interest.

"We have considerable gaps in places, and edges that might be strengthened", the director explained.

"Of course, as a fine arts museum we are very late into the game. We will never catch up with the fat-cat institutions. The Metropolitan in New York has 20 Rembrandts and the National Gallery has two walls of Fra Angelicos. We'll never be able to do that. But we will be able to have the highest-grade examples of certain things."

Later this year the Getty will display in Malibu and New York 50 Leonardo da Vinci drawings borrowed from the Queen.

Hopes have also been raised recently that the Getty might open a "branch museum" in London. This could allow it to purchase and house in Britain items that would then be available for loan to the Malibu establishment.

The Getty could also work with other art museums by buying jointly, which was done recently with a museum in Zurich and with the Courtauld Institute in London.

Ivor Davis

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COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 11: The Duke of Edinburgh, as President, attended the World Driving Championships for Windsor Great Park today.
KENSINGTON PALACE
September 11: The Duchess of Gloucester this evening opened the Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art at the Guildhall, London.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales will present Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts and *Daily Telegraph* awards to business sponsors of the arts in the Lancaster Room of the Savoy Hotel, November 11.

The Prince of Wales, as patron, will visit "The Eye of the Wind" at the conclusion of Operation Drake at St Katherine's Dock, E1, on November 19.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president, will chair a meeting of the National Federation of Housing Associations at 30/32 Southampton Street, London, on November 6.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee, will attend a reception at Holyroodhouse Palace for young people who have reached the gold standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award on November 7.

The Duke of Edinburgh will present the Prince Philip Prize for Australian Design 1980, by satellite link, at the Design Centre, Haymarket, London, on November 19.

The Duchess of Kent will attend the Park Lane fair in aid of The Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops at the Park Lane Hotel, London, on December 4.

Birthdays today

Sir Lindsay Alexander, 60; Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, 70; Sir Douglas Harkness, 78; Sir Brian MacKenna, 75; Sir Arthur Sugden, 62; Professor George Zarnecki, 65.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Captain T. O. K. Spraggs RN, to be promoted Rear-Admiral and to be Chief Naval Instructor Officer in January, 1981.
Mr Richard Fothergill to be director of the £9m microelectronics development programme for schools and colleges.

Luncheon

British Medical Association
Professor Sir John Walton, President of the British Medical Association, yesterday entertained at luncheon at BMA House Surgeon Vice-Admiral John Harrison, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bradshaw and Air Marshall Sir Charles Souter, Directors-General of Medical Services in the Armed Forces; and Colonel John Watts, Chairman of the BMA Armed Forces Committee. Others present included:
Dr Brian Lewis, Dr John Havard, Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Thomas, Dr John Dawson and Dr George Gill.

Dinner

Admiralty Board
The Admiralty Board entertained Vice-Admiral J. P. L. Van Dyck, Belgian Chief of Naval Staff, and Mrs Van Dyck, at dinner at Admiralty House last night. The Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Henry Leach, presided accompanied by Lady Leach. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs N. Cocks, Colonel and Mrs E. Dewulf, Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, Vice-Admiral Sir John and Lady Fieldhouse and Vice-Admiral Sir and Lady William Pillar.

Reception

British Council
Dr P. A. J. Tahourdin, Deputy-Director-General of the British Council, was host at a reception held yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens for members of the Finnish Parliamentary Cultural Committee.

Visitor from Bahrain

The Prime Minister of Bahrain, Shaikh Khalifa bin Salman Al-Khalifa, is to make an official visit to Britain between September 15 and 17, it was announced yesterday.

English survey reports falling attendances by Anglicans and Catholics

Christian churches claim a fifth of all adults

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Nearly one fifth of the adult population of England belongs to a Christian church, and more than half of them are regular churchgoers, according to a comprehensive survey of membership and attendance published today. It is the first survey of its kind to give a breakdown, county by county, of all the main denominations, and it shows clearly the considerable contrast between regions and between town and country.

In all seven metropolitan counties, including all the biggest cities, the Roman Catholic Church has more than half the total of church membership claimed. That, the survey points out, is virtually a mirror image of the distribution of the membership of the Church of England, which is predominant in country areas and smaller cities and towns except in one or two areas.

The rate of church attendance in both these churches is falling, and if the trend continues the Roman Catholic Church will lose its position as having the largest regular adult attendance some time in the next five years. It would still have the largest claimed membership, however.

The survey was compiled in connexion with the National Initiative in Evangelism in which all the main denominations have agreed to play some part. The appearance of the survey, published through the auspices of the Bible Society, marks the first occasion on which Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic statistics have been compiled together, and can therefore be regarded as a modest ecumenical advance. The survey is published together with a set of comments from churchmen of most of the main denominations, expressing general agreement that the figures give some grounds for comfort but not for complacency.

The Church of England figures were collected on the basis of membership of the electoral roll, and show slightly fewer than two million Anglicans in the whole country. The adult attendance figure for 1979 was 1,256,000, with a decline of just under 1 per cent a year. The Roman Catholic Church has a different basis for membership, claiming 3,530,000 adult members and a weekly adult attendance of 1,310,000, declining at 2 per cent a year. That is about the same rate of decline as the United Reformed Church, with a weekly attendance of 139,000 adults. The Methodist Church, with 447,000 attenders, is declining at only 0.4 per cent a year, but it shows the highest rate of loss among children.

Over the whole country and taking all denominations together, there are some three and a half million regular churchgoers in the population, about 11 per cent of the whole. The Rev Gavin Reid, secretary of for evangelism of the (Anglican) Church Pastoral Aid Society, is quoted in the survey document as commenting that: "No political party is remotely within range, and no spectator sport can draw such crowds".

Although there is a persistent decline in most of the memberships and in all of the attendance figures given by the mainstream denominations except for the Baptists, this appears to be slower than it has been in the past, he states.

The Baptist denomination is an exception to some of these trends, having an annual rate of increase of attendance of more than 1 per cent, taking it to more than 200,000 in 1979. It is also the one large denomination with more attenders than members, and membership is actually falling at 1 per cent a year.

This rise in Baptist attendances is apparently linked to the one unexpected result of the survey, a considerable increase in both attendance and membership of smaller, newer denominations. It appears that the Baptists have some of the characteristics of a mainstream denomination, and some of the characteristics of these smaller Churches.

Churches described in the survey as "independent" show an increase of more than 5 per cent a year in adult attendances, which now exceed 200,000. The figures given are, however, based on returns from only 13 per cent of the total number of churches in this class, which includes "house churches", and no indication is given as to how the numbers were collected.

Together with Pentecostal and "black" churches, this group constitutes about 8 per cent of the total church-going population, but it accounts for virtually all the growth in religious practice discovered by the survey. It is their contribution that enables the survey compilers to point to a 0.1 per cent a year increase in churchgoing in the non-Roman Catholic sector. Both the Pentecostal and the black churches show a growth pattern similar to the Independents.

Regional variations show a relatively even distribution of Anglicanism concentrated away from the large cities, with Methodist strength in the north-east and central Midlands and in Cornwall.

Dr Michael Hornsby-Smith, of Surrey University, comments in the survey that the result shows a remarkable specialization as far as the major churches are concerned.

With very few exceptions, he points out, there is very little overlapping "but rather a system of complementary strengths".

Prospects for the Eighties: The Bible Society, 146, Queen Victoria Street, EC4; £3.

Permanent centre for actors to be opened

By Our Theatre Reporter

An actors' centre is being established on a permanent basis in London, operating at first from offices in Soho and running classes nearby.

For five years a group of theatre people have been attempting to organize a social and educational centre for the thousands of actors and actresses based in London and for the thousands more who visit the capital from the regions and abroad.

A pilot scheme this spring, with a variety of classes and other activities held at the YMCA in Tottenham Court Road, proved a great success among the profession, and so the Actors' Centre, at 193 Wardour Street, will open on October 6. The first programme of classes will start on October 21, at the YMCA and other local venues.

Financial support from Equity, the actors' union, has helped get the project under way. Miss Clare Venables, a director of the company, said its future depended on how many people became members. A full-time administrative director is about to be appointed.

The company has its eye on larger premises which would be a permanent centre

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. H. Bevan and Miss L. C. Denny
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs Robin Bevan, of Long Meadow, Cocking, Midhurst, Sussex, and Lucinda, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Denny, of the Old Farmhouse, Goring on Thames, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. D. Cover and Miss N. S. Bright
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of the late David Cover, DFC, and Mrs Marion Cover, of Bosham, Sussex, and Nicola, elder daughter of the late John Bright and Mrs Jenny Crawford, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

Mr A. Gauriloff and Miss S. H. Blower
The engagement is announced between Alexis, only son of Mr and Mrs G. Gauriloff, of Hong-Kong, and Susan Hilary, daughter of Dr and Mrs A. P. Blower, of The Old Vicarage, Helpston, Cambridgeshire.

Mr J. F. Robinson and Mejuffrouw H. A. Spoon
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs M. R. Robinson, of Hyde End Lodge, Shinfield, Berkshire, and Hester, younger daughter of de Heer and Mevrouw H. C. Spoon, Krimpen aan den Yssel, Holland.

Mr J. M. N. Squire and Miss N. J. L. Webb
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. M. Squire, of Ponteland, Northumberland, and Nicola, youngest daughter of Mr K. G. L. Webb and the late Mrs Webb, of The Red House, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, Kent.

Mr M. D. Stewart-Moore and Miss S. J. Kinnaird
The engagement is announced between Michael David, second son of Mr and Mrs A. W. H. Stewart-Moore, of Seaport, Portballintrae, co Antrim, and Susan Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. L. Kinnaird, of Carrigmachan, Upper Quarry Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Mr G. N. J. Williams and Miss S. M. P. Christie
The engagement is announced between Guy Neville John, only son of the late Dr Neville Williams and Mrs B. Williams, of Hampstead Garden Suburb, and Suzanne Madelena Papineau, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Christie, of Montreal, Canada.

Mr B. A. Butler and Mrs W. Holdsworth
The engagement is announced between Anthony Butler, of The Thatched Cottage, Carlton Husthwaite, near Thirsk, North Yorkshire, and Didian Holdsworth, widow of Mr William Holdsworth, late of Scargill, near Skipton, Yorkshire.

Mr C. J. Esdaile and Miss A. J. Pearce
The engagement is announced between Charles Joseph, second son of Mr and Mrs M. K. Esdaile, of Epsom, Surrey, and Alison Joy, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Pearce, of Weston Coyney, Staffordshire.

Dr A. Gould and Miss J. Priestman
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs T. B. Gould, of Chorley, Lancashire, and Joanna, daughter of Dr and Mrs S. Priestman, of Woolley, near Bath.

Mr A. K. Parker and Mrs P. B. Bagnall
The engagement is announced between Anthony Parker, of Godolphin Cottage, Babraham, Cambridge, and Alison, widow of the late Rev Peter Bagnall, of Drumathol, Southwick, by Dumfries.

Mr J. P. D. Ramsay and Miss D. A. Elleray
The engagement is announced between John, second son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Ramsay, of Santiago, Chile, and West Winch, Norfolk, and Deborah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Elleray, of Waddington, Lancashire.

Mr M. Rose and Miss F. Lee
The engagement is announced between Martin, elder son of the late Mr P. E. Rose and of Mrs J. Lee, of Stanmore, Middlesex, and Frances, daughter of the late Wing Commander A. J. Lee, MVO, and of Mrs P. E. Wilson, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Marriages

Brigadier H. J. B. Cracroft and Mrs N. Paul
The marriage took place quietly on September 9 at Woodsford parish church between Brigadier Bernard Cracroft and Mrs Biddy Paul.

Mr P. Hunt Vanderbilt and Miss D. J. Burlison-Rush
The marriage took place on September 9, 1980, at Chelsea Register Office between Mr Patrick Hunt Vanderbilt, son of the late Mrs Constance Hunt Vanderbilt, of Palm Beach, Florida, and the late Prince von Fürstenstein, of Bavaria, and Miss Désirée Josephine Burlison-Rush, only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Burlison-Rush, of London.

Today's engagements

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, attends gala preview of *Oklahoma*, Palace Theatre, 7.30.
Exhibitions: British school in Rome, South London Art Gallery, Peckham Road, 10-6; Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art, Guildhall Art Gallery, 10-5.30.
World carriage driving championships, Smith's Lawn, Windsor Great Park, 10-6.
Flower festival, Church of St Peter and St Paul, Eye, Suffolk, 10-6.30.
Lectures: Giacometti: L'Heure des Traces, Cecil Lowenthal, Tate Gallery, 1; Titian's Bacchanals, Paul Spencer-Longhurst, National Gallery, 1; Greek vases, Patsy Vanags, British Museum, 11.30; Gods and goddesses, of the ancient Near East, 1; Dominique Collon, British Museum, 1.15.
Walks: Greenwich, meet Greenwich Pier, 11, 3, 5.30; Dickens's London, meet St Paul's station, 11; Historic City, meet Tower Hill station, 11.30, 2.30; historic pubs, Thameside, meet Blackfriars station, 7.30; Pub walk, meet Temple station, 7.30.

Latest Wills

£34,973 estate for RSPCA

Miss Edith Hague, of Bridlington, Humberside, left estate valued at £34,973 net. She left all of her property to the RSPCA.

Mrs Jeannette Singlehurst of Caldecott, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, left estate valued at £162,561 net. After personal bequests she left the residue to the parish church of Caldecott for its restoration.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Crittall, Mr John Francis, of Great Bardfield, Essex, chairman of Crittalls £201,022
Leon, Mr William Appleby, of Marble Arch, London £173,819
Partridge, Mr Robert Cecil, of Kersey, Suffolk £216,162
Peyton, Mr John Vivian Rollo, of Redhill, Surrey £129,117
Reynolds, Mr Ronald Norman, of West Kirby, Merseyside, stock and share broker £253,914
Tredwell, Mr Frederick, of Evenley, near Brackley, Northamptonshire £223,516

Science report

Evolution: Ant societies at work

By the Staff of *Nature*

In a series of experiments Harvard University's famous sociobiologist, Professor Edward O. Wilson, has unravelled the social structure of the most complex of the ant societies. Detailed knowledge of the jobs performed by different worker ants enabled him to see how well the society is organized and to conclude that natural selection could still produce further improvements.

The ants of the tribe Attini are the only creatures other than man to have abandoned hunting and gathering for a completely agricultural way of life. In the underground chambers of their nests they cultivate fungus gardens on compost made from finely chopped leaves, a complex operation which Professor Wilson shows requires a considerable division of labour. The workers of the species he studied, *Atta cephalotes*, have evolved a large variation in size and can be divided into four size groupings or "castes") each of which performs a specific set of jobs.

The construction of the gardens, the planting and care of the fungi, and the nursing of the brood are done by workers of the smallest size, the gardener-nurse caste. Slightly larger workers, the generalist caste, are responsible for chopping up leaves so that they are small enough to be used in the gardens.

An "assembly line" system is used, groups of ever smaller workers taking over the leaf pieces and cutting them until they have been reduced into tiny fragments and thoroughly chewed. That caste also feeds and grooms the queen and cleans the nest. A third caste of larger size, the forager excavator, carries out major construction work and goes outside the nest to cut and fetch fresh leaves. The final group is a soldier caste of the largest ants, responsible for defending the nest.

From his description of the society, Professor Wilson went on to ask whether the division of labour was really as efficient as it could be. He performed a "time and motion" study to assess how good the various size groups of ants were at different tasks, first examining the cutting and carrying of leaves. He removed certain sized workers and, leaving one size group to do the job, measured how efficiently they could find leaves and begin cutting, and how fast they could cut the leaves and run back to the nest.

At the same time he took into account how much energy the ants were using up (in terms of oxygen consumption) and how much energy had been expended in the insect's growth (measured by its weight). In that way he could see whether any group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally committed to do the job.

He found that the smaller ants were unable to cut hard leaves, and their jaws were not long enough to cut even soft leaves skilfully. Large workers, although the most skilful, needed to eat more food. Overall, the intermediate size group that normally performs the task was most efficient for its energy costs.

That conclusion is perhaps not surprising but, when the whole range of jobs is examined, it seems that some sizes of workers may not be really quite optimum for the jobs they perform. One set of workers is too small to cut fresh leaves efficiently but a little too big skilfully to prepare leaves for the garden. If the workers of that size were a little smaller or a little bigger the ant colony as a whole would be able to function more efficiently. The ants of another group are too large to cut leaves with energetic efficiency but too small to make good soldiers.

Why has not the colony evolved castes of workers more clearly divided into different sizes? It would seem that a few more minor evolutionary adjustments in rates of larval growth could produce a more efficient colony. That leads to an important general question: are animals really as well adapted as natural selection could make them?

As Professor Wilson suggests, only a much more detailed understanding of that problem will allow us to know whether natural selection is a process that can adequately explain the observed complexity of the living world.

Source: *Behavioural Ecology and Sociobiology* (vol. 7, p 143), August 1980.

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Photograph by David Jones

Deborah Langslow (right) a picture restorer, and Fiona Allardyce, her assistant, using an internal gastroscope yesterday to examine a twelfth-century mural in Canterbury Cathedral before work begins.

St Edmund's School Canterbury

Michaelmas Term begins today with 290 boys in the senior school and 155 in the junior school. Mr B. I. Blake takes over Watson House. Julian Ironside (Watson) is captain of school; Andrew Bush is head cathedral chorister. The centenary dinner of the St Edmund's Society will be held at the school on October 25. A plaque will be dedicated to the memory of Canon Balmforth (headmaster 1932 to 1941) in Ely Cathedral on November 3. The preacher on St Edmund's Day will be Mr J. M. Cobban. *Wild Oats*, by John O'Keeffe, will be performed on November 27-29 and the carol service will be held in Canterbury Cathedral on December 10.

Godolphin School

Term began at Godolphin School on 10th September under the new headmistress, Miss E. A. S. Ramsay. There are 292 girls in the school. Miss J. Wall has joined the staff as the new housemistress of Hamilton House. The head girl is Sara Scamell. Half-term will be from Friday, October 30, to Tuesday, November 4, inclusive. The school carol service will be held on Wednesday, December 17, in Salisbury Cathedral. Term ends that day.

Llandovery College

Michaelmas Term at Llandovery College begins today. Mr Graham Hellbuth has joined the staff. The head of school is Jonathan Guy Jones and captain of rugby is Rowland Rees-Evans. The annual rugby match against Christ College Brecon will be played at Llandovery on Saturday, October 25. The carol service will be held on the last day of term, Friday, December 12.

Canford School

Christmas term begins today with 529 pupils and H. P. Skell as head of school. There will be a choral and orchestral concert on Sunday, December 7 and performance of *The Beggar's Opera* will be given on December 9 and 10. The Old Canfordian dinner will be held at the school on Friday, October 31, and O.C. Day will be on Saturday, December 6.

St David's College Llandudno

Term began on Tuesday, September 9. Paul Stainfield is head boy. Half-term is from October 22-29. Old Davidians' weekend is November 1 and term ends with a carol service on December 13.

Richmond School and Tutorial College

Michaelmas Term begins today. Matthew Scott has been appointed head boy. Exeat is from October 17 to 21. The Old Richmondian Association meets on December 11, and term ends the following day.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, Sept 13, 1955

General Catroux's return from Madagascar and the exiled Sultan's acceptance of a brushed up version of the Grandval plan should open a new and more promising period in France's Moroccan administration. The plan involves a marked extension of the nationalist share in government, the retirement of the present Sultan Ben Arafa and the return to France from his uncomfortable exile of Mohammad Ben Yussef.

Draw keeps Dr Hempson in Paignton chess lead

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Paignton

With a quick draw in round five yesterday against his nearest rival, Conroy, Dr Hempson maintained his lead in the Premier Tournament of the Paignton Chess Congress. He has four and a half points and is followed by Conroy and Knol with four points each.

A feature of the round was blows remarkably quick loss to Stonehouse in 12 moves with white pieces.

Results in round five:
Conroy ½, Hampson ½; Dempsey 0, Knol 1; Griffiths ½, Staples ½; Stokes 0, Gamble 1; Prinett ½, Dixon ½; Ardin ½, Allan ½; Blow 0, Stonehouse 1; Hunnable ½, Burn ½; Prentejohn 1, R. M. Bruce 0; Aston 1, Crampton 0; Dodwell 1, Soesan 0.

Games between S. Williams and Wheeler, Cunliffe and Noel-Johnson, Cook and P. Pritchard, Cock and Mrs Wright, Bailey and Collard all adjourned. Gregory had the bye.

Adjourned games results, round four: Staples ½, Stokes ½; Wheeler 1, Hunnable 0; Noel-Johnson ½, Prentejohn ½.

Orchestras cut budget for conductors

By Our Music Reporter

The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra and the Bournemouth Sinfonietta have reduced their budget for guest conductors and soloists in the 1980-81 season as part of attempts to avoid an estimated deficit of £103,000.

The sinfonietta has already been cut in size from 35 to 24 players, forcing it to concentrate on the smaller chamber orchestra repertoire. The Western Orchestral Society, which runs the orchestras, would like to withdraw the redundancies but said the prospect of that being achieved was still remote.

To save money, fewer large works will be performed during the winter, which means the orchestras will employ fewer extra players, 31 per cent fewer than were employed last season. An appeal fund has been established, a membership drive has been started and attempts are being made to increase sponsorship.

Covent Garden gala for £1.5m appeal

A royal gala auction will be held at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on the evening of October 1. The Prince of Wales, patron of the Royal Opera, and Princess Margaret, president of the Royal Ballet, have agreed to be present for the occasion.

Its purpose is to raise a substantial sum for the Royal Opera House Development Appeal, which is still £1,500,000 short of the £9m needed for the first phase of the development programme, designed to improve backstage conditions.

The evening will start at 7.30 pm with a gala entertainment, with international guest singers and dancers and principal artists of the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet, produced by John Copley, assisted by Christopher Renshaw.

A highlight of the auction, which will be conducted by Sotheby's, will be Nijinsky's costume for *Petrouchka*, designed by Alexandre Benois and given by Miss Nadia Nerina. There is also a Rolls-Royce hand built for the auction, which is supplied by Rolls-Royce Motors.

Other items offered for sale include two drawings by Augustus John, a collection of etchings by Hollar of London before and after the Great Fire of 1666, a pair of antique silver coasters from Aspreys, the back drop of Act III of *Le Coq d'Or* by Natalia Goncharova from Lady Berlin, a BMW Batmobile from Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn, and an 18 carat gold Cartier Coussin watch. The sale, which comprises 120 lots, includes furniture, pictures, silver jewelry, porcelain and rare wines.

Fund for music and drama

The Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama has started a £500,000 appeal for money to maintain teaching standards and to attract talented students from overseas.

The academy, which was opened in Glasgow in 1847 by Charles Dickens, has previously relied on government money but is concerned about cuts in support. It has 360 students.

University news

Cambridge

Election
DARWIN COLLEGE: Thyssen Research Fellow: Dr P. Lyon, PhD.

Grant
Leverhulme Trust: £30,000 to J. Lobzoid and R. Coyle to study the effectiveness of health and safety committees.

Birmingham

Grants
Science Research Council: £172,514 to Professor D. C. Colley and Dr J. B. Kinson (physics) for particle physics experiments using film analysis techniques; £47,550 to Professor G. W. Rowe (mechanical engineering) for a programme control of cutting and grinding fluid quality; £22,704 to Dr D. W. Knight (civil engineering) for a momentum transfer in asymmetrical sections with varying boundary roughness; £61,150 to Dr W. T. Roberts (industrial metallurgy) for sheet metal deformation and flow under complete stressing; £30,536 to Dr T. D. Beynon (physics) for computer modelling of heavy ion fusion targets; £28,875 to Dr G. R. Isaak and Dr H. B. van der Raay (physics) for solar oscillations, prototype resonant spectrometer for satellite use; £134,090 to Professor R. E. Smallman and Dr M. H. Loretto (physical metallurgy and science of materials) for application of HVEM to materials science research; £264,365 supplementary funds to cover 1978 salary awards.
Medical Research Council: £37,171 to Dr C. M. Thomas (genetics) for an investigation of the structure and function of regions of broad host-range plasmid RK2 essential for its replication; £75,981 to Dr R. N. Clayton (medicine) for mechanism of gonadotropin releasing hormone action in the pituitary and gonads; £40,103 to Professor D. G. Walker (biochemistry) for the role of glucose, insulin and other hormones in the biosynthesis of hepatic glucokinase; £34,981 to Professor C. MacLennan (immunology) for studies in human myelomatosis.
Arthritis and Rheumatism Council: £58,997 to Professor K. W. Walton (investigative pathology) for the significance of fibronectin in rheumatic diseases and in experimental arthritis.
Agricultural Research Council: £20,759 to Dr D. E. Briggs (biochemistry) for aspects of metabolism in the cereal embryo.
Mental Health Foundation: £28,293 to Mr C. J. Phillips (educational psychology) for a longitudinal study of children with severe learning difficulties.
Fritz Volkswagenwerk: £41,964 to Professor R. W. Davies and Dr D. Lister (Centre for Russian and East European Studies) for labour-government and enterprise-industrial relations in the Soviet Union, 1929-1941.
Ministry of Defence: £56,301 to Dr C. J. Hooke (mechanical engineering) for design of machines for hydraulic power transmission.
West Midlands Regional Health Authority and Family Practitioner Committee: £28,417 to Dr M. Drury (medicine) for the management of patients with high blood pressure in general practice.

OBITUARY

DR A. G. SANDERS

Early work on preparing penicillin

Dr A. G. Sanders, who did important work on preparing penicillin, died on August 31.

Arthur Gordon Sanders, the son of Dr E. A. Sanders, was born in Northampton in 1908. Educated at St Paul's School, he qualified at St Thomas' Hospital and filled clinical posts at Northampton, Reading, and elsewhere until 1936. In that year he joined Professor (later, Lord) Florey as a research worker at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, Oxford, where, apart from several interludes abroad, he remained for the rest of his working life.

Much of his work centred on the Sandison-Clarke rabbit ear chamber and the hamster cheek pouch chamber, in which living tissue could be observed under the highest powers of the microscope; research students from many parts of the world learned these techniques from him.

He also in the early years with Florey made beautiful colour films on a variety of technical subjects. The techniques mentioned lent themselves to the study of the finest blood vessels, and his authority in this field was marked by his election in 1963 as the first President of the British Microcirculation Society, in the founding and running of which he played an active part.

Early in the Second World War he was appointed Blood Transfusion Officer in charge of the Southern Region, but he returned to the Sir William Dunn School in 1942 where he built successively two penicillin extraction plants. Some people have regretted that neither of these "museum pieces" exists, not only because much of the first penicillin to be prepared in Britain was extracted in them, but because of the ingenuity with which the proper equipment unobtainable at that time was effectively replaced by milk churns, baths, cisterns, ordinary plumbers' fittings, letter boxes, pyjama cords, and so on.

In 1943 he accompanied Florey to Moscow for several weeks to exchange scientific information, followed in 1944-45 by a year with the Sino-British Science Co-operation Office of the British Council in Chunking. In 1949, 1951 and 1953 he spent several months at Canberra helping with the design of the John Curtin School of Medical Research in the Australian National University, to which Florey was adviser. He also made several long visits to the United States in the course of his later work on the microcirculation.

In 1948 he was elected to one of the three Nuffield (Penicillin Research Fellowships which had just been endowed by Lord Nuffield at Lincoln College, Oxford.

Though by nature reserved, he was a thoughtful and generous host: but in 1973 he left the pleasant house he had built in 1960 in Old Marston. His deteriorating health and his move away from Oxford deprived him of the enjoyment of his garden, and of the simple pleasure he derived from entertaining his friends or dining in college.

The sadness of his final years was eased by the devoted care of his housekeeper and her family: she had been with him for 17 years, in five different houses.

MR DENIS J. M. GLOVER

I.M. writes:
Mr Denis James Matthews Glover, DSC, died in Wellington, New Zealand, on August 9, at the age of 67.

He was one of his country's best-known poets, a distinguished pioneer of fine printing and typography who as teacher passed on his skill and experience to others, and a sharp-tongued witty satirist of pretence, philistinism and claims to privilege in the public *mores*.

Educated at Canterbury University in Christchurch in the 1930s, he associated himself with radical causes as printer of heterodox little magazines and contributor to the influential journal *Tomorrow*. His stand was always independent: he could not abide what he called the "pap" of fixed ideologies.

In 1936 he founded the Caxton Press in Christchurch, and for the first time in New Zealand experience began publishing finely printed collections of verse and prose, irrespective of commercial considerations. In 1947 he commenced publication of *Landfall*, edited by his fellow poet and friend Charles Brasch, which was New Zealand's most influential literary journal.

During the Second World War he was a gun crew member on the hazardous convoy run to Murmansk, and was awarded the DSC for his achievements on D-Day as lieutenant-commander of a landing craft in the Normandy invasion. He also received a Russian distinction for his services in the war.

In his early autobiography, *Hot Water Sailor*, Glover presented himself as a man of action (he continued to assist the work of the New Zealand Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve as long as his health allowed, and was likewise a lover of sailing) and devoted printer, for whom poetry writing was a sideline. In fact over the last 15 years he published many collections of both lyric and light satiric verse.

An honorary doctorate was conferred on him by the Victoria University of Wellington for his work both as poet and printer. His best poetry is found mainly in the two lyric sequences *Sings Harry* (1951) and *Arawata Bill* (1953) and in his selected poems *Enter without Knocking* (1964, 1971).

He was not a modernist. But by force of a perceptive imagination and disciplined economy of line he used traditional form, with resort to skilfully modulated assonance, to achieve a highly distinctive lyric tone, clarity of image and verbal music. The *Sings Harry* lyrics were given a beautifully cadenced musical setting by the New Zealand composer, Douglas Lilburn. No other New Zealand poet has caught with such compact and deft imagery and musicality the primary aspects of the country's land, mountain and seascape, and the way in which these work upon the mind and heart of the people.

Denis Glover will be remembered by many, not only in his own country, as poet and printer but also as a self-appointed and very sane public jester, an old-world "wit" in the best sense, who championed unswervingly any cause, however unorthodox, that recommended itself to his reason and his warm human sympathies.

MR SIMON THORPE

Mr Simon Thorpe, who was killed in a road accident on August 15 near his home in Llandysul, Dyfed, Wales, began to import special woodburning appliances shortly before the miners' strike of 1974 and sharp rises in the price of oil, and before the high toll of Dutch elm disease became evident.

His enthusiasm for wood as an economic fuel struck a chord throughout the countryside, and he will be remembered as a colourful pioneer of the industry.

Since the big increases in the price of oil in 1974 and the miners' strike it has been estimated that something like 250,000 people in Britain have turned to woodburning appliances, most of them beautifully, but probably wastefully, in open fires.

His experience and knowledge of woodburning merits and problems are on record in *Chimneys and Fuel for Woodstoves* which ran to a second edition in 1980. He wanted to share the experience of this "magic warmth from wood" with everybody, and became convinced that every house in rural Britain should have a woodburning stove.

Born in Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, and educated at Hillfield, Canada, and at Millfield, Somerset, Thorpe began farming with a smallholding at Chard, Somerset, moving to Wales in 1951, first to Llangranog and then to his home at Nant-y-Brenni, Rhydlewis. In 1975 he sold his cows to attend to the development of Simon Thorpe Ltd, which soon became one of the fastest-growing businesses in the United Kingdom.

He married in 1969 Rosemary Garton, who survives him with a daughter.

SIR CYRIL KLEINWORT

A friend writes:
The distinguished banking and City career of Cyril Kleinwort has been covered in his official obituary. I would like to add a few words about him as a man.

Perhaps Cyril's most remarkable feature was his Olympian mind which allowed him to review every question completely dispassionately, as if from above. This gave him sound judgment and the capacity to see far ahead.

The strength of his personality was softened by his charm and humour, and he was a mine of information on a host of subjects. His advice, always generously given, benefited many. He was also a fine all round sportsman and games player, prominent in the hunting field where he was chairman of the Heythrop for many years, an excellent shot, a first class skier, an experienced helmsman and a good tennis player.

His generosity was great, as the Royal College of Surgeons and Sister Agnes' Hospital, among many others, can testify. Lastly and most importantly he was devoted to his family with whom all his friends who loved him mourn his loss.

Colonel Robert William Barrow, CBE, who died on September 8, commanded the 43rd Commando, Royal Marines, in Italy and Yugoslavia in the Second World War.

LORD BROCK

J. F. P. writes:-
In the notice that appeared on September 5 of the life and career of Lord Brock no reference was made to one aspect of his work and leadership in medicine—support for private medicine and private hospital care and treatment complementary to support for the National Health Service.

This was manifested particularly by his leadership of the Private Patients Plan of which he was chairman in succession to Lord Brain from 1967 to 1977, when he retired to accept office as President in 1978. It was in that capacity that within days before his death he visited both Papworth and Harefield to arrange for gifts of equipment to be made for their heart transplant programmes.

MR J. H. GRIFFIN

Mr John Howard Griffin, who wrote the best selling book *Black Like Me*, about his experiences posing as a black in the American Deep South, died on September 9. He was 60.

He changed his outward appearance with the help of a dermatologist who temporarily changed his skin pigment, in order to find out whether "we judge men as human, or whether we draw an indictment against a whole group". He discovered that his simplest requests were met with hostility and even hatred from whites. His book, published in 1961, sold more than 1,000,000 copies.

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts ease

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 1. Dealings End, Sept 12. § Contango Day, Sept 15. Settlement Day, Sept 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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BRITISH FUNDS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS						
103¾	97⅞	Exch 13¾ 1980	99¼	..	10.952	10.339
101 11/16	94 15/16	Treas 11¾ 1981	99	..	11.616	14.381
96⅛	88¼	Treas 9¾ 1979-81	96	-⅛	3.842	13.481
99⅝	91 11/16	Treas 9¾ 1981	98	+⅛	9.946	13.751
96 11/16	89¾	Exch 9¼ 1981	96¼	-⅛	8.571	13.709
98⅝	91	Exch 9¼ 1981	96¼	-⅛	9.818	13.479
94	84⅛	Exch 3¾ 1981	93¾	-⅛	3.196	10.045
103	95½	Exch 12¾ 1981	98⅝	-⅛	12.798	13.010
96¼	87½	Treas 8½ 1980-82	95⅛	-⅛	8.036	12.527
91½	82	Treas 3¾ 1982	91½	-⅛	3.283	9.634
108½	96¾	Treas 14¾ 1982	103 15/16	+..	13.716	12.489
95⅞	85¼	Treas 8¼ 1982	92¼	-⅛	8.865	12.858
97⅞	87¾	Exch 9¼ 1982	93½	+⅛	9.907	13.093
95⅞	84½	Exch 8¼ 1983	92½	-⅛	9.458	12.556
86¼	78¼	Exch 3½ 1983	83⅞	..	3.577	10.686
104½	90½	Treas 12¾ 1983	97 15/16	+1/16	12.285	13.125
97⅞	82 15/16	Treas 9¼ 1983	93½	-1/16	10.003	12.441
102¼	94½	Exch 13¼ 1983	100⅞	-⅛	13.414	13.212
98¼	83½	Exch 10¾ 1983	92½	-1/16	10.808	12.571
104½	94½	Exch 14¾ 1984	102⅞	-⅛	13.640	13.041
89½	76	Fund 3½ 1982-84	84¼	-½	6.530	11.273
97 15/32	86 1/16	Exch 11¾ 1984	95¼	-⅛	11.798	12.933
77¼	68¼	Exch 3¾ 1984	76⅞	-⅛	3.923	10.804
101¼	87⅞	Treas 12¾ 1984	97⅞	+1/16	12.293	12.761
71½	63	Treas 3¾ 1985	71¼	-⅛	4.217	11.022
109 15/16	98½	Treas 15¾ 1985	107¼	-⅛	13.985	12.781
MEDIUMS						
110	87½	Exch 12¾ 1985	101½	-⅛	12.550	12.870
98¼	78¼	Treas 9¾ 1984-86	87⅞	-⅛	9.963	11.943
112¼	91¼	Exch 13¾ 1987	102⅞	-⅛	13.199	13.138
84⅞	70½	Exch 9¾ 1985-87	80¼	-⅛	8.342	11.317
88⅞	72¼	Treas 9¾ 1985-88	79¾	-⅛	9.900	12.303
70¼	54½	Treas 3¾ 1978-88	62⅞	-⅛	4.840	10.180
98	82½	Treas 11¾ 1989	93	-⅛	12.462	13.028
95⅞	79½	Exch 9¾ 1986-89	84½	-⅛	9.701	11.278
114¼	87¾	Treas 13¾ 1990	101½	-⅛	13.139	13.189
89⅞	68¼	Treas 8¾ 1987-90	79¼	-⅛	10.618	12.224
105⅞	80½	Exch 11¾ 1991	93	-⅛	12.938	13.395
95⅞	77¼	Exch 11¾ 1991	90¼	-⅛	12.734	13.368
72¼	57½	Fund 5¾ 1987-91	64	-⅛	8.943	11.737
112	87	Treas 12¾ 1992	97⅞	-⅛	12.280	12.926
94½	74¼	Treas 10¾ 1992	82⅞	-⅛	12.201	13.073
102⅞	84¼	Exch 12¾ 1993	93⅞	-⅛	13.152	13.400
104	94¼	Exch 13¾ 1992	99¼	-⅛	13.561	13.597
110¼	93¼	Treas 12¾ 1993	96½	-⅛	13.201	13.360
69¼	54½	Fund 6¾ 1993	63¼	-⅛	9.861	11.759
119½	90½	Exch 13¾ 1994	105¼	-⅛	13.636	13.391
122	99½	Treas 14¾ 1994	106¼	..	13.734	13.598
103⅞	96	Exch 13¾ 1994	102¼	-⅛	13.606	13.632
109¼	85½	Exch 13¾ 1994	95¼	-⅛	13.259	13.398
88½	68	Treas 9¾ 1994	79⅞	-⅛	11.702	12.508
109⅞	83¼	Treas 12¾ 1995	93½	-⅛	13.075	13.275
51¼	42	Treas 3¾ 1990-95	48¾	+⅛	6.289	9.820
95⅞	73¼	Exch 10¾ 1995	83¼	-⅛	12.524	13.040
LONGS						
112⅞	85	Treas 12¾ 1995	100½	-⅛	13.247	13.325
107	94¼	Treas 14¾ 1996	106	-⅛	13.604	13.528
85⅞	67⅞	Treas 9¾ 1992-96	76¼	+⅛	11.806	12.509
124¼	99	Treas 15¾ 1996	115⅞	-⅛	13.837	13.635
116¾	98¼	Exch 13¾ 1996	104	-⅛	13.306	13.300
50½	41½	Rdmptn 3¾ 1986-96	47¾	+⅛	6.285	9.327
115⅞	89	Treas 13¾ 1997	101½	-⅛	13.312	13.304
95⅞	74¼	Exch 10¾ 1997	84¼	+⅛	12.084	12.956
83⅞	65⅞	Treas 8¾ 1997	74⅞	-⅛	11.741	12.376
68¼	54½	Treas 6¾ 1996-98	65¼	-⅛	10.766	11.822
128½	101	Treas 15¾ 1998	112¼	-⅛	13.723	13.576
108⅞	81½	Exch 12¾ 1998	96	-⅛	13.031	13.141
110⅞	93⅞	Treas 14¾ 1998-01	108⅞	-⅛	13.438	13.363
89⅞	67⅞	Treas 9¾ 1999	79¼	-⅛	11.141	12.548
106½	82½	Exch 12¾ 1999	93¾	-⅛	13.158	13.256
97⅞	73½	Treas 10¾ 1999	86½	-⅛	12.633	12.903
107¼	81⅞	Exch 13¾ 1999-02	94⅞	-⅛	12.934	12.986
118	91⅞	Treas 13¾ 2000-03	105¼	-⅛	13.312	13.268
97¼	78¼	Treas 11¾ 2001-04	88⅞	-⅛	12.816	12.889
42⅞	32½	Fund 3¾ 1999-04	39¾	-⅛	8.940	10.497
111¼	84¼	Treas 13¾ 2003-05	99¼	-⅛	13.030	13.063
75¼	59¼	Treas 8¾ 2002-06	68	-⅛	11.684	11.973
97¼	80½	Treas 11¾ 2003-07	93½	-⅛	12.915	12.843
108¾	94½	Treas 13¾ 2004-08	102¼	-⅛	13.152	13.134
54¼	41¼	Treas 5¾ 2008-12	49¼	-⅛	11.074	11.412
73¼	57¼	Treas 7¾ 2012-15	66⅞	-⅛	11.779	11.888
85¼	64½	Exch 12¾ 2013-17	79¼	-⅛	12.980	12.658
36¼	29½	Consols 4¾	33¾	-⅛	11.943	..
35¼	27¼	War Ln 3½	33	..	11.026	..
39¾	32¾	Conv 3½	35½	-⅛	9.952	..
27¼	21½	Treas 3¾	24⅞	-⅛	12.167	..
24¼	19½	Consols 2½	21⅞	-⅛	11.583	..
22¾	17¾	Treas. 2½ Aft 75	20½	-⅛	12.201	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1979/80 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
91¼	81	Aust 5¾ 81-83	86	..	6.228	14.221
93¾	84	Aust 6¾ 83-84	89	..	7.293	12.889
86⅞	67½	Aust 7¾ 79-81	84	..	7.408	14.114
83	72½	E Africa 5¾ 77-83	81½	-¼	7.151	14.675
430	400	German 4¾ 1930	410	..	..	..
54	42	Hungary 7¾ 1924	51	..	..	..
89¼	78½	Ireland 7¾ 81-83	88½	..	..	..
240	195	Japan 4¾ 1910	210	..	..	..
79	62	Japan 5¾ 81-83	66	..	..	..
89	80½	Kenya 5¾ 78-82	87¼	-¼	5.712	15.086
93	81¼	Malaya 7¾ 78-82	90¼	..	8.322	13.577
72½	58	N Z 7¾ 78-82	65¼	..	11.311	13.389
84½	70	N Z 7¾ 83-86	80¼	..	9.493	12.731
97½	86¼	N Rhd 6¾ 78-81	97	..	6.245	18.189
97½	85¼	Nyasa 6¾ 78-81	97	..	6.245	18.189
160	150	Peru 4¾ Ass	150	..	..	..
96½	88¼	S Africa 9¾ 79-81	96¼	..	..	..
162	43	S Rhd 2¾ 65-70	59	..	..	..
102	85	S Rhd 4½ 87-92	81	..	..	..
168	81	S Rhd 6¾ 78-81	145	..	..	..
48	36	Spanish 4¾	36	..	..	..
91	77¼	Tang 9¾ 78-82	88¼	-¼	8.525	15.165
97	90	Uruguay 3½	90	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1979/80 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
26	20½	L C C 3¾	1920	23½	..	12.962
83¾	74	L C C 5¾	80-83	83	-⅛	6.023	13.018
92	84¼	L C C 5¾	77-81	92	..	5.977	14.284
83½	70½	L C C 5¾	82-84	80	..	6.877	12.146
74	59	L C C 6¾	85-87	69¼	-½	8.023	12.453
74	58	L C C 6¾	88-90	68¼	-½	9.960	12.539
70½	54¼	G L C 6¾	90-92	64¼	-½	10.567	12.874
95½	85½	G L C 9¾	80-82	92½	-¼	10.264	13.716
103½	91¼	G L C 12¾	1983	98	-¼	12.749	13.821
104¼	90	G L C 12¾	1983	97½	-¼	12.814	13.357
89½	79	C of L 6¾	80-82	85½	-½	7.345	13.767
89½	73¼	Ar Mt 7¾	81-84	83¼	-½	9.171	13.453
82	71	N I 7¾	87-91	76¼	-½	11.641	13.207
68	55½	Ar Mt 6¾	85-90	64¼	-½	10.280	13.149
93¾	87¼	Belfast 6¾	77-80	88¼	..	6.606	17.144
92¾	84¼	Croydon 6¾	78-81	92	..	7.335	14.287
95	84¼	Glasgow 9¾	80-83	91¼	-¼	10.075	13.799
104¼	94¼	Liverpl 12¾	1981	99¼	+¼	13.589	14.380
30¾	24½	Met Water B 3¾	63	29	..	10.404	12.357
82	71	N I 7¾	82-84	80¼	..	8.715	14.041
84	71	N I Elec 6¾	81-83	82¼	..	7.889	15.419
79¼	66	Swark 6¾	83-86	76½	-½	9.096	12.910

DOLLAR STOCKS

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
13⅝	7¾	Brascan	£11⅝	+⅝	62.6	5.4	21.7
20½	10¾	BP Canada	£16	+¼	..	..	..
18⅞	12	Can Pac Ord	£17½	-⅛	67.1	3.8	6.5
12¾	7¼	El Paso	19⅛	+¼	41.7	4.2	18.4
38⅝	23¾	Exxon Corp	32⅞	+¼	..	..	..
20¼	5	Fluor	£19	-1	25.2	..	..
17⅞	12¼	Hollinger	£22¼	+¼	..	..	..
14½	6¼	Hud Bay Oil	£12	+⅞	21.0	1.8	17.6
70⅞	31¾	Husky Oil	620	+33	..	..	..
14½	8¾	INCO	£11	-⅝	32.3	2.9	29.0
10½	4	Mt Int	19⅛	-⅛	4.6	0.7	12.1
12¾	8	Kaiser Alum	£10¼	+¼	58.6	..	..
82¾	55	Massey-Ferg	255	-3	..	..	..
29 7/32	18 3/16	Norton Simon	694	+6	45.1	..	..
22¾	21 11/16	Pan Canadian	£31¼	+1 11/16	..	..	..
275	143	Steep Rock	183	-3	..	..	..
11 9/16	8¼	Trans Can P	10⅝	..	..	..	..
19¼	7	US Steel	£9½	+⅛	..	..	..
25¾	8¾	Zapata Corp	$24	-¼	21.4	..	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
292	184	Alexs Discount	267	-5	24.3	9.1	..
423	270	Allen H & Ross	395	-10	30.7	7.7	10.4
148½	96	Allied Irish	121	..	8.0	6.6	4.8
16¾	12	Anglbnchter H.	14¼	..	..	..	..
242	145	Arb-Latham	242	+10	15.7	6.5	15.4
286½	180	ANZ Grp	228	..	11.7	5.1	9.2
15⅞	9¼	Bank America	£10⅞	-⅛	62.8	5.8	5.8
438	283	Bk of Ireland	336	+5	24.5	7.2	5.3
14¾	6	Bk Leumi Israel	8	..	1.1	4.4	9.0
153	100	Bk Lond & M.E.	125	..	12.7	8.2	13.2
297	134	Bk of NSW	159	..	7.9	5.0	5.9
337	234	Bk of Scotland	284	-3	21.4	7.5	3.7
438	292½	Barclays Bank	336	..	26.4	6.1	5.9
490	229	Brown Shipley	490	+10	18.6	4.6	12.4
304	254	Cater Ryder	277	-10	30.0	8.0	..
72½	55¼	Chase Man	£18⅛	-⅛	122	..	..
74¼	71¼	Citicorp	339	-⅛	65.1	..	..
88	26	Clive Discount	50	..	..	..	..
191	114	Com Bk of Syd	154	..	9.2	6.0	5.0
63¼	39¾	Commerzbank	£37⅞	-¼	223	5.9	8.3
34	22	Cp Pn Paris	138	..	119	4.6	8.6
240	146	CC De France	£172	..	139	7.9	12.7
28¾	5	First Nat Fin	26½	-½	..	..	..
293	178	Gerrard & Nat	291	-1	18.4	5.6	..
85	39	Gibbs A.	88	h ..	3.1	3.6	38.7
271	157	Gillett Bros	207	..	13.0	7.2	50.9
154	91	Grindlays Hldgs	136	..	8.6	4.1	4.8
149	87	Guinness Peat	147	-2	9.6	6.6	16.6
52½	17½	Hambros 110	£49½	..	236	+8	..
56¾	174	Do Ord	549	+2	23.6	4.3	13.2
147	23	Hill Samuel	145	+1	8.4	5.8	12.1
116	73¾	Hong K & Shang	146	-1	4.59	3.1	18.4
46	34	Jersey Trynbee	82	..	3.6	4.4	..
198	123	Joseph L.	178	..	13.6	7.6	9.6
96	40	Keyser Ullmann	88	h ..	1.9	2.2	11.8
94	54	King & Shaxson	90	-2	7.1	7.9	15.1
216	86	Kleinwort Ben	216	..	9.3	4.3	7.1
360	271	Lloyds Bank	336	+1	22.1	6.6	3.0
228	111	Mercury Sec'k	224	..	9.3	4.2	8.2
456	308	Midland	356	..	28.6	8.0	3.1
84½	38¾	Minster Assets	60½	-½	8.6	9.2	11.2
179¾	108¾	Nat of Aust	172	..	3.4	6.4	5.2
408	276	Nat W'minster	396	+5	27.1	6.9	3.8
63	42	Ottoman	154	..	310	5.7	12.6
85	45¾	Rea Bros	88	..	2.4	2.7	19.3
36¼	13¾	Royal of Can	£19⅛	-½	93.8	4.9	7.0
100	75	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	90	..	6.6	7.3	9.9
323	179	Schroders	320	+5	12.1	3.8	8.3
270	180	Secombe Mar	250	-5	22.9	9.1	15.3
154	78	Smith St Aubyn	149	-3	11.4	7.7	..
614	417½	Standard Chart	614	+7	40.0	6.5	6.9
523	303	Union Discount	513	..	32.3	6.3	24.6
116	63	Wintrust	69	..	4.2	6.0	7.3

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
103½	68	Allied	86	-1	7.1	8.3	7.1
242	137	Bass	239	+1	11.4	4.8	8.2
200	158	Bell A.	194	+1	8.1	4.2	7.4
99	34¾	Boddingtons	91	-1	3.6	3.9	13.6
180	114	Brown M.	132	-2	7.3	5.5	8.5
199	141	Bulmer HP Hldgs	184	+1	4.9	2.7	10.8
94	56	C of Ldn Dfd	82	-1	6.3b	7.7	18.4
293	191	Devenish	271	..	10.7	4.0	11.7
258	184	Distillers	231	-2	15.4	6.6	6.2
216	152¼	Greene King	214	-2	7.9	3.7	11.8
108	77½	Guinness	86	-2	7.0	8.1	5.2
288	173	Hardys & H'sons	286	-2	14.1	4.9	13.8
154	94¾	Highland	137	-1	3.4	2.6	16.4
240	150	Invercordon	202	..	5.7	2.8	10.8
112½	72	Irish Distillers	97	..	4.0	4.8	4.9
63	40½	Marston	73	..	2.3	3.2	11.3
77	51½	Scot & Newcastle	68	-½	6.3	9.2	6.7
25½	13½	Seagram	£24¾	+¾	39.9	1.6	10.8
153	34	SA Breweries	136	-1	9.1	6.6	7.3
213	128	Tomatin	132	..	5.4	4.1	10.1
183	121	Vaux	144	..	9.8	6.4	6.3
174	96	Whitbread 'A'	160	-1	8.4	5.2	7.3
176	98	Do B	160	-2	8.4	5.2	7.6
103¾	62¾	Whitbread Inv	98	-2	5.2	5.3	26.9
194	110	Wolverhampton	186	-2	6.4	3.5	11.0

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
180	59	AAH	164	..	12.1	7.4	6.0
230	130	AB Electronic	192	-1	10.7	5.6	..
229	75	AGB Research	226	+6	8.6	3.8	18.5
70	15	At Ind Prod	20	..	..	..	..
243	141	APV Hldgs	213	..	12.0	5.6	5.0
91	53	Aaronson Bros	59	-1	6.0	10.2	5.3
133	56	Acrow	97	..	4.3	7.5	17.5
95	30	Do A	36	+1	4.3	11.9	11.1
229	143	Adwest Group	180	..	9.9	5.5	7.1
548	103	Aeront & Gen	523	..	5.0	1.0	17.3
44	21	Aero Needles	21	..	..	..	3.4
49	9½	Airfix Ind	9½	..	5.2	55.1	1.5
825	460	Akzo	475	..	34.2	11.4	..
111	71	Alcan Alum UK	73	..	9.4	12.9	6.5
91	72½	Do 10¾%	£82	..	1050	12.8	..
52	30	Allen W. G.	34	-½	4.4	13.1	2.6
154	69	Allied Colloids	120	..	3.6	3.0	18.3
37	20	Allied Plant	33½	-½	2.3	6.7	4.0
133	47	Alpine Hldgs	49	..	7.5	15.3	3.2
375	227	Amal Metal	233	..	20.0	8.6	6.5
146	57	Amal Power	57	-1	8.8	15.4	12.8
58	22½	Amber Day	25	+½	4.1	16.4	2.4
44	22	Amber Ind Hldgs	37	..	7.1	19.3	5.1
123	82	Amstrad	103	..	6.7	6.5	7.9
98	62	Anchor Chem	86	..	7.6	8.8	4.8
108½	47½	Anderson Strath	97½	-½	5.7	5.9	8.5
99	59½	Anglia TV 'A'	89	..	5.7	6.4	8.1
19	5¾	Anglo Amer Ind	£10	..	63.6	6.4	5.5
375	227	Aquascutum 'A'	30	..	2.9	9.8	5.0
47	34	Arenson Hldgs	41	..	2.6	5.5	12.1
74	25	Argyll Foods	67	+10	..	..	51.5
146	46	Arlen Elec	48	..	8.6	17.9	5.4
94	80	Arlington Mtr	94	-1	12.9	13.7	4.6
109	44½	Armitage Shanks	106½	..	6.3	5.9	9.1
94	67	Ass Biscuit	82	..	6.3	7.7	..
351	178	Ass Book	213	-3	10.7	5.0	6.6
128	64	Ass Brit Food	127	..	4.9	3.8	7.5
158	85	Ass Comm 'A'	93	..	11.4	12.3	4.6
112	52½	Ass Engineer	97	-1	8.6	15.1	4.1
86	36	Ass Fisheries	76	..	1.4	1.9	20.1
170	112	Ass Leisure	112½	-½	7.2	6.5	7.9
360	163	Ass Newspr	265	+2	11.8	4.5	7.2
67½	31	Ass Paper	36	..	5.2	13.7	2.8
81½	35	Ass Tooling	50	..	5.5	11.0	13.1
108½	47½	Anderson Strath	97½	-½	5.7	5.9	8.5
99	59½	Anglia TV 'A'	89	..	5.7	6.4	8.1
19	5¾	Anglo Amer Ind	£10	..	63.6	6.4	5.5
375	227	Aquascutum 'A'	30	..	2.9	9.8	5.0
47	34	Arenson Hldgs	41	..	2.6	5.5	12.1
74	25	Argyll Foods	67	+10	..	..	51.5
146	46	Arlen Elec	48	..	8.6	17.9	5.4
94	80	Arlington Mtr	94	-1	12.9	13.7	4.6
109	44½	Armitage Shanks	106½	..	6.3	5.9	9.1
94	67	Ass Biscuit	82	..	6.3	7.7	..
351	178	Ass Book	213	-3	10.7	5.0	6.6
128	64	Ass Brit Food	127	..	4.9	3.8	7.5
158	85	Ass Comm 'A'	93	..	11.4	12.3	4.6
112	52½	Ass Engineer	97	-1	8.6	15.1	4.1
86	36	Ass Fisheries	76	..	1.4	1.9	20.1
170	112	Ass Leisure	112½	-½	7.2	6.5	7.9
360	163	Ass Newspr	265	+2	11.8	4.5	7.2
67½	31	Ass Paper	36	..	5.2	13.7	2.8
81½	35	Ass Tooling	50	..	5.5	11.0	13.1
93¾	54½	Atkins Bros	44	..	6.4	14.6	6.3
20	4	Audiotronic	4½	+½	0.1e	1.6	..
15½	2½	Do Pref	3½	..	..	..	..
60½	37	Ault & Wiborg	43	..	3.3	7.7	2.5
103	46	Aurora Hldgs	54	-1	8.8	16.3	5.7
40	25	Austin E.	35	..	1.9	5.4	3.9
110	37	Automotive Pd	71	-1	4.5b	6.4	5.1
202	95	Avon Rubber	97	..	14.8	15.3	3.3
363	223	B.A.T Ind	283	..	25.5	8.7	4.5
55	31	BBA Grp	32	-1	3.8	11.8	3.4
150	96	BET Dfd	135	..	10.9	8.0	5.5
156	90	BICC	146	-1	12.6	8.7	8.4
26	15	BL Ltd	17	..	..	..	..
95	53	BOC Int	95	+2	6.3	6.6	9.0
252	116	BPB Ind	240	..	12.9	5.4	6.4
61½	16½	B P C	24	-1	..	..	..
80	60	BPM Hldgs 'A'	80	..	6.1	7.6	3.4
46½	14	BSG Int	17½	..	2.9	16.3	3.6
43	15	BSR Ltd	19	-2	..	..	10.4
389	164¼	BTR Ltd	364	-10	13.9	3.8	15.8
64	32	Bulmer & Lumb	32	..	5.5	17.0	5.5
126	83	Bunzl Pulp	106	..	9.4	8.9	3.6
92	21	Burco Dean	21	..	..	..	2.0
73	42	Burgess Prod	43	..	5.4	12.5	3.0
798	202	Burnett H'shire	758	..	11.4	1.5	8.5
49	24½	Burns. And'son	37	..	2.9	7.8	5.4
190	168	Burt Boulton	175	..	14.3	8.2	2.4
175	88	Burton Grp	114	-1	7.9	6.9	5.7
83	34	Butterfld-Harvy	34	..	4.0	11.8	4.9

C — E

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
31½	19½	CH Industrials	27	+3½	3.5	12.8	3.3
70	50½	Cadbury Sch	70	+1½	5.9	8.4	6.7
102	93½	Caffyns	101	-2	6.4	11.1	4.1
78	59	C'bread R'by Ord	75	..	3.3	4.4	8.2
117¼	47	Campari Int	55	-1	5.4	9.9	3.4
56	23	Camrex Hldgs	29	..	5.7	19.8	..
56	40	Canning W.	44	..	3.7	12.9	3.6
262	130	Cape Ind	228	..	16.0	7.0	..
76	45	Capper Neill	59½	..	6.0	10.3	4.1
74¼	21	Caravans Int	23	..	..	..	..
116	56	Carclo Eng	65	..	7.4	11.4	2.7
294	213	Carlton Ind	258	..	17.1	6.6	5.1
75	20½	Carp

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Atlas Copco
compressed air systems.
A force you can turn into profit.
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Stock Markets
FT Ind 503.0, up 1.2
FT Gilts 70.78, down 0.31

Sterling
$2.4125, up 95 pts
Index 76.2, up 0.2

Dollar
Index 83.3, down 0.3
DM 1.7755, down 30 pts

Gold
$681.50, down $3

Money
3 mth sterling 15¼-15⅛
3 mth Euro $ 11⅛-11⅛
6 mth Euro $ 11⅞-12⅛

IN BRIEF

BL's trade figures likely to be grim

Grim figures for BL's performance in the first half of the year are to be announced by Sir Michael Edwardes, the chairman today.

Indications are that the company will have to admit a loss of at least £100m. This compares with a trading loss for the whole of 1979 of £122m.

Much of the loss will be attributable to big redundancy payments for the 15,000 workers who have left the state-owned company since January 1.

This figure swells to 20,000 if those who went after last September's recovery plan was first made public are counted.

In addition, the company's sales performance at home so far this year has been well below expectations. Against a target of 22 to 23 per cent of home sales, BL has slipped disappointingly to an average of 17.3 per cent for the first six months of the year.

Digital exchange open

The first digital System X telephone exchange using electronic technology was officially opened in London yesterday. The exchange links 40 local exchanges in the London area and since its installation on September 1, successfully handled [illegible] million calls.

System X launched, page 18

£2.5m Hepworth bid

Hepworth Ceramic Holdings, the Sheffield pipes and refractories group, is making a tender offer worth $30m (£12.5m for Western Plastics Corporation, based at Tacoma in the United States. Holders of 75 per cent of Western have agreed to the offer.

Financial Editor, page 19

Courage beer up 3p

Courage, the Imperial Group subsidiary, is to raise its draught beer prices mainly by 3p a pint at the bar later this month, with premium draught beer rising by 4p and low strength beers by 2p.

EEC lends £24m

The European Economic Community is lending a total of £24m to two British companies towards the cost of industrial development. British Aluminium will receive £16m to rebuild its smelting plant at Lochaber in Inverness-shire and BICC Cables will use the rest to raise output capacity.

Carpet unions meet

The National Affiliation Council of the Carpet Trades, representing five unions in the industry representing 23,000 workers, met at Bradford yesterday to formulate a reply to the British Carpet Manufacturers Association, who have rejected the unions' latest pay claim.

Takeover acceptances

Acceptances of BP's £400m Exploration Trust offer have been received in respect of 97.3 per cent of the share capital. BP intends to acquire compulsorily the outstanding ST shares.

Wall Street higher

The Dow-Jones industrial average rose by 2.82 points to [illegible] yesterday in quiet trading which brought volume down to 45.77 million from [illegible] million the day before. [illegible] was 0.547352, and the [illegible] was 1.32202.

Bank of England intervenes to hold down interest rates

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England took fresh action yesterday to prevent liquidity shortages in the banking system from pushing up short-term interest rates.

The Bank is to extend until October 13 its £730m loan to the banking system that had been due to be withdrawn next Monday. Last week the Bank announced that it was extending its £500m loan until October 6.

The need for the Bank to intervene to prevent interest rates rising when it is widely considered that the Government is about to reduce the Bank's minimum lending rate is connected with preventing sudden distortions in the market.

Although the authorities must be hoping that the general monetary situation will soon justify lower minimum lending rates, liquidity shortages in the banking system could still put sudden, if temporary, upward pressure on short-term interest rates.

If these pressures are not relieved the change in relative interest rates can quickly lead to fresh monetary distortions, notably to "round-tripping" by large companies borrowing from the banks and relending on the short-term money market.

As expected there was no reduction in the Bank's minimum lending rate yesterday. But financial markets remain confident that there will be a cut in MLR later this month or early in October.

It is generally assumed that the authorities will want to launch a fresh issue of government stock before they cut MLR. At least one new stock is expected this afternoon, with the offer for sale coming in the middle of next week.

The authorities will also want to be sure that the money supply figures for the month ending in the middle of September do not reveal any fresh problems before they go ahead with an interest rate reduction.

Although the September money supply figures will not be published until mid-October, the Bank will have a good idea about the money supply from its unpublished weekly statistics. It can also glean further information through its regular contact with the banking system.

The authorities will be hoping to see a sign of moderation in the rate of increase in bank lending to the private sector in September.

Meanwhile, fresh flows of money from the banking system to the Exchequer have kept up the pressure on banking liquidity. On September 1, for instance, more than £1,000m of petroleum revenue tax was lost from the banking system.

Other tax payments fall due over the coming weeks and the authorities may be expecting proceeds from renewed sales of government stock to the private sector.

These pressures on liquidity have made necessary the continued extension of loans to the banking system to allow the banks to comply with official reserve asset requirements.

The Bank of England has recycled almost £2,500m to the banking system this year, enabling banks to raise their reserve assets by nearly £1,500m, or just over a fifth.

The absence of an MLR cut yesterday helped sterling gain 0.2 to 76.2 on its trade-weighted index. Against a generally weak dollar it advanced 95 points to $2.4125. But gilt-edged securities ran into profit-taking in anticipation of news this afternoon of a new stock issue. Losses often ran to more than 50p.

CBI steps up pressure for aid to industry

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry stepped up pressure yesterday in its campaign for lower interest rates. Sir Raymond Pennock, the CBI's president, on the eve of a meeting with the Prime Minister, publicly urged the Government to help manufacturers immediately.

He said: "Interest rates must come down soon. They have continued at high levels far longer than we or the Government expected".

Sir Raymond, in the toughest speech he has made since becoming president in May, asked the Government to alleviate the plight of manufacturing industry "to help us build a better future sooner rather than later".

He was speaking to a businessman's meeting in Glasgow and was reflecting the manufacturers' deepening gloom of the last few weeks after a sharp deterioration in export orders.

Manufacturers believe that a substantial drop in the minimum lending rate would ease the high sterling exchange rate which is seen as a barrier to overseas sales.

The latest CBI economic survey shows that export orders dropped sharply during August. It seems that manufacturers expect a further decrease between now and the end of the year.

The increases in exports reported in the official balance of payments figures are seen as reflecting orders placed up to a year ago. CBI staff forecasts suggest that the recent apparent strength of exports will prove only temporary and that there will be a drop in export volumes in the coming months.

Manufacturers have been squeezing profit margins to maintain export sales and counter the effects of the exchange rate for several months. Companies such as Honeywell and Hoover have attempted to cut unit labour costs to maintain price competitiveness in exports.

The fall in export orders on top of the slump in home demand is causing acute anxiety. A reduction in interest rates, which was thought to be overdue last July is now considered to be needed immediately.

Sir Raymond said: "We can understand and indeed sympathize with the Government's uncertainty about the underlying growth of the money supply and the control of public expenditure. Unfortunately for manufacturing industry there is no uncertainty about the level of the sterling exchange rate, interest rates and low profitability, and action is urgently needed."

At the same time as urging the Government to help industry the CBI continues to support Mrs Thatcher's drive against inflation. Sir Raymond said that pay settlements were "the most crucial factor affecting inflation in the next few months".

But the CBI is unlikely to agree with yesterday's call from Mr Jack Peel, chief industrial relations adviser to the European Commission, for a national minimum wage.

Mr Peel, a former member of the TUC general council, said at a seminar in Newcastle upon Tyne that a voluntary prices and incomes policy was "the only sane way of dealing with problems in this country. Free collective bargaining is a route to suicide".

Government increases limits on home loans

By Margaret Stone

Rapidly rising house prices in 1979 and earlier this year has led the Government to make a sharp upward revision in the maximum house price potential buyers should seek in order to qualify under the state-sponsored Homeloan scheme.

First-time buyers who have been saving for two years with a recognized institution can qualify for a bonus of up to £110 and a loan of £600 (repayment and interest free for five years) from the Government to help them buy their house. The first payments become due on December 1.

Although the building societies taking part in the scheme reported that it was slow to get off the ground, about 65,000 savers (mainly young couples) have since signed on.

Reasons advanced for the initial lack of interest in the scheme were the modest degree of assistance involved, and house price limitations originally quoted.

The new limits, announced yesterday in an order laid by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, are based on average prices paid in the first quarter of this year, and are expected to last until well into next year.

In Greater London—the most expensive housing area—the maximum qualifying house price has risen from £17,300 to £29,100. In the south east it has gone up from £15,500 to £25,300 and in the south west it has increased from £13,300 to £21,700. At the other end of the scale, in Yorkshire and Humberside the limit has risen from £10,700 to £16,400.

Power plants to close: Reduced demand has prompted the Central Electricity Generating Board to draw up plans to either close down or "mothball" 22 of its power stations in England and Wales. As the map shows, the proposed closures are concentrated in the south-east and the north-west. The board's plan, which has been changed twice since July in the light of downward revisions of estimated demand, will mean the loss of up to 3,500 jobs. It also involves a cut of 3,000 megawatts from present net capacity of 57,000 megawatts. Trade union leaders are concerned at the extent and speed of the proposed closure programme, which has so far remained confidential, although they accept the need to remove some excess capacity.

BICC offer for Higgs and Hill is rejected

By Catherine Gunn

Higgs and Hill, the construction company, has formally rejected the £9.8m takeover offer from BICC, the cable manufacturing group, and has refused to allow independent auditors to value its assets.

In a letter to BICC, Mr Edwin Phillips, Higgs and Hill chairman, said his group was worth more than 190p a share against the 110p BICC was offering. Mr Phillips' share price puts a value of £16.9m on the whole group.

BICC announced on September 3 it would make a formal bid at 110p if Higgs and Hill was prepared to allow an independent auditor to take part in the group's interim audit. BICC wanted to check the value of work in progress before merging Higgs with its own construction company, Balfour Beatty, whose interim profits to mid-1980 are £600,000 down at £4.4m.

BICC had made similar requests earlier in the year without naming a price. Then as now, Higgs and Hill was not prepared to allow independent auditors in before a formal offer was made.

BICC said yesterday it was unable to comment. Directors met in the afternoon to consider Mr Phillips' letter, which said that a net asset value "in excess of 190p per share can be established" for Higgs and Hill, with investment properties worth £7.6m providing 85p of that.

Lloyd's members to have the right of veto under Fisher changes

By Philip Robinson

Members of Lloyd's of London, the world's largest insurance market, will get the right to veto regulations made by a proposed new Council of Lloyd's which, under the recommendations of Sir Henry Fisher, could otherwise have been final.

After two months of consultation with Lloyd's associations, the ruling Committee of Lloyd's is to add a clause to the proposed insurance Bill to provide that a general meeting can be called by 5 per cent of the membership and will have the power to veto any by-law or regulation made by the council.

But for the veto to operate, a third of Lloyd's 18,500 members will have to vote in favour of it.

Its use could well be tested first on the thorny problem of insurance brokers divesting their links with underwriting syndicates. For the brokers, the links represent a valuable source of income—roughly a tenth of pre-tax profits for the broking sector as a whole and up to 20 per cent in some cases.

The committee has made no recommendations on divestment, but said this was a matter which would have to be decided by the council after it had been formed.

The veto is regarded by Lloyd's Committee as a "long stop"—it was sought both by the Brokers' Association and the Underwriting Agents' Association—and only to be used in extreme cases. The danger against which it is meant to safeguard is considered remote.

It would be difficult for the brokers alone to veto any divestment proposals. The 2,000 brokers are enough in number to requisition a special meeting but not enough to use the veto, which would need votes from about 6,000 members. There is talk in the market, however, that if needed they could marshall the forces necessary.

Mr Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's: fundamental changes in operation.

Mr Peter Green, Lloyd's chairman, says that there will also be incorporated in the Bill a provision which will mean that Underwriting membership of Lloyd's cannot be terminated solely by reason of a Name being unable to meet financial requirements imposed since his election, although the Name would be required to reduce or even cease his underwriting.

Lloyd's associations have until September 19 to make further comments on the proposals, after which a draft Bill has to be drawn up and ratified by 75 per cent of Lloyd's at a meeting in the Royal Albert Hall on November 4.

The draft Bill must be ready by November 27 to get into the next parliamentary session. If these deadlines are met, the amended recommendataions of Sir Henry Fisher—the most fundamental changes in Lloyd's history—are likely to become law and the new Lloyd's Council would be formed in about a year's time.

Lloyd's says it has received 10,000 replies to a questionnaire on Fisher and these show that more than 93 per cent of members who replied are in favour of the promotion of a new Act of Parliament.

Big drop in winter holiday sales likely

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Sales of winter package holidays abroad, except in specialized sectors such as skiing holidays, could drop between 20 per cent and 50 per cent, Mr Colin Murison, chairman of the Association of Independent Tour Operators said in London yesterday.

The association which represents the 85 smaller package tour operators in Britain, has published its winter holiday brochures later than the 20 large tour operators. However early bookings indicate what Mr Murison described as an "appalling" decline in winter sun holidays aimed at the general holidaymaker.

Thomson Holidays, the largest of the tour operators, said last night that a late bookings pattern on winter holidays was emerging. Bookings so far were down between 25 and 35 per cent.

But last week Thomson's bookings jumped 30 per cent compared with the same week last year, indicating the possibility of a later bookings surge. This pattern is similar to the past summer and sales are expected to have been up 6 per cent in volume overall.

The independent operators are keeping increases on brochure prices to around 9 per cent this winter, in line with the rest of the industry. However, holidaymakers are not being tempted easily into second holidays in the off-season as the recession continues to affect consumer spending.

With many of the larger operators already committed to increases in their winter programmes of between 15 and 20 per cent, overcapacity, combined with a continued sharp decline in demand, would make late-season price-cutting inevitable.

Larger operators, particularly, are likely to be faced with the problems of consolidating programmes by cutting out some holidays and offering alternatives to holidaymakers already booked in order to make up economic packages.

The London Tourist Board's annual report yesterday predicted a slower growth in London tourism, rising from eight million overseas visitors last year to possibly 11 or 12 million by 1990.

Opec to consider oil price indexation plan

From Nicholas Hirst
Munich, Sept 11

Indexation of oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would bring a new stability to world markets, Mr Abdulhady Hassan Taher, governor of Petromin and a member of the Saudi Arabian Supreme Petroleum Council said here today.

A plan, promoted by Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister and produced by the long-term strategy committee of Opec to tie oil prices automatically to the real growth of Western economies, is to be debated by ministers meeting in Vienna next week.

Mr Taher told the conference on world energy here that a rise in the real price of oil would aid the development of alternative sources of energy. The world could not expect that Opec production levels would continue to rise to meet unrestrained demand.

The West, he said, was to blame for some of the oil price rises of the last 18 months. Although Saudi Arabia had been trying to moderate the rising cost of oil, stock building by industrialized nations had added "many many dollars" to its price.

Nor was Opec alone to blame for the deterioration in the balance of payments of the developing countries. The West had continued to import raw materials from the Third World at prices which had risen far less than the price of oil.

It was in the interest of the West to increase aid to Third World countries. These would provide the West with an important market for its manufactured goods.

Opec members provided aid to the Third World in multiples of one per cent of their gross national products while western countries only provided a fraction of 1 per cent of their gap in aid.

Third World oil costs, page 18
Problem of surplus, page 19

£31m investment trust switch by Electra

By Peter Wainwright

In one of the most important steps to reorganize the investment trust industry, the Electra Group is disentangling Globe, Britain's biggest investment trust with assets of £320m, from the much smaller Electra Investment Trust which has £34m of shares under management.

The aim is to enable both trusts to pursue different and specialized policies. Globe will continue to invest in blue chip enterprises and increase the percentage of assets invested overseas. Over the years it plans to consolidate part of its resources into a small number of large investments.

Electra will concentrate on "special situations" with increasing stress on the United States. In a few years the group may well have half its portfolio in companies not quoted on the Stock Exchange.

Globe accordingly plans to realize two-thirds of its stake in Electra, which will bring in around £30.76m. As a result, Globe will be left with only 26.73 per cent of the ordinary stock in Electra. This will be held as a long-term investment.

The offer for sale by Globe to all its own stockholders will be preceded by a two for one scrip issue, adjusting the offer price of Electra shares from 135p to 45p. Around 70 million of these will go at 45p each, so that every holder of 100 ordinary stock units in Globe will receive 39 Electra stock units. Cazenove completed the underwriting yesterday.

Electra's move is the latest in a series from trusts as a response to increasing City dissatisfaction with the performance of the movement.

Financial Editor, page 19

PRICE CHANGES

S			
d & Sm	20p to 338p	Douglas R.M.	6p to 70p
ati Corp	23p to 78sp	Dunlop Hldgs	6p to 80p
Foods	10p to 67p	Hogg Robinson	8p to 127p
ors	17p to 922p	Husky Oil	33p to 620p
dustrials	31p to 27p	Nthgate Explor	20p to 485p
S			
m Millar	2p to 14p	McInerney Prop	4p to 28p
ng	2p to 19p	Unigate	6p to 105p
lontein	41p to 953p	Welkom	35p to 891p
r	31p to 911p	Wellman Eng	13p to 63p
y-Ferg	25p to 255p	Wood & Sons	2p to 18p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
lia $	2.12	2.05	Norway Kr	11.98	11.48
a Sch	31.55	28.85	Portugal Esc	124.00	116.00
m Fr	71.75	68.25	South Africa Rd	2.12	2.02
a $	2.84	2.76	Spain Pta	179.00	171.50
rk Kr	13.69	13.14	Sweden Kr	10.33	9.88
d Mkk	9.06	8.66	Switzerland Fr	4.08	3.88
Fr	10.27	9.82	USA $	2.47	2.40
ny DM	4.44	4.23	Yugoslavia Dnr	74.25	69.75
Dr	104.00	99.00			
ong $	12.18	11.68			
l Fd	1.167	1.127			
fr	2110.00	2015.00			
Yn	545.00	520.00			
lands Gld	4.82	4.60			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

American team sees low productivity as main threat to living standards

Second thoughts on Britain's economic ills

Just 12 years after it produced the definitive study of Britain's economic problems, the Washington-based Brookings Institution has come back to look again at the country's troubles.

As the editor of the first report and the new study, Professor Richard Caves, ruefully admits, about the only thing in which British productivity matches up to the rest of the world is the turning out of papers on economic failure.

The Brookings study is rather more than that, but the tone is certainly less inclined to suggest that there are solutions about than did the first work.

Part of this comes from the mood of scepticism which has swept over economics since the 1960s. It is no longer fashionable to believe that full employment, rapid growth and low inflation are the norm and failure to achieve these things an aberration.

One of the two policy proposals put forward by the authors is that the country should just get used to slower growth in living standards.

The other option is to improve productivity, which the authors argue lies at the heart of our economic troubles.

Just how we should do that is not clear from the book which seems less comprehensive and authoritative than its predecessor.

This could be because the authors wanted to be more selective in their coverage of the economy, but the impression that comes across is of a rather disjointed set of papers of a rather routine nature put together for a conference.

The papers were presented to a conference in May last year, which gives those on the exchange rate a slightly dated feel.

It concentrates on a world in which the exchange rate of the pound had tended to fall, but the lessons which it draws are of general importance.

The authors, Rudiger Dornbusch and Stanley Fischer, end up concluding that the laws of economics still apply in the United Kingdom. If there is low domestic demand and improved competitiveness the trade balance gets better, if there is worse competitiveness the trading position gets worse.

The authors warn of the limitations of trying to use the exchange rate to get lasting improvements in competitiveness; wage demands remain of vital importance.

The role of unions in pressing these wage demands and the way in which the need to keep up with inflation has encouraged workers to become unionized is examined by David Smith.

He concludes that inflation has increased the appeal of unions to workers who previously did not rely on collective bargaining. Although rising unemployment may eat into union membership he sees little reason to expect a big fall.

He also argues that strikes are less important than resistance to modern methods of production as a problem for Britain. Incomes policies do not get very favourable mention.

The core of Britain's problem is productivity, the authors say, and that lies at the core of the book as well. Richard Caves is sceptical about most of the global explanations for Britain's productivity laggardliness, but he accepts the most global explanation of all, that it comes from deep-seated social forces.

He does, however, try to come up with some specific explanations of why some industries do worse than others.

He suggests that we do badly in those areas which require a lot of management and where labour relations are bad. We have little hope of competing in industries where economies of scale are important because of the difficulties of running large plants; and we do particularly well in those fields where there are lots of women in the labour force.

Other chapters in the book look at financial institutions, which get a virtually clean bill of health; the tax system with a call for the reformation of income tax; and North Sea oil, with a warning against excessive centralization of decisions.

At the end of it all the reader will probably come away feeling no closer to understanding how to put Britain's economy right but with a considerably more detailed knowledge of some of the ways in which it has gone wrong.

David Blake

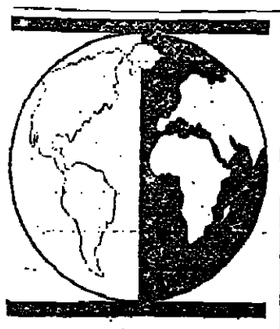
Britain's Economic Performance, Richard E. Caves and Lawrence B. Krause (Ed) The Brooking Institution, Washington. £4.95.

Allen Harvey & Ross Limited
Bill Brokers and Bankers

The company has declared an interim dividend of 10p per £1 Ordinary Share and has issued the following statement:

"In the six month period from 5th February to 5th August, 1980, Minimum Lending Rate was reduced from 17% to 16% but trading conditions were difficult owing to the relatively high level of short term £ interest rates and to volatile price movements in the fixed interest markets. Reasonable profits, however, have been earned and group resources have been strengthened. Results for the full year depend on interest rate movements in the next five months. Unless Minimum Lending Rate is further reduced, opportunities for profit will be limited."

45 CORNHILL, LONDON EC3V 3PB.
TELEPHONE: 01-623 4731.



Doubts on US car import curbs

America's International Trade Commission, in a fact-finding report published in Washington, said government import restrictions would not guarantee that consumers would switch their buying plans from imports to domestic models.

The commission's study, written by senior staff members in advance of formal hearings by the government, documented Japan's growing share of the American market for passenger cars and light trucks. But the report said a number of problems would be raised by any form of government import relief.

If import restrictions were necessary to help the domestic car industry, "the remedy should be designed with the goal of helping United States car producers generate the financial resources and provide the opportunity needed to proceed with their investment plans", it said.

Smaller Krugerrands

The South African mint is issuing a new series of Krugerrands to make gold available to the small investor. The half-ounce, quarter-ounce and tenth-ounce coins will be launched on September 23. Previously Krugerrands were available only in one-ounce coins.

$600m Korean loan

A visiting World Bank delegation has met Mr Shin Byong-Hyun, the South Korean deputy premier and economic planning minister in Seoul, to discuss a projected $600m (about £250m) World Bank loan to South Korea for industrial development programmes.

Telephone contracts

ITT's German subsidiary, Standard Elektrik Lorenz, has received a new order from the German Bundespost for the installation of two systems, 12 digital telephone switching exchanges for the cities of Wupperthal and Hueckeswagen, it was announced in Stuttgart.

Iran food imports

Iran will import around 500,000 tones of wheat, 500,000 tonnes of maize and 200,000 tonnes of barley in the second half of the year ending March 20, it was announced in Tehran.

Energy reserves

Norway's proven recoverable oil and gas reserves have been revised upwards from 1,700 million tonnes to 2,100 million tonnes, a ministry of oil and energy official said in Oslo.

British Telecom's network set for completion in 1990

£2,500m System X project starts

The first of British Telecom's much-heralded electronic telephone exchanges—System X—was officially opened in London yesterday. It represents one of the major components of the corporation's modernization programme.

The system will embrace the 30 major trunk exchanges by 1986, including all the principal cities in the United Kingdom. By 1990 the £2,500m System X modernization programme is expected to be nearly complete.

But the system is more than just a breakthrough for its designers and manufacturers—GEC, Plessey, STC and British Telecom. According to Mr Peter Benton, British Telecom's managing director, it represents one of the most important features in the infrastructure needed to support commerce and industry.

The Republic of Ireland realized the importance of this type of communications system when it gave priority to an investment of £650m to modernize its telephone network. Without it, the Irish Government was the first to admit, its plans for industrial expansion would be seriously curtailed.

The creators of System X hope the new digital system can achieve 10 per cent of a telecommunications export market assessed at £100m a year.

The partners in the project formed a new company called British Telecommunications Systems in 1979 to promote the sale of System X outside the United Kingdom. Teams from BTS have shown off the technology at exhibitions in Geneva and Rio de Janeiro over the past year. Next spring it will be displayed in Bahrain.

Competition from manufacturers in the United States, Japan and Canada is exceptionally fierce in trying to attract business from the Middle East, South America and some parts of the Far East.

Last month, BTS was marketing the technology in China and plans a return trip at the beginning of next year. No export orders have yet been placed for the system, but the company seems optimistic that within the next four or five months it will have acquired the first export order for System X.

Its success will depend on a number of factors, particularly the acceptability of its designs. The finance available to potential customers will be a crucial factor in determining the success of any telecommunications contract. Before BTS can sell the system abroad, it must be operating successfully in the United Kingdom.

British Telecom's programme for System X and other equipment, including refurbishing, will require an investment of about £1,500m a year over the next five years. That investment must be financed under British Telecom's present structure, largely from its own revenue because of strict cash limits on borrowing.

What will System X mean to the domestic customer who will finance most of that expansion? In theory, a far better system.

British Telecom claims the new system, which has been in use in London since July 1, has taken 2.5 million calls since then, with a failure rate of only one or two in 4,000. This is an improvement factor of 20 on some routes.

Facilities such as rerouting calls will be tried in the local exchange in Woodbridge, Suffolk, the next area to take the system. That will take place next year and will be followed by a similar trunk system in Cambridge.

However, the performance of the first System X, based in the City of London and interconnecting 40 local exchanges, will give indications of the future of this new technology.

Bill Johnstone

US budget deficit of $55,000m forecast

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Sept 11

The United States budget deficit for the 1980 fiscal year that ends on September 30 will probably be around $55,000m (about £22,917m) according to Mr Bowman Cutter, executive associate director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The figure is significantly below the estimates circulating on Wall Street which suggest a deficit of $64,000m or more. It also appears that financial markets are being influenced by some genuine misunderstandings about the implications for the coming year's deficit of President Carter's tax cutting plans.

Confusion about the budget is likely to grow. The United States Budget Act calls for Congress to pass a budget resolution this month setting spending levels for the coming fiscal year. Congressman Robert Giaimo, chairman of the budget committee of the House of Representatives, said there was "now no chance at all of a budget resolution before the election".

Mr Giaimo added that strong pressures were building up on Capitol Hill against recalling the Congress for a special session after the election on November 4. If there was no such session "there simply will not be a budget resolution this year".

In July the Carter Administration estimated the current year's budget deficit at more than $58,000m and it estimated the 1981 deficit at $29,800m. A reduction in this year's deficit from the estimated level is virtually certain because unemployment has grown more slowly.

Heavy plant suppliers optimistic about increase in orders

By John Huxley

Prospects for heavy plant suppliers are better than for some time, with manufacturers already reporting an upturn in orders.

Mr Harry Hornsby, director general of the Process Plant Association, said that the industry had been going through a tough period. "But we can now see some light at the end of the tunnel. It will take some time for a build-up in orders to materialize, but I am optimistic that they will come.

"Three of our members told me only yesterday that their order books were fuller now than at this time last year."

The note of optimism struck by Mr Hornsby coincided with an announcement by Northern Engineering Industries that its subsidiary NEI Clarke Chapman at Gateshead had won a nuclear boiler order worth about £9.5m.

Process plant manufacturers had expected to have sparse order books for a few years until energy-related construction began again. But their confidence in recent weeks has been raised by confirmation that work will go ahead soon on large oil and petrochemical projects.

Earlier this year, the Government announced its support for a pipeline system which will gather gas from a wide spread of North Sea fields. A total investment of about £1,100m is expected. An organizing committee including Mobil, British Gas and British Petroleum is planning the project in detail.

Last Monday, Esso confirmed that it is to go ahead with an ethane-based ethylene cracker at Mossmorran, Fife. The initial investment will be about £300m, but downstream developments could increase the final total to more than £1,000m.

Process plant suppliers have campaigned hard to ensure that they obtain a large share of the work, and their hopes must have been raised by Dr David Smith, chairman of Esso Chemical, who said that he expected British companies to be able to meet the various criteria for awarding contracts.

Mr Hornsby believes that the £625m package of North Sea projects announced by Occidental Petroleum last week could bring £300m worth of orders to his members. No time scale has been set for two of the Occidental projects, and it seems unlikely that the various ethylene plans being planned by Dow, Esso and Occidental will each go ahead.

Apart from petrochemical orders, investment for both nuclear and coal gasification and liquefaction plants is expected by the plant suppliers. Moreover, investment in the food, drink and packaging industries has not been badly affected by the recession. The process plant industry has annual sales of about £2,000m, of which almost a third is exported.

NEI Clarke Chapman's order has been awarded by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for the assembly of tube bundles for the Dounreay prototype fast reactor. The order will ensure work for some of the 1,300 Gateshead employees until 1983.

The company expects that orders for boilers for the two new advanced gas-cooled reactors at Heysham and Torness will be placed before the end of the year, ensuring employment for the rest of the workforce.

Du Pont jobs blow to Northern Ireland

Job prospects in Northern Ireland suffered another severe setback yesterday. More than 400 workers at Du Pont's Orlon acrylic fibres plant at Maydown near Londonderry are to lose their jobs. A further 300 textile workers in the area also expect redundancy in the next few days.

Du Pont is Londonderry's largest employer, and a quarter of its workforce will be lost. The company will no longer manufacture acrylic fibres in Europe. An Orlon plant at Dordrecht, in the Netherlands, was closed last year.

Continuing losses at Maydown were blamed on overcapacity within the industry. Du Pont retains three other plants on the site, producing Neoprene synthetic rubber, Hylene isocyanates and Lycra elastene fibre.

Within the next few days, Courtauld is expected to make redundant about 300 workers at its Campside spinning and finishing mill.

Chubb sheds 550

About 550 workers will be made redundant because Chubb & Son will stop making cash registers. About 375 are based at the Chubb Cash factory in Hollingbury, Brighton.

The company's withdrawal leaves the cash register market entirely to overseas manufacturers, whose market share has increased to 95 per cent.

Rover line closing

BL plants a further cut in Rover car production, with the loss of hundreds more jobs in the West Midlands. Yesterday, BL confirmed that one of the three car assembly lines at Solihull will be closed before the end of the year and that 450 voluntary redundancies will be needed. About 100 will be sought over the next few weeks.

John Brown shutdown

John Brown, the engineering group, will close its Leesona Plastics plant at Burtonwood, Lancashire, in November, with the loss of 180 jobs.

Talks between management and unions, who say that the company intends to transfer work to other parts of the group which are already losing money, failed to save the plant.

Pottery redundancies

Two pottery companies in North Staffordshire announced 230 redundancies. H. and R. Johnson, of Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, which makes tiles, is to make 180 redundant at two factories. Royal Worcester Spode's factory at Longton is to close with 50 jobs lost.

Perkins lays off 200

At the Perkins diesel engine company at Peterborough 200 workers were laid off. The men are employed on V8 engine production, but have been sent home for two weeks because of a drop in demand.

350 jobs likely

Molins, the cigarette machinery manufacturing group, is to build a new factory at Milton Keynes in Buckinghamshire which is expected to provide 350 jobs by 1983.

The company said it had begun restructuring because of prospective demand for its handling and packaging systems exceeding the possible output at its Deptford premises.

IMF could ease cost of oil to Third World

From Nicholas Hirst
Munich, Sept 11

Developing countries should make more use of the International Monetary Fund to ease the impact of increased oil costs on their balance of payments, the World Energy Conference was told today.

In a paper presented by Dr F. W. Christians, a managing director of Deutsche Bank, said Third World countries had little scope for developing expensive oil substitutes and energy conservation which was available to the West.

Even developing countries with raw mineral exports had to export five times as much to pay for each barrel of oil as they did in 1970.

The industrialized countries could not ignore the problems of increasing balance of payments deficits for the Third World, Dr Christians said. The surpluses of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would be larger and take longer to disperse now than after 1973-74.

Developing countries' average current account deficits between 1974 and 1978 totalled $30,000m (£12,295m). In 1979 they were $43,000m, and in 1980 they will be $50,000m.

The ratio of debt servicing costs to export earnings rose on average from 15 per cent in 1973 to 18 per cent in 1979. The debt service burden increased from $17,000m to $57,000m.

Opec's decision to raise its own aid fund from $1,600m to $4,000m was inadequate he said. The recommendation of Venezuela and Algeria to place $20,000m into a new Opec bank would be best directed through institutions like the World Bank. The World Bank has suggested spinning off an affiliate for Third World energy projects of $25,000m.

The developing countries, however, should accept the financial strings attached to IMF balance of payments loans so they would move towards a healthier financial position in the future.

Commercial bank's lending would need to be aided by greater cooperation with international agencies with an increased exchange of information on credit worthiness.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Where Britain fails in translating ideas into commercial success

From Mr G. W-W. Pontin

Sir, The correspondence between Air Commodore Nance and Sir Frederick Bolton is fascinating for here, in microcosm, are important clues to that much quoted difficulty of the United Kingdom in breaching the gap between innovation and major commercial implementation.

Obviously a process of some type is involved, but less commented upon is the incompatible chemistry of the innovator and the committee. In this particular instance it is possible to see how early in the process the difficulties start.

You recently featured an article on "Electricity Producing Windmills" and the parallel between that and the present subject is noteworthy. For some years United Kingdom advisory committees on wind energy have counselled caution even when faced with an inevitably converging arithmetic pointing to a more positive conclusion. In the interim a complete, rapidly moving, technology has all but slipped abroad.

"Consensus" (the term used by Sir Frederick) has nothing like the prescience, truth and permanence he implies. "Consensus" in the case of United Kingdom "Electric Windmills" is presently undergoing a complete reversal of conclusion when faced with a recent and conflicting United States "consensus". The "consensus" is a transitory emotion and not too much reliance should be placed on the fact that the issuing committee comprises honorable and able men.

It is in the nature of committees to be conservative, they have a character of their own, normally quite dissimilar from the character of their individual members. Indeed, the privately expressed opinions of committee members frequently bears no resemblance to the conclusions of the committee. But when that committee is advisory and not just regulatory it bears an added responsibility to be imaginative and recognize a new technology when one is dangled before them. Patently, this does not happen.

Certainly, the combined effect of a Government policy committed to a self-financing industry and the conclusions of an uncontroversial committee is a witches brew. Sir Frederick's committee is an influential and powerful one. It should have actively endorsed and actively supported a proposal it considers "promising". This is one of the most important ways that the flux of Industry can be increased.

To show how a negative conclusion can lead to a positive loss, consider the following prognosis for the "W Ships".

(a) A UK Advisory commit will dampen the proposal, pose a cautious, Micawber-approach and discourage Government or private inv ment. (Already happening.)

(b) Some other committee another country, will recog the emergence of a new tech logy and stimulate the inv ment to punch through to necessary industrial struct (Probably happening now.)

(c) In some three to five y time a new UK committee sit and conclude (irrefut and logically) that a pro product be imported. (Prob happening now for Ele Windmills".)

(d) UK companies will ei seek import licences, struggle, unsuccessfully, to pete and breach the backlo technology and marketing.

(e) A TUC conference will as its theme, "Unemployme

(f) Someone like me wil writing you a letter like one.

Sir, the world is chan Committees are not England.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY W-W PONTIN
Chairman,
Control Technology Limite
Peacehaven,
Sussex.
September 5.

'Persuasion' solution to bank queues

From Mr T. J. T. Heap

Sir, I refer to Mr D. H. R. Cornish's letter of September 9. It would appear that Mr Cornish has unwittingly supplied an at least partial solution to the problem in the time span that he gives for staff lunches—11.30 am-2.30 pm, which is a spread of three hours.

Friendly persuasion of staff to take staggered lunch hours in branch banks suffering from lunchtime bottlenecks would allow for 66 per cent cashier coverage at all times with the remaining third of counterstaff being at lunch. Of course, the current popular system of lunching at 12 o'clock or 1 pm only gives 50 per cent cashier coverage.

As a practical banker myself, who has seen a three lunch hour system in operation, I can assure Mr Cornish that it works very well in practice and to the customer's advantage, which by the way seems, all too frequently, to be ignored in banking circles.

T. J. T. HEAP,
20 Raphael Drive,
Shoeburyness,
Essex.

Tea trolley assistants and declining rewards

From Mr V. Leonard

Sir, Out of curiosity recently, being a partner in a West Country Cottage Industry, and being responsible for overall sales and marketing, I have been looking at the availability of jobs in the London area and the salaries being offered.

I was therefore very surprised to see an advertisement on page 29 of the Evening Standard of September 2 on behalf of Barclays Bank, requiring tea trolley assistants at a wage of £80.27 per week inclusive of bank benefits (no qualifications required), and an advertisement in the Daily Mail of the same date for a product development supervisor for a major publishing and marketing group (Charles Letts & Co) at a salary of £5,000 per year, qualifications to 'A' level required.

I would honestly like to know how the two aforementioned jobs can justify only £20 per week difference. Is this why Britain is going wrong? In recent newspapers I have read of graduates turning to manual labour, as much for the m or just to have a job as wo preferred to the "dole".

I do feel that it is time labour, and as I see it, la relates to all work, wheth be a tea trolley assistant chairman of a public com be rewarded according t merit.

No wonder our qual population is flocking escape to other countries, w the opportunities are pro rewarded. I therefore res fully request that both and small businesses alike their responsibilities rel to employment and sal offered. In perspective, Britain has a great task a of it to get back on to world map as a produce good products at compe prices.

Are we to become a n of tea trolley assistants?

Yours faithfully,
V. LEONARD,
28b, Lower Bristol Road,
Weston-super-Mare,
Avon BS23 2PS.
September 7.

Mining Supplies

Designers and manufacturers of mining machinery, forgings and steel alloy castings. Structural and electrical engineers

'Pre-tax profit up 46%.' 'Dividend increased by 100%.'

Mr. Arthur Snipe, Chairman and Managing Director, reports:

Mining Supplies Limited Effective marketing and sales operations have enabled the company to expand in existing market areas including a substantial increase in export sales. Development and research continues, preparing the ground for a new product range of advanced mining equipment to be launched over a five year period beginning December 1980.

Rigorous surface trials of our T.P. 2000 Shearer Loader have now been successfully completed which has given us tremendous encouragement for its success as a coal-producing machine throughout the world.

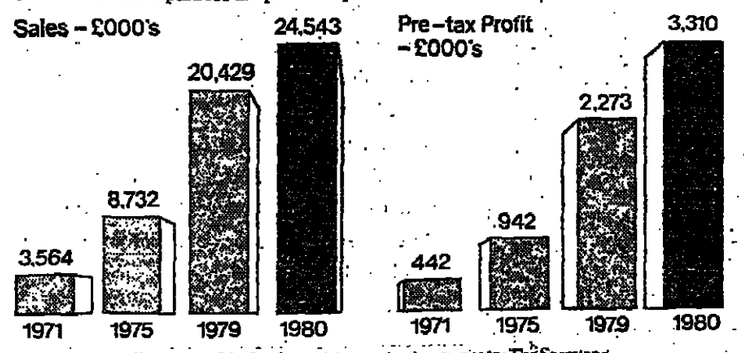
American Longwall Mining Corporation This subsidiary is now operating in an established base in Abingdon, Virginia, U.S.A., and is meeting with a high degree of success especially with our chain conveyors.

Mechforge Limited Despite adverse trading conditions in the material handling industry, we have successfully retained our share of the market. Diversification of the product range has resulted in some increase in business, though customer demand for larger more specialised forgings has created the most significant change in the company's product output.

Mech Cast Limited The investment made in earlier periods has resulted in the company now realising its full potential. A growth pattern in line with the needs of the parent company is anticipated and production of castings for consumption outside the group should increase steadily.

Mech Construction Limited There has been an increase in turnover and profit compared with the previous period and we are confident that we can continue to trade successfully in spite of more active competition in a depressed construction industry.

Dividend The total payment of 2.0p net per share, represents an increase of 100% over the dividend paid for the previous period.



For a copy of the Report and Accounts, please write to: The Secretary, Mining Supplies Limited, Hillcrest Works, Carr Hill, Balby, Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

Schroders

Interim Statement

The Directors of Schroders Limited have resolved to pay an interim dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1980 of 3p per share on the Ordinary Shares of £1 each (fully paid).

This interim dividend takes account both of the capitalisation issue made in April 1980 (which on a strict scaling down to an equivalent basis would have reduced last year's interim dividend of 3p per share to a dividend of 1½p per share) and of the Directors' expressed intention as forecast in the Chairman's Statement issued with the accounts in April last to reduce the disparity in size between the interim and final dividends. It does not of itself imply an increase in the total sum to be distributed by way of dividend in respect of 1980.

The dividend will be payable on 30th October, 1980 to shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company as at 2nd October, 1980.

The profits of the Schroder Group for the first six months of 1980 were higher than those achieved during the corresponding period of 1979.

120 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DS. 11th September, 1980

The John Lewis Partnership

department stores and Waitrose supermarkets

Half-year ended 26th July 1980

Sales rose by £50 million (17%) to £344 million. Department store sales increased by £20 million (12%) and sales in Waitrose supermarkets by £30 million (25%).

Trading profit was £16.2 million, £1.7 million (9½%) lower than last year's record figure. Waitrose trading profit rose by 25%.

Profit sharing. Interest payable rose by £1.8 million principally because of higher interest rates. The profit available for reserves and profit sharing was £9.2 million, 28% lower than last year. Allocation between reserves and profit sharing is determined when the results for the full year are known.

For further details of the results and/or the John Lewis Partnership please telephone 01-637 3434 Ext 6221.

John Lewis Partnership Limited Consolidated Results.	1980 £ million	1979 £ million
Sales (including VAT)	344.0	294.0
Trading Profit	16.2	17.9
Interest	3.8	2.0
Pensions Funds Contributions	2.8	2.7
Preference Dividends & Related Tax	0.4	0.4
Surplus available for profit sharing and, subject to further taxation, for retentions	9.2	12.8

هكذا من الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Turner & Newall grasps the nettle

...settlement in Zimbabwe could not have ...e at a better time for Turner & Newall, ...ch has significant asbestos mining and ...ufacturing interests there. Not only has ...eant an infusion of £97m worth of net ...s into the balance sheet (which taken ... a £51m reduction in net debt achieved ...ugh the sale of various overseas assets ...ng the period has pulled back gearing at ...end of June from 50 per cent to only 36 ...cent) but it has also provided an £81m ...rofit when T & N is most in need of it.

...evertheless it has not prevented a one-...l cut in the interim dividend which if ...wed through with the final would ...est a yield of 10.3 per cent with the ...es at 106p. That decision reflects the ...rlying situation at present: earnings, ...t after redundancy costs of £5m in the ...half, are still insufficient to cover the ...end on an historic cost basis, let alone ...r current cost accounting.

...& N's British earnings, generated largely ...les to the automotive and construction ...rs, remain under heavy pressure. ...ed Kingdom profit fell again from ...m to £9m in the first half. Overseas ...ts (discounting the first Zimbabwe ...ibution) fell by £1.8m to £12.4m.

...e encouraging point is that T & N's ...agement has not been idle. Whilst seeking to maintain the base of the business, it ...sold peripheral assets worth £24m. ...oyment in the United Kingdom has ...reduced by 2,750 over a seven month ...d. The savings, theoretically available ...ofit, should be some £15m a year, and ...alance sheet is now in good shape to ...ter the recession.

...T & N (in common with most com-...s in the manufacturing sector) needs ...s a revival in earnings. When that will ...is anybody's guess at the moment but ...if happens the market is going to worry ...the dividend now that T & N has taken ...ecision to cut.

...ness Peat

...mmodity ...ns

...re exceptional period in the commodity ...ets saved Guinness Peat from what ...otherwise have been disappointing ...s. Trading profits almost doubled to ...n, but commodities contributed £13.2m ...crease, of £10.7m which accounts for ...f the overall rise.

...was foreshadowed in the first half. ...e second half saw not just the drama ...surge in the prices of silver and other ...but in rubber and sugar as well. ...profits doubled to £15.7m.

...unlikely that this stroke of good for-...will be repeated. So next year the ...will have to depend on its other ...g, financial and trading activities.

...of these, only money broking showed ...life, with trading profits rising by ...£800,000 to £2.55m. Other sectors ...also contributed more were insurance ...g and aircraft broking and leasing. ...t significant, perhaps, is the perform-...of the bank. Disclosed banking profits ...ust £200,000 to £1.8m.

...inst that, it has carved a useful niche ...ating local authority loans.

...question now is whether the group's ...imed strategy of concentrating more ...ding is not producing an imbalance. ...973-4 the bank was a useful stabilizing ...and it may be necessary to increase ...e relative to that of the whole group. ...market hesitated before marking the ...2p down to 147p. At 10m gross, the ...dividend is 12 per cent higher, after ...al of 6.07p. Cover has been increased ...1.58 times to 1.94, reflecting the ...s own caution about the future. ...yield of 6.8 per cent and a p/e ratio ...the shares look high enough.

...d Biscuits

...easing the ...lend

...is a familiar story from United ...where retail de-stocking in the ...trade hit business in the first half. ...o UB has done better than some. ...profits are maintained at £16.1m, ...xpects to better 1979's pretax profit ...m for the full year.

...ng profits had in fact risen by 13.3 ...t to £20.4m but interest charges—up ...4m to £4.3m—eliminated that gain. ...r, the £34m rights issue in March has ...cash resources and knocked net bor-...down to just over 20 per cent of ...lders' funds.

...group has a heavy expenditure pro-...on new technology of around £100m ...years, of which some £60m will be spent this year, £14m of it on the United Kingdom biscuit division.

In the United States, a month's strike at Keebler knocked $2m (£828,000) off profits, but the United States trading contribution still rose £1.1m to £8m.

Other overseas interests turned round from a £1m trading loss to breakeven. Group sales rose £34.7m to £299m.

Autumn and Christmas sales are now vital to the group—the second half last year produced nearly two-thirds of trading profits—and forward orders look reasonably encouraging.

Sir Hector Laing, chairman of United Biscuits.

So, the interim dividend is up 10 per cent, suggesting a 6.6 per cent yield at 88p where the shares are back to pre-rights issue levels. With final profits likely to be around 7-8 per cent up, giving a fully-taxed prospective p/e of 12, the shares remain a good defensive stock.

● *The Murray Johnstone group announced in July that its five big trusts were going to abandon similar investment policies and go their own ways and now the Electra Group has taken a big step towards disentangling our largest single investment trust, Globe, from Electra, lowering its stake in Electra from 74.44 per cent to 26.73 percent.*

Globe wants to specialize in market leaders and increase its investment abroad, ending up eventually with a small number of big investments; Electra is going for special situations and unlisted companies.

The divestment will realize Globe £30.7m and will be to Globe shareholders at 45p a time, equal to 135p before a planned two-for-one scrip issue.

Globe is putting itself in money but at the expense of diluting asset value. It goes down from 191p to 181p. But the capitalization makes Globe shares more attractive to hold. We may see more disentangling and possibly some capital-raising now that the trust discounts have narrowed to 20 per cent.

Trusts have certainly been put on their mettle by the disappearance of the currency premium, the abolition of dividend curbs, and the new freedom from capital gains tax.

Hepworth Ceramic

American ambitions

Even Hepworth Ceramic's legendary capacity for turning declining volume into increasing profits could not cope with the steel strike, although in the first half of this year it worked for every division except refractories which swung from a £5.3m profit last year to a loss of around £1m in the six months.

This left trading profits down from £16.15m to £14.6m. But last year's rights issue corrected the balance sheet sufficiently to transform a £795,000 interest charge into a £612,000 credit leaving pretax profit only marginally down from £15.3m to £15m. Full year profit should be maintained at around last time's £36.2m.

Meanwhile, the tender offer for Western Plastics represents the end for the time being of Hepworth's acquisitive drive and the end of the creation in the United States of a mirror image of Hepworth UK without the refractories.

If the same feat can be achieved over there the intention is that United States and United Kingdom earnings should reach parity at some stage over the next decade.

So the gamble is on management's ability to nurture the embryonic Hepworth in America with the same success as in the United Kingdom.

At 100½p, then, yielding 7.1 per cent, the shares already reflect the fact that Hepworth is an exception to the rule in the manufacturing sector. The shares should be held.

Melvyn Westlake

Moving the petro-dollar mountain

One of the biggest problems with which finance ministers will have to grapple when they attend the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank at the end of this month is the resurgence of large, unspendable "petro-dollar" surpluses in the hands of a few desert kingdoms.

The problem, in essence, is how to ensure that these capital surpluses are channelled—or "recycled"—back to countries, particularly those in the Third World, that are desperately short of foreign currency reserves to meet the spiralling cost of their oil imports.

The recycling question has reappeared in the wake of the 130 per cent rise in the nominal price of oil which has taken place since the beginning of 1979. The price increase is expected to raise the oil earnings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) by some $160,000m this year, compared with 1978, and give them a current account surplus of around $115,000m.

In some respects the situation that is emerging today is not unlike what happened after the quintupling of the oil price in 1973-74. This time, however, the petrodollar surpluses are not expected to diminish anything like as quickly as they did before.

After the earlier oil price increase, the Opec surplus climbed to $64,000m (compared with only $5,000m before the increase), but by 1978 the surplus had almost been eliminated.

This time, according to some projections, the cumulative Opec surplus could amount to $400,000m between 1979 and 1983. These vast surpluses will be matched by deficits in most other regions of the world. This year, for example, the aggregate deficit of the industrialized nations is expected to be around $50,000m and the aggregate deficit of the oil importing Third World nations seems likely to be around $70,000m.

However, these deficits can only be sustained as long as external funds can be found to finance them. Deficits and surpluses must cancel each other out. The critical question is at what level of world income this happens.

If the oil importing nations deflate their economies the effect will be to reduce both their deficits and the corresponding surpluses, but the level of world income will be lower than would otherwise have been the case. It will take many years for most oil importing countries to carry out the structural adjustments to their economies made necessary by higher energy costs and changing trade patterns.

The more successfully that the Opec surpluses can be recycled back to the deficit countries, the less painful will be this process of adjustment.

But there are several reasons for thinking that the enormous problems now besetting the world economy will prove more enduring than those that it faced in the middle 1970s; and that greater difficulties in recycling the petrodollar surpluses this time will both contribute to, and result from, the more entrenched character of the crisis.

To begin with, it seems very probable that the real price of oil will continue to rise in coming years, and not fall as it did between 1974 and 1978. At the same time, the low-population members of Opec (which account for most of the petrodollar surplus) seem unlikely to continue expanding their own imports at the same rate as in recent years.

In addition, the concern in industrialized nations about inflation, and the widespread adoption of tough monetary policies to bring down the rate of price increases, seem certain to prolong the recession in the West. After the recession of 1974-75 some industrialized nations, notably the United States, returned swiftly to a more expansionary course.

Furthermore, in the middle 1970s, the industrialized countries appeared more ready to help the very poorest of the developing countries, providing money on easy terms. This time the poorest countries are not likely to find much generosity among the rich ones.

On top of all this, there are increasing doubts about the capacity of the commercial banks to continue expanding their lending at the required rate. These doubts arise partly from the technical constraints that apply with increasing severity to the lending of some banks, and partly from the bounds set by banking prudence.

HOW THE SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS HAVE GROWN
(CURRENT ACCOUNT, IN $000M)

	1973	1974	1978	1979	1980
Industrial countries	19.3	−11.6	33.4	− 3.8	−50
of which, Seven largest	14.1	− 3.8	36.1	2.9	−29
Other industrial	5.2	− 7.8	− 2.7	−12.7	−21
Developing countries					
Oil exporting countries	6.5	67.8	5.0	66.4	115
Non-oil developing countries	−11.5	−36.9	−35.8	−52.9	−70

(1) Figures are not all arithmetically consistent because of errors, omissions, and asymmetries in reported balance of payments statistics.
Source: IMF Annual Report 1980.

A high proportion of the Opec surpluses have been placed on deposit with the commercial banks which relend the funds to the developing countries. In 1979, Eurocurrency bank credits and international bond issues accounted for some 70 per cent of gross new lending to oil importing developing countries. By contrast, the contribution made by the IMF to the financing of these countries' current account deficits has been tiny in recent years.

The result is that the outstanding public debt owed by the oil importing developing countries to the financial markets has risen from around $32,000m in 1974 to some $100,000m in 1979, with the great bulk of this debt owed by just a handful of countries.

This rapid growth in lending has created problems for the commercial banks. In many cases their capital base (shareholders' equity plus retained earnings) has not grown in line with deposits and loans.

Some banks have also become worried that they are becoming over-extended in some countries.

It is a growing feeling that the world financial system cannot meet the needs of the oil deficit countries that has led to a variety of more radical schemes for recycling being proposed. It is generally agreed that the commercial banks will continue to perform an important role in recycling and that both the IMF and the World Bank should also play a bigger part. But there is some division of opinion about whether additional action is also needed to keep many countries afloat.

Those who believe that some further action is necessary point to the drop in commercial bank lending so far this year and the mounting repayment problems that some developing countries could face in coming years (quite apart from the fact that many of the poorer developing countries are simply not creditworthy).

According to the World Bank, loan repayments and interest payments could eat up nearly 30 per cent of the export earnings of the middle income developing countries. For some of them, this "debt-service ratio" will be much higher. It also seems likely that the industrialized nations will themselves be more active competitors for bank loans in coming years. This will tend to keep interest rates up.

A more sanguine view, held by the British Government, among others, is that the drop in bank lending to developing countries so far this year is due to special circumstances. In particular, there appears to have been a "battle of wills" between borrowers, notably Brazil, and lenders over the size of the margin (above interbank interest rates) that banks get on their loans.

It is also pointed out that the cost of borrowing for developing countries is less than it seems because the real level of debts is eroded by inflation. Furthermore, developing countries could borrow more from the IMF, it is said. They have refrained from doing so on any significant scale because they dislike the economic conditions that the fund imposes when it lends. These conditions have been somewhat relaxed recently.

The rather negative response of some Western governments to the more radical schemes for recycling also springs, in some cases, from a strong dislike of the principles involved. Some of these schemes call for the indexing of the real value of Opec surpluses or for banks to be compensated for losses on their loans to developing nations.

In the view of some officials it would be inequitable for rich oil exporting states to have the value of their assets maintained when much poorer nations enjoy no such advantages. Thus, to index the capital assets of Opec would be to create a privileged class of creditor — an exclusive club.

The capital surpluses of Opec must go somewhere, it is often added; and the financial markets have previously shown the necessary adaptability to ensure that the money is channelled where it is needed. According to this view, the banks must also continue to lead on a large scale if they are to maintain profit levels, and will increasing be obliged to lend to countries, and on terms, that they would have shunned at an earlier stage.

But, in the meantime, the list of developing countries in serious financial difficulties is lengthening. A spectacular loan default by a geographically strategic Third World country would focus the minds of Western finance ministers wonderfully.

Proposals for recycling Opec surpluses

Several schemes have been proposed for recycling Opec's capital surpluses back to oil-importing countries, particularly those in the third world. The most direct way would be for Opec countries to make bilateral financial deals with oil-importers, but Opec does not have the administrative ability to do this on the required scale. Most recycling proposals therefore involve using the commercial banks and multinational agencies like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as intermediaries. These are the more widely canvassed of such schemes:

● **Brandt report**

This proposes a "global agreement" between oil exporters and oil importers, under which oil prices increase in an orderly and predictable fashion and oil supplies are assured; rich energy consuming countries agree to hold down consumption; and major new investment is undertaken in third world to develop new energy sources. This is combined with "large-scale transfer" of financial resources to third world oil importers, with more aid coming from all sources, guarantees for private lending and international taxation.

● **Commonwealth Group of Experts under Professor Arndt**

They suggest a three-part plan: (a) a facility allowing Opec to diversify its reserves through off-market transactions with western central banks; (b) resulting dollar holdings of Western central banks are then made available to the IMF for lending to developing countries; (c) there is a related arrangement for providing long-term programme loans to developing countries, under which Opec and industrialized nations raise money by jointly guaranteeing bond issues. This could provide an initial financial basis for a World Development Fund.

● **International Loan Insurance Fund**

Suggested by Xenophon Zolotas, Bank of Greece Governor. This fund would provide guarantees for commercial lending. Guarantors would be the World Bank, IMF, industrial nations and capital-surplus oil exporters.

● **Banks' "lifeboat" scheme**

Suggested by Dr Wilfried Guth, President of the Deutsche Bank. Under this scheme banks would undertake to help each other if one got into difficulties as a result of international lending.

● **French scheme**

This would provide guarantees for bank lending to particular "target" countries.

Mexican proposal

This would establish a new institution or facility administered by the World Bank. It would be funded by subscription and/or borrow in the capital market against guarantees given by industrial countries and capital-surplus oil exporters. Money would be used to enable developing countries to buy capital goods from rich countries which had subscribed or guaranteed market borrowings.

● **Proposals to expand IMF lending**

The IMF would either borrow direct from Opec or from the capital market. The IMF would increase its longer-term lending and lend greater amounts than previously allowed under established ceilings (giving multiples of a borrowing country's quota allocation).

● **World Bank energy affiliate**

As proposed this would invest up to $25,000m over five years in new energy production in oil-importing developing countries. It would borrow from the private capital markets or seek finance from Opec. This would get round the lending constraint which might otherwise hamper such lending by the World Bank.

Technology

The cost of coping with lead in petrol

In over 900 industrial plants in Britain, lead and its compounds are treated or handled in ways which give cause for concern for the health and welfare of those who work there and those who live nearby. About 80 of these plants are scheduled by the Alkali and Clean Air Inspectorate as being major potential emitters of lead, needing the strict control of an expert, professional authority in order to safeguard the public.

The technology for dealing with lead emissions from industry is available, but is expensive. The costs—both financial and in terms of energy—are considered acceptable when measured against the potential hazard of lead in the environment, though more effective environmental monitoring is needed to identify the black spots.

World consumption of lead now amounts to almost four million tonnes a year, of which the United Kingdom manufactures about 340,000 tonnes. The main end-users are lead-acid batteries, tetra-alkyl lead anti-knock compounds for petrol, lead for building applications, lead chemicals, cable sheathing, solder and alloys.

In the face of continuing calls for more stringent control over the amount of lead released into the atmosphere from man-made sources, what are the technological and cost implications? This question was addressed in a detailed analysis which has just been completed for members of the Fellowship of Engineering by a working party chaired by Mr Frank Ireland, formerly Chief Alkali and Clean Air Inspector. The group's report illuminates particularly clearly the factors involved in manipulating the lead content of petrol for motor vehicles.

About 60,000 tonnes of tetra-alkyl lead is manufactured annually in the United Kingdom. About 80 per cent of this is exported and the remaining 12,000 tonnes is added to petrol in the home market to improve the fuel's combustion.

About 7,000 tonnes of this is emitted as fine particles from car exhausts, accounting for about 90 per cent of the lead in the atmosphere.

In general, the efficiency of a petrol engine depends on its compression ratio: the higher the ratio, the lower the fuel consumption. This improvement is limited by the onset of "knocking" caused by a very rapid combustion of the last part of the charge to burn.

The onset of knocking can be delayed by the use of fuels with a high anti-knock rating, the most usual measure of which is known as the Research Octane Number or Ron. A high octane number can be achieved either by intense refining, or by the addition of an anti-knock agent such as a lead alkyl.

The discovery of any suitable alternative anti-knock agent is considered unlikely. But a blend of, say, 90 per cent petrol and 10 per cent methanol would enable the octane number to be maintained with substantially less lead.

Thus the cost of reducing lead in petrol arises from the vehicle's higher fuel consumption, or higher refining costs, or a combination of the two. And the more severe refining process which is necessary to maintain the octane rating with less lead will itself consume additional energy in two ways.

First, the yield of petrol from a barrel of crude oil is reduced. Secondly, more energy is consumed in the refining process itself.

For any given level of lead there is therefore an optimum octane number which minimizes the sum of the extra refining cost and the extra fuel consumed on the road. On an energy basis, one tonne of lead saves about 125 tonnes of petrol. The energy consumed in mining lead and converting it to a lead alkyl is equivalent to about five tonnes of oil per tonne of lead—but this energy could be coal or nuclear-based and need not consume oil.

Over the years, standards for the lead content of petrol have become more stringent. In 1972 the British standard was 0.84 grammes per litre (g/l); by 1978 it was 0.45 g/l; and a European Economic Community directive which comes into force next January will further reduce the level to 0.40 g/l.

Four options for the future are considered in the Fellowship of Engineering study: (1) the 1981 EEC level of 0.40 g/l; (2) lead filters in exhausts; (3) reduction of lead to 0.15 g/l and of Ron to 95; (4) unleaded petrol with reduction of Ron to 92.

From the first to the fourth of these, an increasing additional cost gives a progressively reducing emission of lead. Additional amounts of energy would be required for the third and fourth options (each of which would take at least six years to implement).

Adopting the second option—replacing exhaust silencers by filters designed to catch lead particles with an efficiency of about 50 per cent—would impose virtually no energy penalty. Should a statutory requirement emerge for a further reduction in lead emissions, the group concludes, this option would seem to be the most cost-effective.

Adding lead to petrol gives a maintenance bonus by reducing valve wear, acting as a lubricant on valve stems and guides and as a protective coating on valve seats. But it reduces slightly the life of sparking plugs and exhaust systems.

If lead were eliminated from petrol altogether, valve seats on existing engine designs would wear rapidly. This problem would be overcome only in engines designed for the purpose at a small increase in first cost.

In California, the use of unleaded fuel (in appropriately designed car engines) is already common. Ironically this is not primarily intended to reduce the amount of lead in the atmosphere but to minimize other noxious exhaust emissions.

Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: Tailors cut their cloth • Knight errant

...oole & Co, the tailor ...claims it started off ...ow as the centre of the ...gents' outfitters, is ...with one of its equally ...e rivals, Sullivan. ...is a livery tailor to ...Queen, and Sullivan, ...are dressing Rex ...for his revival of My ...ly as they did for the ...production.

...riginal Henry Poole ...a showroom on to ...ow in 1846 and soon ...a warrant of appoint-...Napoleon III. The firm ...Cork Street in the ...possibly to get a bit ...away from Carnaby ...Street.

...Woolley got going ...In 1880 it made ...Montgomery's first ...uniform when he was ...oned and posted to ...Wickshires ...moving from Conduit ...to Poole's place where ...room for everybody, ...being that they can ...workshops alongside ...showroom instead of ...them outside the West ...savings should mean ...young tailors can be ...and cutters visit over-...ts more often.

...rs are now assuring ...it it will be very much ...as usual after the ...hich takes place on *Sir Terry Beckett yesterday made his first public appearance since the announcement that he is to become the Director-General of the CBI.*

Sir Terry took time out from the Brentwood headquarters of Ford of Britain, where he is chairman and managing director until the end of the month, to present the awards for the Department of Industry's Young Engineer for Britain competition.

Both as an engineer and as a CBI leader he seems to have found his afternoon at the Wembley Conference Centre well worth while. The engineer in him was delighted by the sophistication that the young competitors had shown, entries including a tyre pressure warning device and a temperature warning system for potato storage.

The CBI is trying to campaign more effectively among and on behalf of women and young people, so Sir Terry was chuffed to see Susan Redpath (right) named as regional winner for her diagnostic aid for measuring leg disability.

Susan, of Friends' School, Lisburn, wins an industrial visit and a £40 prize from BP, £100 from Lucas Industries and a trip to Canada with Albright & Wilson.

Ford men believe in teamwork, and appropriately The Young Engineer for Britain

title and trophy went to a trio, Martin and Richard French and Kevin Teasdale of Darlington Tech for their valve refurbishing machine.

Sir Terry said there were still far too few girls among the entrants, although looking through them I would say that the proportion is higher than that of women to men in the membership of engineers' professional societies.

● Here is an idea for some enterprising firm in the tweeters and woofers business, although it might take some time to get started because it would involve writing to the Post Office.

The PO's safety section has apparently tested in vain a number of electronic and chemical dog-stoppers to protect postpersons from doorstep hounding. Devices tried so far out-whine, howl and pong dogs but like early flintlocks, are almost as dangerous to those behind as to those in front of them.

According to a report in *The Post*, the journal of the Union of Communications Workers, postpersons report each year about 4,000 attacks by animals, mostly dogs.

With technological deliverance from man's best friend not yet at hand, the PO is having to put its faith in the law.

The safety section has put out a bulletin wholly devoted to attacks by dogs. This reminds postpersons that, the office having been informed of an attack,

form M570 should be used to tell the dog-owner, and in the event of a subsequent attack, a form P502 should be sent to the police. The law, presumably, will then be bitten when they call round.

It looks as if it will need a lot more people in authority to be bitten before either the PO or the union get help. The PO, for example, was not consulted when, five years ago the Department of the Environment set up a working party to see how dogs (for their owners) could be made less of a pest in general.

Two recommendations of the report, which came out a year later, were of particular interest. One was that district councils should have "dog wardens", and the other that the owners of dogs who bit people should be fined, and that a restraining order on a dog should be transferred to any new owner.

Alas for postpersons, the Dogs Bill was put down when the Tories came to power last year. It would not do to upset the foxhounds, what?

● Bang on cue for the Battle of Britain anniversary celebrations comes news that the old fighter control station at Kirkwall, Orkney, is up for sale.

The vendor, I hear, is a Midlands engineer who wishes to keep his name secret for reasons of "security". He is selling, so the story goes, because some confidential engineering work to be done there has been stopped by the illness of the manager who was to train the locals.

Known locally as "the black building", the station used to control Spitfires and Hurricanes guarding the Northern Fleet at Scapa Flow. The agents say £50,000 will get you some extremely unmod. cons. viz. a wartime operations room still kitted out with plotting aids.

Roger Wiglesworth, of the agents Leicke and England of Leamington Spa, says it might interest a group of security-minded engineers wanting to start up on their own with their redundancy money.

The ultimate Japanese import penetration? If you phone the United States Department of Defence in Washington you stand a good chance of being answered by a voice saying "Honda". This is not a covert commercial, but Steven Honda, a Japanese-American information officer.

Ross Davies

EL ORO MINING & EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors announce the following financial results based on unaudited accounts (including the fully-owned subsidiary, General Explorations Limited, but excluding the Associated Companies' results) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1980 with comparative figures.

	Six months ended 30th June, 1980	Six months ended 30th June, 1979	Year ended 31st December, 1979
	£	£	£
Estimated profit before tax	187,128	150,901	382,368
Estimated tax	82,353	67,154	82,191
Estimated profit after tax	£104,775	£83,747	£300,177
Group assets, taking investments at Market Value	£6,639,219	£5,213,420	£3,554,320

Stock markets

Warning on economy curbs trading

More gloomy news on the industrial front and the Prime Minister's warning about the economic problems ahead contributed to a lower level of activity yesterday.

Equities and gilts both drifted during the morning as hopes of a cut in interest rates waned. The gentle retreat continued as the moment for a change in MLR to be announced came and went, and by lunchtime the FT Index was hovering only narrowly above the 500 mark.

However, no real selling pressure developed and towards the close equities perked up as a few buyers reappeared, pushing the index back up to finish 1.2 higher on the day at 503.0.

Government securities, a little nervous ahead of a possible new tap today and on fears that the foreigners may be beginning to sell, failed to emulate the modest rally in equities.

The slide continued, although dealers said that selling remained fairly light with a little more pressure developing after hours. At the close longs were showing losses of around £¼ to £1 although after-hours business saw the tap Treasury 11¾ 1991 'A' trading as low as £46⅞.

Dunlop was the main feature on the leaders' pitches. Heavy Far Eastern buying was reported, pushing the shares up 6p to 80p. Elsewhere, **P&O** recovered part of the previous day's losses on results to close 3p better at 125½.

ICI was unchanged at 370p but **Beechams** at 156p and **Glaxo** at 244p were both 2p firmer. **Unilever** slipped 5p to 496p, **Lucas** 5p to 211p and **Bowater** gave up 5p to 170p.

In insurance, prices ended mixed with **Sedgwick** down 1p at 119p and **Prudential** down 5p at 243p, *both after profit news.* **Hogg Robinson** among the brokers managed an 8p gain to 127p *and among the life companies* **Sun Life** at 224p and **Hambro Life** at 298p were both 1p better.

The composites were generally firm but mixed with **Eagle Star** 1p firmer at 257p, **Royal** unchanged at 458p and **GRE** 4p off at 352p.

Some foods were a little weak following the chairman's warning at **Unigate**, down 8p to 105p, and dealers reported rather more stock on offer than of late.

Results from **United Biscuits** were in line with market hopes but the shares ended 1p off at 88p, and **Northern Foods** was also on offer slipping 7p to 145p.

However, trading news from **Maynards** helped the shares up 6p to 136p and elsewhere **Linfood** at 164p and **Hillards** at 155p were both up 2p while **Cadbury-Schweppes** firmed 1½p to 70p.

In engineering, **Wellman** fell 13p to 63p on news of a sharp decline in orders and **BTR** gave up another 10p to 364p in the wake of recent figures. **Babcock International**, which also reported recently, eased 1p to 95p and **Chubb** slipped 2p to 95p on news of closures.

Note the call option activity in Belfast-registered property company, Laganvale, where Mr James Slater has a significant interest. The shares eased 2p to 36p yesterday, recovering the levels before the group's £1m rights issue announced last week.

Results in the financial sector included **Allen Harvey & Ross**, down 10p to 398p. Elsewhere among the discount houses **Cater Ryder** eased 10p in sympathy.

Figures from **Guinness Peat** also left the shares easier, down 2p to 147p, but **Schroders** gained 2p to 320p after profit news.

Standard Chartered remained a good market in the wake of this week's good results and the shares gained a further 7p to 614p.

Akroyd & Smithers was another feature with a 20p gain to 358p on hopes of benefits from the recent heavy activity in the gilts market.

The home banks were quiet, although **Nat West** slipped 5p to 396p and **Lloyds** gained 1p to 336p.

Cornell encountered demand rising 13p to 86p, and takeover speculation was good for 4p on **Hopkinsons** to 79p. But **Higgs & Hill** ended 6p lower at 90p on the rejection of the BICC bid.

In trusts, **Globe** fell 5p to 141p on the news that it was reducing its stake in **Electra**, down 2p to 142p. **Turner & Newall** closed 2p lower at 106p after results; and **Hepworth Ceramic**, *also reporting*, fell 5½p to 100½p. But a return to profit left **Bridon** 1p better at 68p.

Electricals were a good market, sharing in the late rally but most closed below the best. **Applied Computer**, up 20p to 500p and **Dale Electric** up 5p to 105p were in demand, but **STC** fell 10p to 453p on profit-taking, and **GEC** at 520p and **Racal** at 334p were both 1p easier.

Thorn EMI ended 2p lower at 372p and **Electrocomponents** *at 732p and Unitech at 338p* were both 6p lower.

In oils, doubled profits from **KCA International** saw the shares up 3½p to 102p and dividend news from **Shell**, up 2p to 412p, made for a firm undertone.

BP rose 2p to 360p, but **Lasmo** at 689p, and **Ultramar** at 368p, both ended unchanged. There were some firm spots among second liners with **Sovereign** a feature up 14p to 316p.

Properties were a dull market ending a penny weaker among the leaders. **Haslemere** held steady at 374p but both **British Land** at 93p and **MEPC** at 252p were 1p down. **Land Securities** at 391p slipped 2p.

Gold mines gave ground with an easier gold price, and **Venterspost** fell 25p to 834p, *Welkom 35p to 891p and Doornfontein* 41p to 953p. **Anglo American Gold** slipped from *£48 to £47⅞ and Western Deep* from £27½ to £25. But against the trend, **Blyvoors** added 17p to 922p. *Mining finance stocks* were a firmer spot with **RTZ** 3p higher at 478p and **Cons Gold** *5p better at 575p.*

Building and construction were mixed with **Redland** 1p better at 170p and **Ready Mixed** 3p better at 193p. But **Blue Circle** slipped 2p to 350p and **Taylor Woodrow** 8p to 495p. **BPB** at 240p and **Burnett & Hallamshire** at 758p were both unchanged.

Equity turnover for September 10 was £150.87m (number of bargains 21,278). The most active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Turner & Newall, P & O, *GEC*, Blue Circle nek, Euro Ferries, Racal, Nat West, BP, Cadburys, Cornell Dresses, *Kode International, Thomas* Tilling.

Traded options saw business increase again with 1,863 contracts traded during the day. Activity was well spread although **BP** was the outstanding feature accounting for 521. The bulk of these were split between the October and January 300's. Declaration day in traditional options kept traders busy but otherwise activity was lower. A put was arranged in Weir Group.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allen Harvey (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	10(10)	10/10	—(2.1)
Bridon (I)	149.9(146.2)	5.68(1.52**)	4.83(2.78**)	2.3(2.3)	10/11	—(—)
Guinness Peat (F)	686(437)	15.7(7.76)	13.65(9.88)	4.25(4.0)	4/11	7(6.25)
Hepworth Ceramic (I)	137.1(130.3)	15(15.3)	6.7(8.6)	2.25(2.25)	14/11	—(5)
J. Hewitt (I)	2.4(1.69)	0.29(0.16)	9.7(5.9)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Highcroft Inv (I)	—(—)	84.7(66.9)	1.63(1.32)	1(1)	—	—(—)
KCA Int (I)	11.24(8.7)	2.0(1.0)	—(—)	1.5(2.5)	31/10	—(—)
Lyon and Lyon (I)	4.9(4.9)	0.2(0.39)	3.37(4.22)	0.6(0.6)	10/10	—(—)
Magnolia (I)	3.5(3.16)	0.36(0.47)	43.21(25.86)	6.8(5.8)	—	—(—)
Maynards (F)	46.4(40.3)	2.16(1.3)	7.1(6.8)	4.0(3.5)	20/11	—(—)
Prudential Corp (I)	—(—)	21.2(20.2)	3.4(2.5)	3.5(2.5)	31/10	—(—)
Rosedimond	0.34*(0.29*)	0.20†(0.15†)	—(—)	6§(6§)	—	—(—)
Royal Dutch (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3(1.5)	30/10	—(—)
Schroders (I)	—(—)	—(—)	5.5(5.7)	2(2)	24/10	—(—)
Sedgwick Gp	—(—)	22.9(25.3)	—(—)	8.6(10.4‡)	13/11	—(—)
Shell Transport (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	0.8(0.8)	14/10	—(—)
Geo Spencer (I)	6.13(6.22)	0.02**(0.13)	10.6(10.3)	1.72(—)	30/10	2.74(2.516)
Stewart Plastics (F)	8.5(7.4)	2.2(2.1)	10.6(10.3)	1.72(—)	30/10	2.74(2.516)
Tavener (I)	3.34(3.22)	0.05††(0.15††)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(—)
Turner Newall (I)	348(295)	12.2(18.8)	—(—)	3(4.5)	20/11	—(11.5)
United Biscuits	448.9(400.8)	16.1(16.1)	4.4(5.0)	1.87(1.7)	—	—(3.7)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *Gross revenue. †Net revenue. ‡Including special dividend. §Florins. **Loss. ††Net loss.

Sedgwick Group profits dip in difficult first half

By Roman Eisleistein

The Sedgwick Group, Britain's largest insurance broker, yesterday reported lower interim figures, reflecting the depressed conditions in the international insurance market. For the half year to June 30, pretax profits slipped to £22.9m from £25.3m last year.

The interim dividend of 2p a share is left unchanged. Because of lower taxation net profits are only down by £400,000 at £11.6m.

Mr Neil Mills, the chairman, says that two factors contributed to the relatively poor results. One was that after last year's merger with Bland Payne, the rationalization of activities involved relocation into new premises of some of the group's activities. This resulted ine non-recurring cost of £1m.

The second is that the group derives a large part of its profits from abroad. The strength of the pound has been an adverse factor when the results are quoted in sterling. Moreover, overseas investment income also appears lower in sterling terms. Had the exchange rates not changed from the first half of 1979, the group's profits would have been £2.1m higher.

Overshadowing that problem have been the difficult trading conditions in the insurance market. Most observers do not expect a cyclical upturn before next year. Meanwhile, with costs rising because of inflation, the second half is likely to be tough.

Mr Mills says in his interim statement that the present economic climate together with "buoyant pound and the soft insurance markets" make it difficult to forecast the outcome for the second half.

Maynards tops £2m for year

By Our Financial Staff

Confectionery sales, in the luxury "chocolate box" market declined last year, but Maynards, the retailing and sweets manufacturer, says the market has picked up since Easter.

Maynards, with retailing confectionery and toy branches throughout the country, coped with the VAT increases of last year and boosted pretax profits for the year to June 30 rose from £1.2m to £2.1m. An increase in turnover from £40.3m to £46.4m was satisfactory after a year which started with pessimism, the company said.

The group's trading profit was up to £1.5m, against £1.2m, after charging £468,000 for depreciation against £373,000. A profit from exceptional items of £677,000 was from the sale of the Worthing shop.

Mr Peter Salmon, the chairman, said the company had adopted a policy of competitive price price and sales promotion to maintain volume production and maximize sales.

A gross final dividend of 9.7p is recommended. The iterim dividend was 2.68p gross.

The group's freehold properties, last valued in 1977, were revalued in June. The board now considers the excess over book value to be £3m compared with £2.25m, Mr Salmon said.

Low tax charges were recorded for the second year, because of allowances for capital expenditure and increases in stock values.

Bridon bounces back, but outlook is grim

By Margareta Pagano

Recovery is in sight at Bridon, the steel wire and rope manufacturer, now rid of its lossmaking Ashlow steel plant at Sheffield.

Despite the blow that the steel strike dealt to production, temporarily closing branches, and the low level of demand from most customers, the group reported pretax profits for the half year to June 30 of £5.68m. On increased turnover of £149.9m, against £146.2m, the company retained profits of £2.56m, against a loss of £1.52m for the period last year.

Excluding the loss of £9.5m incurred at Ashlow, pretax profits of £8m for the rest of the group were recorded in the first half of last year. This year's interim figures are still far from that level and prospects for the second half of the year are "grim", Mr Graham Beswick, the financial director, said.

Demand from the Doncaster-based group's main customers, the National Coal Board and the construction and motor industries, is very low and unlikely to pick up before the end of the year.

Exports have held up and this is explained by the group's reputation as a leader in steel rope technology rather than as a competitive price manufacturer.

The group, which saw trading profits dip from £6.8m to £6.4m, has learnt a bitter lesson from Ashlow. The plant made the losses because after the completion of a three-year contract for

Mr Jack Laird, chairman of Bridon.

a rolling mill in South Korea, it was left with large overhead costs and no orders. Future orders of this size would be subcontracted, Mr Beswick said.

An unchanged interim dividend of 3.2p (gross) has been recommended, but the chairman, Mr Jack Laird, said that an improvement in the profitability of United Kingdom trading would be important in the consideration of a final dividend.

The extraordinary gains reflect £4.8m surplus on disposal of investments which arise from the excessive value placed on Bridon's investment in Haggie, its one-time South African associate. The gain was reduced by additional expenses of £2.6m relating to the closure of Ashlow which was kept running two months longer than expected. Ashlow is now run by Korf of West Germany.

Prudential lifts interim after slight profits rise

By Our Financial Staff

Unsettled conditions in insurance market are re in Prudential Corporation year results. For the six to the end of June prof only marginally up from to £21.2m. This compar stock market expectati about £23m.

Although the interim dend has been lifted per cent to 5.5p gross a the shares shed 6p and 242p.

While the premium on the life business ros per cent to £494.3m a surplus attributable to holders was u pfrom £1 £12.9m, the rest of the underwriting results loss which increased to £12.5m.

All of this can be attr to overseas activities. competition in the re-in market has led to decline in the unde results of Mercantil General Reinsurance C Prudential's subsidiary field. Similar difficul Canada, Australia and accounted for the re £3m decline in under

In Britain, unde results were up on th parable period of last y conditions in the ma household contents ir sectors were difficult. blem is that with pr rising people seem to willing to make claims

Western's ne platinum mi

By Michael Prest Mining Correspondent

What amounts to platinum mine is developed by eWstern I the South African prod per cent owned by Li could add $26.6m of profit to the present $

A new metallurgica will allow exploitation upper chrome group, k UG2. Mine developm cost about $33.75m, b ing infrastructure shaft an drelinery wil

This should make the lowest cost paltin ducer in the West. costs are put at arou an ounce. The Lond market price yeste $708.5.

Bank Ba Rates

ABN Bank .....
Barclays .....
BCCI .....
Consolidated Crdts
C. Hoare & Co ....
Lloyds Bank ....
Midland Bank ....
Nat Westminster ..
Rossminster .....
TSB .....
Williams and Glyn's

* 7 day deposit on a £10,000 and under 1 to £25,000 14¼% £25,000 14¼%.

BSR LIMITED

Interim Report

The unaudited results for the Group for the six months to 28th June 1980, together with the comparative figures for the first half of 1979 are as follows:—

	28-6-80	30-6-79
SALES TO EXTERNAL CUSTOMERS	£69,278,242	£75,246,287
TRADING PROFIT	559,541	5,754,270
Losses on Exchange	(1,327,039)	(2,032,729)
Interest paid less dividends and interest received	(2,662,939)	(1,158,061)
	(3,430,437)	2,563,480
Loan Interest	(13,866)	(16,568)
(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	(3,444,303)	2,546,912
TAXATION	867,177	(1,135,923)
(LOSS) PROFIT AFTER TAXATION AND BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	(2,577,126)	1,410,989
Extraordinary items net of taxation	(2,061,039)	—
(LOSS) PROFIT AFTER TAXATION AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	(4,638,165)	1,410,989
Minority interests	(1,056)	(12,372)
	(4,639,221)	1,398,617
Balance brought forward from last year	53,966,119	58,101,845
Unrealised deficit on exchange adjustments	(1,122,005)	(1,572,914)
RETAINED PROFITS AT 28.6.80	£48,204,893	£57,927,548
INTERIM DIVIDEND	Nil	£1,259,305

As regards the Sound Reproduction Division, demand from all markets has been much lower than in the previous year with the result that production was reduced substantially by way of redundancies and short time working which, together with inflation, increased unit costs appreciably. In addition with the strength of the pound sterling and the lack of demand it was impossible to increase our prices and thus this Division traded at a loss. On the other hand whilst the Consumer Products Division had a satisfactory first three months, the second quarter of the year was affected by the downturn in consumer demand in the U.K. with the result that the first six months sales were more or less equal to those for the comparable period in 1979. Though Judge International Limited made a small trading loss this was a marked improvement over last year and thus this Division traded quite profitably.

In accordance with our policy, the rates of exchange as at 28th June 1980 were used in determining the above results and this, together with net realised losses, resulted in a loss on exchange of £1,327,039 which compares with £2,032,729 in 1979.

Turning now to the second six months of the year we have already reduced our record changer capacity still further by closing the factory in East Kilbride in July and by having further redundancies in the Midlands as well as short-time working. In the last week or two there has been a slight upsurge in demand but whether or not this will be maintained through the fourth quarter is open to question. Though action is being continually taken to reduce our cost of production the savings made are being eliminated by the continued upward movement in the pound sterling against all other major currencies. There is no doubt that cost inflation as well as the strength of the currency is fast eroding whatever profit margins there were on exports. The Consumer Products Division is now feeling the adverse effects of the recession in this country and it is doubtful if the results for the second six months will measure up to those of the first half of the year. Throughout the Group, all expenditure is being thoroughly examined in an effort to reduce the break-even point in each of our operations but, as the recession bites deeper this becomes much more difficult to achieve: in addition much emphasis is being placed on reducing Group stocks substantially by the end of the year to reduce our bank borrowings.

On the basis of the foregoing results the Directors have decided to forgo the payment of an interim dividend. However, as regards a dividend for the year this will depend upon the results for 1980 as well as the outlook for 1981.

Listing for Sea Containers

American group Sea Containers is to be listed on the London Stock Exchange today. *It builds and leases containers*, cranes and ships to fleets all over the world.

The group breaks into two companies, one in New York and one in Bermuda, but their shares are paired and trade as one unit. The Bermudan company holds two-thirds of group assets, and produces a similar proportion of the earnings, which are not subject to corporation taxes. Moreover, Bermudan dividends are not subject to United States withholding tax.

The group has three factories in Yorkshire, and development land on London's South Bank. It describes itself now as "more British than American".

Harrisons Malaysian tops £31m mark

Over the year to March 31, pretax profits of Harrisons *Malaysian Estates rose from* £30.47m to £31.25m. The dividend of this 80 per cent owned *subsidiary of Harrisons* and Crosfield is up from 6.5p to 8p.

The board says that it may *be hard to match* these record results given the present prices for its rubber, palm oil and kernals, copra and cocoa.

Allen Harvey Hit by interest rates

The board of Allen Harvey & Ross, bill brokers and bankers, says—in the half year to August 5 trading conditions were difficult owing to the relatively high level of short-term interest rates, and to volatile price movements in the fixed intarest markets.

Reasonable profits, however, have been earned, and group resources have been strengthened.

The interim dividend is held at 14.28p gross.

Results for full year will *depend on interest rate movements* over the next five months.

Schroders hoists first-half payout

Schroders, the banking, finance, insurance and investment *house is doubling* its interim dividend to 4.28p gross to reduce the disparity between *interim and final payments*. The board stresses that this should not be taken to imply an increase for the full year.

KCA doubles interim profit

With sales rising from £8.7m to £11.2m, K.C.A. International has doubled its pretax profits to £2m for the six months to June 30. The board says that this trend is expected to continue for the rest of the year. Earnings a share are 4.3p against 0.8p, while the gross dividend is raised from 2.86p to 3.57p.

Business appointments

New sales director is named by Ford

Mr Roger Humm has been appointed director of sales for Ford of Britain from October 1, *succeeding Mr Sam Toy who has been* made chairman and managing director. Mr Humm has been group director, Northern European *sales since 1978.*

Mr David Layton has been appointed sales director of BIX (UK).

Mr Lester Kendler is now a director of Accounting Information Development Service.

Miss Carol Friend has been made managing director of Pielle.

Professor Samuel Ellon has resigned from the board of Campari International.

Mr C. K. R. Nunneley has joined the board of United States and General Trust Corporation.

Mr F. R. Kerry, Mr D. T. Barnes and Mr G. B. Barnes have been appointed to the board of *Wilson Bros.*

Mr Ian C. K. Black has been made a director of Heron Motor Group.

Mr Stephen Richardson has become a director of Lillywhites.

Mr Jeffrey Margolis becomes buying director and Mr Jim Allan marketing director. Mr Richardson *has also been appointed a director* of Lillywhites Cantabrian, the company's manufacturing unit.

Mr David B. Jones has been appointed a director of Ibstock Building Products.

Mr Colin Johnson has been made group managing director of Dewhurst & Partner from September 9. He will take over the duties of the present joint managing *directors*, Mr A. Dewhurst and Mr A. J. Ward, who become executive chairman and deputy chairman respectively.

Sir Monty Finiston has been appointed chairman of the building economic development committee of the National Economic Development Office. He replaces Sir John Cuckney.

Mr A. G. Marx is to be director of personnel of Tube Investments from October 1.

Mr Donald E. Frankenfield, Mr C. P. B. Hardcastle and Mr B. M. Rose join the board of Reserve Asset Managers.

THE EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

INTERIM STATEMENT

The Directors announce the following financial results based on unaudited accounts (including the fully-owned subsidiary, Group Traders Limited, but excluding the Associated Companies' results) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1980 *with comparative figures.*

	Six months ended 30th June, 1980 £	Six months ended 30th June, 1979 £	Year ended 31st December, 1979 £
Estimated profit before tax	304,721	237,316	565,121
Estimated tax	136,731	109,571	82,826
Estimated profit after tax	£167,990	£127,745	£482,295
Group assets, taking *investments at Market* Value	£8,924,352	£7,325,016	£7,673,982

International

Ennia up 28pc

Ennia, the Dutch insurance group, said its first half profit, after tax, rose by 28 per cent to F137.4m from F129.2m a year earlier. An interim dividend of F14, against F13.50, was declared.

Ennia said that profits per share rose to F11.84 from F11.58 despite an increase in outstanding share capital of more than 25 per cent.

Preussag ahead

Preussag AG's parent company earnings in the second *quarter rose slightly over the* first quarter, managing board chairman, Guenter Sassmannshausen said, without giving details.

He told a press conference in Hanover that, despite the present unsatisfactory metal prices and problems at its Harz zinc works, the company will pay a dividend this year after a DM7 payout on 1979 results.

Taiping disposal

Taiping Consolidated said yesterday in Singapore that it had sold its holding of 500,000 shares of 50 cents each in Highlands and Lowlands in the open market at an average price of 2.845 ringgit a share.

The company said it also sold its 51,000 shares of 10p each in Harrisons' Malaysian Estates Ltd in the open market at an average price of 172.9p a share.

Tien Ik purchase

Tien Ik Enterprises of Singapore said it had increased its holdings in Tanjong Tin Dredging Ltd to 45.54 per cent from 25.89 per cent through the acquisition of 292,000 shares of 15p each at 120p a share from Pahang Consolidated.

Tien Ik said it would now make an offer to acquire the outstanding Tanjong shares, at 120p a share cash.

Briefly

Robert M. Douglas Holdings: Turnover for year to March 31, £93.287m (£70.108m). Pretax profit £3.267m (£2.976m). EPS 18.6p (21.8p). Dividend 6.42p. (5.94p).

J. Hewitt and Son (Fenton). Turnover half year to June 30, £2.40m (£1.69m). Pretax profit £290,000 (162,000). EPS 9.7p (5.0p). Although turnover should be maintained, profit margins will be lower for rest of year, board expects.

Tavener Rutledge: Turnover for half year to June 30 £3.34m £3.22m). Trading profit £94,000 (loss £20,000). Net loss £51,000. No interim dividend. (same).

George Spencer: Turnover for half year to June 28, £6.13m (£6.22m). Pretax loss £22,000 (profit £132,000). Interim 0.8p (same).

Stewart Plastics: Dividend 3.927p (3.594p) gross for year to April 30. Mr C. Dugan-Chapman has waived the final in excess of 0.861p on 4.755m shares. Turnover £8.54m (£7.45m). Pre-tax profit £2.27m (£2.10m). Eps 10.6p (10.3p).

W. Canning: Company has agreed to sell its half share in Mowat Canning (SA) of Johannesburg to E. S. Mowat and Sons, their co-shareholders, for R100,000, which is more than the book value of investment.

Jones Stroud (Holdings): Mr Philip Jones, the chairman, says in his annual statement that profit for first half will be lower. CCA accounts show pre-tax profit to March 31 £381,000 (£1.7m) plus share of associated companies not adjusted for CCA £446,000 (£362,000), making £827,000 (£2.1m) compared with historical figures of £2.05m (£2.8m).

Magnolia Group (Mouldings): Interim 0.86p gross (same). Sales half year to June 30 £3.5m (£3.1m). Pre-tax profit £387,000 (£473,000). Eps 3.37p (4.22p). Profit margins have been squeezed, but board will make strenuous efforts to increase company's share of a reducing market, chairman says.

Lyon and Lyon: Turnover for half year to June 30 £4.97m Pre-tax profit £205,000 (£399,000). Interim cut from 2.5p to 1.5p (2.5p). First half-year has not been favourable for any one of group subsidiaries.

Shell Transport and Trading: Interim 8.6p (10.432p including supplementary dividends. Royal Dutch Petroleum declaring interim of 6.00 florins (5.50 florins). Board state that the increase should not be taken as an indication of the level of total for full year.

Mergers cleared: Following proposed mergers are not being referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission: Trustee Savings Bank—a 74 per cent holding in instalment credit business of United Dominions Trust; Hong Kong Carpet Manufacturers—a 29.9 per cent holding in Carpets International; General Reinsurance Corp—Trident Insurance Group; BTR Ltd—Huyck Corp. (US Co); AB Electrolux of Stockholm; Progress (West Germany), British Columbia Forests Products, Dorman Industries and Whonnock Industries—Rayonier Canada division of ITT Industries.

F and C Eurotrust: Dividend 2.07p (1.71p) for year to June 30. Pretax income £235,000 (£176,000). Eps 1.63p (1.22p). Net asset value a share 63.8p (61.1p).

Cornell Dresses: Mr Asil Nadir, chairman of Wearwell and owner of Polly Peck has an indirect interest in the company through Azania Investments (Jersey) which has the option to buy 1.70m shares at 19p before November 28.

Wellman faces first-half loss

A dramatic decline in orders is reported by Wellman Engineering Corporation for the past few weeks, and Mr Alan Hopkins, chairman, told the annual meeting that the first half will show a loss. Most of the group's companies are working a four-day week with little prospect of an improvement, and some employees have been made redundant.

On a brighter note, he said that the full year should be profitable, unless the recession worsens, and the board intends to maintain the dividend. However, the shares dropped 13p to 63p.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-62

The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %
99	51	Airsprung Group	51	−1	6.7	13.1
50	21	Armitage & Rhodes	22	—	1.4	6.4
170	92½	Bardon Hill	170	—	9.7	5.7
100	74	County Cars Pref	74	—	15.3	20.7
101	63	Deborah Ord	97	—	5.5	5.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	123	−1	7.9	6.4
129	66	Frederick Parker	66	−1	11.0	16.7
156	84	George Blair	84	−1	16.5	19.6
84	45	Jackson Group	83	+1	6.0	7.2
153	103	James Burrough	118	−1	7.9	6.7
305	242	Robert Jenkins	305	—	31.3	10.2
232	175	Torday Limited	221	+1	15.1	6.8
34	10	Twinlock Ord	12½	—	—	—
90	70	Twinlock 15% ULS	84	—	15.0	17.9
56	23	Unilock Holdings	46	—	3.0	6.5
101	42	Walter Alexander	101xd	+1	5.7	5.6
245	136	W. S. Yeates	245	—	12.1	4.9

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

Louis NEWMARK Limited

The Chairman, Mr. Geoffrey Newmark, reports:—

- Although turnover has only increased by 11%, profits have sl increase of 17%.
- In normal conditions I would be forecasting continued impr but the situation in the market place for consumer products o is seriously affected by the current world recession and we w able to avoid repercussions.
- However, as a result of being awarded important Defence C our Aircraft Division and other important contracts in the fiel metrology, we believe that given continuation of our normal satisfactory industrial relationships and there being no natio disruptions, our profits for the current year should not be mat different from those of the year on which I am reporting.

Salient Figures:	1980 (£000's) Profit	Turnover	1979 (£ Profit
Manufacturing	1,691	20,139	1,420
Merchanting	623	9,390	559
	2,314	29,529	1,979
Profit after Taxation	1,062		923
Ordinary Dividend per share	10.50p		9.00p

Copies of the full report can be obtained from the Secre 80 Gloucester Road, Croydon CR9 2LD

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. Western dark northern spring, No. 2, 14 per cent: Sept. £96; Oct. £98.10; Nov. £100.10; Dec. £102.30 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: Sept. unquoted; Oct. £96.75; Nov. £97.95; Dec. £100.10 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: Sept. £99.50 east coast seller.

MAIZE.—US.—French: Sept. £122.50; Oct. £121.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. S. African white, unquoted. S. African yellow: Sept-Oct. £90.50 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: Oct. £95.10; Nov-Dec. £97.50; Jan. £102; Jan-March. £105.50; April-June. £108.50 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steadier yesterday.—Sept. £90.15; Nov. £93.85; Jan. £97.70; March. £101.35; May. £103.00. Sales. 225 lots.

WHEAT was steadier.—Sept. £96.40; Nov. £99.70; Jan. £104.05; March. £107.85; May. £111.60; July. £116.00. Sales. 272 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Equation export spot prices:

	Other millers	Feed wheat	Feed barley
S. East	£97.50	£93.20	£87.50
S. West	£98.00	£96.80	£86.50
N. Midlands	—	£92.70	£92.20
N. East	£98.90	£93.30	£93.60

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Sept. 11.—Cattle. 72.71p per kg lw (-1.27). UK: Sheep. 116.91p per kg est dcw (+1.11). GB: Pigs. 87.40p per kg lw (+1.59). England and Wales: Cattle numbers up 5.9 per cent, average price, 72.13p (-1.50). Sheep numbers up, 6.5 per cent, average price, 116.83p (+0.49). Pig numbers up 9.4 per cent, average price, 87.40p (+1.59). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 11.6 per cent, average price, 70.50p (-0.53). Sheep numbers down 16.4 per cent, average price, 113.80p (+2.68).

Tin stocks

Kuala Lumpur, Sep 11.—The International Tin Council (ITC) would be in a better position to calculate accurate world tin supply-demand forecasts if consumer countries provided the ITC with user-inventory figures, the Malaysian primary industries minister Mr Paul Leong said.

The lack of these figures is the major flaw in the tin statistical picture, he told a press briefing on his recent discussions with United States Administration and industry officials.

He said he also believed the ITC may not be receiving accurate consumption figures.

Mr Leong noted that the ITC is forecasting a 10,000-tonne world tin supply surplus in 1980, yet the market price remains strong despite the recession in industrialized countries.

He said he had asked the United States, the only consumer country to supply inventory figures, to support producer calls for consumers to supply inventory statistics to the ITC.—Reuter.

Eurosyndicat

The "Eurosyndicat" Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 141.42 on September 9 against 141.11 a week earlier.

Discount market

Yesterday, the Bank of England effectively rolled over the assistance of the previous day in lending a moderate sum overnight at MLR to four or five discount houses. Rates opened in the range of 15¼-½ per cent and soon firmed to the higher end of that band. From time to time, 15⅞ or even 16 per cent would be paid for a good line, whenever it could be picked up.

Foreign exchange report

The unchanged MLR decision was good for almost 100 points on sterling in foreign exchange markets yesterday. The pound rose from $2.4030 to $2.4125 against the dollar, while the "effective" exchange rate index picked up 0.2 to 76.2, having reached 76.4 at midday.

Buyers were back for sterling from the outset, Mrs Thatcher's statement reaffirming the continuation of Government monetary policies convincing most people that a cut in interest rates, though not very far off, would not be announced this week. Shortly after 12.30 pm—the time when an alteration in MLR is usually announced—the pound reached $2.4175, the best level of the day, before some profit-taking set in.

The dollar closed cheaper to most Continental centres, possibly reflecting some nervousness ahead of next week's meeting of OPEC ministers in Vienna.

Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) September 11	Market rates (close) September 11	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.4070-4175	$2.4120-4130	1.20-1.10c prem	2.62-2.42c prem
Montreal	$2.5020-8125	$2.8030-8040	1.58-1.48c prem	3.63-3.53c prem
Amsterdam	4.64½-68½fl	4.66-67fl	2½-1½c prem	6½-5½c prem
Brussels	68.50-95f	68.80-90f	30-20c prem	63-53c prem
Copenhagen	13.22-30k	13.25½-26½k	240-400ore disc	950-1100ore disc
Dublin	1.1330-1425p	1.1375-1385p	24-10p prem	44-35p prem
Frankfurt	4.27-31m	4.28½-29½m	3¼-2¼pf prem	8-7pf prem
Lisbon	119.10-80e	119.35-55e	20c prem-10c disc	10c prem-105c disc
Madrid	175.80-176.45p	176.05-15p	34-76c disc	210-290c disc
Milan	2034-42lr	2039-40lr	5½-7½lr disc	35-38lr disc
Oslo	11.59-64k	11.60-61k	430-2600ore prem	865-735ore prem
Paris	9.94-99f	9.96½-97½f	4½-3½c prem	9½-5½c prem
Stockholm	9.97½-10.02½k	10.00-01k	85ore prem-5ore disc	130-200ore disc
Tokyo	515-22y	516½-17½y	150-100y prem	470-420y prem
Vienna	30.27-45sch	30.33-38sch	13-10gro prem	22-21gro prem
Zurich	3.91-94½f	3.92½-93½f	4-3c prem	10¼-9¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971 was 76.2 up 0.2.

Other Markets

Australia	2.0530-2.0680
Bahrein	0.9100-0.9120
Finland	8.7405-8.7805
Greece	101.10-103.10
Hongkong	11.9265-11.9665
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.6425-0.6453
Malaysia	5.0790-5.1090
Mexico	54.7-56.2
New Zealand	2.4340-2.4340
Saudi Arabia	7.9910-8.0210
Singapore	5.0910-5.1210
South Africa	2.9095-1.5205

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	76.2	-29.9
US dollar	83.3	-10.2
Canadian dollar	80.7	-17.1
Schilling	156.3	+24.4
Belgian franc	135.1	+13.5
Danish kroner	106.7	-4.6
Deutsche mark	154.7	+43.7
Swiss franc	196.7	+80.1
Guilder	126.3	+20.2
French franc	101.2	-5.9
Lira	52.7	-51.6
Yen	132.6	+30.4

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Iceland	2.1185-2.1105
† Canada	1.1622-1.1625
Netherlands	1.9308-1.9318
Belgium	28.47-28.49
Denmark	5.4940-4.4960
West Germany	1.7750-1.7760
Portugal	49.45-49.55
Spain	73.07-73.12
Italy	845.65-845.95
Norway	4.8100-4.8120
France	4.1275-4.1290
Sweden	4.1460-4.1480
Japan	214.10-214.25
Austria	12.5725-12.5825
Switzerland	1.6240-1.6250

* Iceland quoted in US currency
† Canada $1 : US $0.8699-0.8702

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 16%

(Last changed 9/7/80)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 16 Low 15¾

Week Fixed: 15¾-15¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14¾	2 months	14⅝
3 months	14½	3 months	14¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15¾-15¾	3 months	15⅞
3 months	15⅝-15	4 months	15¼
4 months	14⅞-14⅞	6 months	14¾
6 months	14⅝-14⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	17¼-17	7 months	15¾-15½
2 months	17-16¾	8 months	15¾-15½
3 months	16¾-16	9 months	15¾-15½
4 months	15¾-15½	10 months	15¾-15½
5 months	15¾-15	11 months	15¾-15½
6 months	15¾-15¾	12 months	15¾-15¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16½-16¼	6 months	14¾-14½
3 months	15¾-15¾	12 months	13¾-13¾

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16¾	3 months	15¾
7 days	16½	6 months	14¾
1 month	16½	1 year	14

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 16½-16¼ Close 15½

1 week	16½-16¼	6 months	14¾-14¾
1 month	16½-16¼	9 months	14¾-14¾
3 months	15⅞-15¾	12 months	14-13¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months	16¾	6 months	15¾

Finance House Base Rate 16½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate	% change adjusted†	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	40.5695	+1.96	+0.29	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.82548	+1.32	-0.35	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.52973	+1.92	+0.25	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.88211	+0.60	-1.07	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.75135	+0.28	-1.39	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.672128	+0.59	-1.08	1.665
Italian lira	1152.29	1204.41	+4.03	+2.36	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9¾-10¼; seven days, 10⅞-10⅞; one month, 10⅞-11; three months, 11⅛-11⅜; six months, 11⅝-11⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $876.5 (an ounce); pm, $874 close, $881.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $700.5-702.5 (£390-391).
Sovereigns (new): £173-174 (£71.25-72.25).

Wall Street

New York, Sept 11.—Stocks edged higher over a wide area with precious metal issues and some stocks linked to takeovers making some of the best gains.

Analysts said that there was little in the news affecting the market and linked the gains to bargain hunting. Volume eased to 45 million shares from 51.43 million the preciousd ay. The market was quiet because of the Jewish holidays.

The broad scope of the gain was reflected in the advance: decline ratio with twice as many stocks moving up as down. The Dow-Jones industrial average posted a modest 2.82 rise to 941.30.

Analysts said worries about inflation and interest rates persisted but that the huge amounts of cash in the hands of institutional investors continued to provide support for the market.

Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates said they expect the prime rate to climb above 13 per cent in the second quarter of 1981 because of continuing efforts by the Federal Reserve to slow the growth of the money supply.

The Agriculture Department estimated lower United States corn and soyabean crops this year but they predicted a bigger wheat crop.

	Sept 11	Sept 10
Allied Chem	52	52
Allied Stores	25¾	25¾
Allis Chalmers	21¾	21¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa Inc	34¾	34¾
American Hosp.	31¾	32
Am Airlines	38	38
Am Brands	63¾	63¾
Am Broadcast	31¾	31¾
Am Can	29¾	29¾
Am Cyanamid	22¾	22¾
Am Elec Power	17¾	17¾
Am Express	30	30¾
Am Home	31	31¾
Am Motors	6¾	6¾
Am Nat Res	42	41¾
Am Standard	26¾	26¾
Am Telephone	54¾	54¾
Atlantic	23¾	23¾
Armco Steel	23¾	23¾
Asarco	20¾	20
A Sand Oil	39¾	39¾
Atlantic Richfield	45¾	45¾
Avco	24¾	24¾
Avon Products	27¾	27¾
Bangor Pen MY	56¾	56¾
Bank of America	20¾	20¾
Bank of NY	35	35
Beatrice Foods	21¾	21¾
Bendix	45¾	45¾
Bethlehem Steel	24¾	24¾
Boeing	35¾	35¾
Boise Cascade	25¾	25¾
Borden	29¾	29¾
Borg Warner	35¾	35¾
Bristol Myers	47¾	47¾
BP	24¾	24¾
Burlington Ind	22¾	22¾
Burlington Nthn	40¾	41¾
Burroughs	42¾	42¾
Campbell Soup	29¾	29¾
Canadian Pacific	42¾	42
Caterpillar	35¾	35¾
Celanese	37¾	37¾
Central Soya	12¾	12¾
Chase Manhat	43¾	43¾
Chem Bank NY	34¾	41
Chesapeake Ohio	35¾	35¾
Chrysler	9¾	9¾
Citicorp	32¾	32¾
Cities Service	47¾	47¾
CBS	51¾	51¾
Columbia Gas	30¾	30¾
Combustion Eng	19¾	19¾
Comwlth Edison	24¾	24¾
Comsat	25¾	25¾
Cons Edison	24¾	24¾
Cons Foods	25¾	25
Cons Power	12¾	12¾
Continental Grp	30¾	31
Control Data	32¾	32¾
Corning Glass	59¾	60
CPC Intnl	30¾	30
Crane	27¾	27¾
Crocker Int	37	36¾
Crown Zeller	50	49¾
Dart Ind	43	44¾
Deere	29¾	30¾
Delta Air	47	47¾
Detroit Edison	12¾	12¾
Disney	40¾	40¾
Dow Chemical	36¾	35¾
Dresser Ind	17¾	17¾
Duke Power	17¾	17¾
Du Pont	44¾	44¾
Eastern Air	9¾	9¾
Eastman Kodak	63¾	63¾
Eaton Corp	32¾	32¾
Emhart Corp	30¾	30¾
Esmark	54¾	53¾
Evans P. D.	20¾	21¾
Exxon Corp	31	31¾
Fed Dept Stores	34¾	33¾
Firestone	6¾	6¾
Fst Chicago	15¾	15¾
Fst Nat Boston	34¾	34
Fst Penn Corp	5	5¾

	Sept 11	Sept 10
Ford	26¾	26¾
GAF Corp	13¾	13
Gamble Skogmo	44	44
Gen Dynamics	46¾	47¾
Gen Electric	52¾	52¾
Gen Foods	35¾	36¾
Gen Mills	29¾	29¾
Gen Motors	54¾	54¾
Gen Pub Util NY	5¾	5¾
Gen Tel Elec	30¾	30¾
Goy Tire	20¾	20
Genesco	5	5
Georgia Pacific	27¾	27¾
Getty Oil	74¾	74¾
Gillette	29¾	29¾
Goodrich	22¾	22¾
Goodyear	19¾	19¾
Gould Inc	24¾	23¾
Grace	47¾	47¾
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	6¾	6¾
Greyhound	14¾	14¾
Grumman Corp	24¾	24¾
Gulf Oil	34¾	34
Gulf & West	15¾	15¾
Heinz H. J.	34¾	35
Hercules	20	20¾
Hertz Corp	25¾	25¾
IC Inds	32¾	31¾
Ingersoll	51¾	52¾
Inland Steel	25¾	25¾
IBM	60¾	60¾
Int Harvester	22¾	21¾
INCO	20¾	20¾
Int Paper	40¾	40¾
Int Tel Tel	30¾	30¾
Irving Bank	49¾	49
Jewel Co	30¾	30¾
Jim Walter	33¾	34¾
Johns-Manville	24¾	24¾
Johnson & John	75¾	75¾
Kaiser Alumin	26	25¾
Kennecott	34	33¾
Kerr McGee	79¾	80¾
Kimberly Clark	50¾	51¾
Kraftco Corp	40¾	41¾
L Siam	23	23¾
Kroger	31	31¾
L.T.V. Corp	13¾	13¾
Litton	52¾	53¾
Lockheed	33¾	33¾
Luks Stores	13¾	13¾
Manuf Hanover	37¾	35¾
Manpwr Inc	44¾	45
Marathon Oil	54¾	54¾
Marine Midland	19¾	19¾
Martin Marietta	55	54
McDonnell	34¾	33¾
Mead	28¾	28¾
Mesabi	15¾	15¾
Merck	72¾	72¾
Minnesota Mng	54¾	55¾
Mobil Oil	29¾	29¾
Monsanto	50¾	52¾
Morgan J. P.	45¾	45¾
Motorola	56¾	56¾
NCR Corp	60¾	60¾
NL Industries	60	61
Nabisco	25¾	25¾
Nat Distillers	30	30
Nat Steel	25¾	25¾
Norfolk West	46¾	46¾
NY Bancorp	25¾	25¾
Northn Nthn	51¾	51¾
Occidental Pet	26	27¾
Ogden	41¾	41¾
Olin Corp	29¾	29¾
Owens-Illinois	29¾	28
Pacific Gas Elec	22¾	22¾
Pan Am	5¾	5¾
Penney J. C.	35¾	35¾
Pennzoil	50	49¾
Pepsico	25¾	25¾
Pfizer	45¾	45¾
Phelps Dodge	38¾	39
Philip Morris	42¾	43¾
Phillips Petrol	42¾	43¾
Polaroid	10¾	10¾
PPG Ind	3¾	25¾
Procter Gamble	76¾	77¾
Pub Ser E & Gas	18¾	19¾

	Sept 11	Sept 10
Pullman	45¾	47
Rapid American	22¾	23¾
Raytheon	51¾	50¾
RCA Corp	24¾	24¾
Republic Steel	28¾	28¾
Reynolds Ind	40	39¾
Reynolds Metal	37¾	37¾
Rockwell Int	32¾	32¾
Royal Dutch	49¾	50¾
Safeways	27¾	27¾
St Regis Paper	30¾	30¾
Santa Fe Ind	28¾	29
SCM	23¾	23¾
Schlumberger	119¾	117¾
Scott Paper	24¾	24¾
Seaboard Coast	47¾	47¾
Sears Roebuck	17¾	17¾
Shell Oil	37¾	37¾
Shell Trans	29¾	30
Signal Co	40¾	40
Singer	22	22¾
Sony	14¾	14¾
Sth Cal Edison	25¾	25¾
Southern Pacific	37¾	37¾
Southern Rly	78¾	74¾
Sperry Corp	30¾	29¾
Std Brands	29¾	29¾
Std Oil Indiana	50¾	51¾
Std Oil Ohio	49¾	49¾
Sterling Drug	25¾	25¾
Stevens J. P.	16¾	17¾
Sunbeam Corp	29¾	29¾
Sun Comp	36¾	37¾
Teledyne	154¾	151¾
Tenneco	42¾	43¾
Texaco	31¾	31¾
Texas East Corp	38¾	38¾
Texas Inst	128	125¾
Texas Utilities	17¾	17¾
Textron	25¾	26
TWA	27¾	27¾
Travelers Corp	45¾	45¾
TRW Inc	47¾	47¾
UAL Inc	20¾	20¾
Union Carbide	44¾	44¾
Union Oil Calif	34¾	33¾
Un Pacific Corp	47¾	47¾
Uniroyal	5¾	5¾
United Brands	14¾	15
US Industries	9	9
US Steel	22¾	22¾
Utd Technol	50¾	50¾
Wachovia	18¾	18¾
Warner Lambert	30¾	29¾
Wells Fargo	29¾	29¾
Wesn Bancorp	30	30¾
Westinghse Elec	23¾	23¾
Weyerhauser	32¾	33
Whirlpool	21¾	21¾
White Motor	3¾	3¾
Woolworth	26¾	27¾
Xerox Corp	61	60¾
Zenith	17¾	17¾

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	23¾	23¾
Alcan Alumin	41	40¾
Algoma Steel	37½	37¾
Bell Telephone	34	33¾
Cominco	72	70¾
Cons Bathurst	17¾	17¾
Gulf Oil	24¾	25¾
Hawker Sid Can	19¾	19¾
Hudson Bay Min	34	32¾
Hudson Bay Oil	33¾	33¾
Imasco	25¾	25¾
Imperial Oil	40¾	40¾
Int Pipe	27¾	27¾
Mass-Ferguson	7¾	7¾
Royal Trust	19¾	19¾
Seagram	69¾	69¾
Steel Co	24¾	24¾
Talcorp	10¾	10¾
Thomson N 'A'	20	20
Walker Hiram	20¾	20¾
WCT	13¾	13¾

e Ex div. a Yield. e Ex distribution. b Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange. — Sterling, spot, $2.4125 (-0.0025); three months, 1.115-1.105c dis; dollar, 3.43-3.33c dis; Canadian dollar, 1.16c (-1.16c). The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 1.0.0 (-1.50.92). The futures index was 376.74 (373.46). The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 941.30 (938.48); transportation, 321.21 (320.69); utilities, 115.12 (115.16); 65 stocks, 343.34 (342.79). New York Stock Exchange index, 72.65 (72.12); industrials 84.23 (83.49); transportation, 61.32 (63.29); utilities, 38.94 (38.94); financial, 69.70 (69.22).

product futures ended mixed. SOYABEAN OIL: Sept. 27.58-27.60c; Oct. 27.70c; Dec. 28.22-28.15c; Jan. 28.30-28.35c; March. 28.80-28.65c; May. 28.85-28.80c; July. 29.00-28.95c; Aug. 29.70-29.60c; Sept. 28.70c; Oct. 29.50; SOYABEAN MEAL: Sept. 224.00; Oct. 224.00-224.10; Dec. 224.60-224.64; Jan. 224.82-224.85; March. 225.20; May. 225.15-225.20; July. 225.00-225.10; Aug. 224.65; Sept. 224.55; Oct. 225.60-225.80. Soyabean oil varied from 0.15c lb higher to unchanged. Soyameal ended $2.50 a ton higher to $4.70 down to the deferred October. Most positions settled within quotes. Thin dealings accounted for the wide price range. SOYABEANS: Sept. 829c; Nov. 846½-849c; Jan. 863-866c; March. 883-885½c; May. 898-899½c; July. 887c; Aug. 879½-880c; Sept. 829-837c.

CHICAGO GRAINS: Wheat futures closed between ¼ cent a bushel and ¾ cent higher in revived trade. Prices ended near the top of a widened six-cent range. WHEAT: Sept. 471c; Dec. 492-491c; March. 511-510½c; May. 517½-517c; July. 512-512½c; Sept. 520c.

OATS: Sept. 198½c; Dec. 213¼c; March. 223c; May. 224½c; July. 224½c.

CORN: Futures rallied on local short-covering and fresh buying to close between ¼ cents and ¾ cents a bushel higher. Prices settled at the top of a 4¼ cent range. Sept. 334½c; Dec. 356½-356¾c; March. 368-367½c; May. 371½-371½c; July. 371-371½c; Sept. 361-362.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1979/80 High Low	Offer to Trust	Bid Offer Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Offshore and International Funds

Arbuthnot Securities (C.I.) Ltd.
PO Box 284, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 76777
Rothschild Asset Management (C.I.) Ltd.
P.O. Box 56, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26741
Schroder Investment Management (C.I.) Ltd.
P.O. Box 1075, Guernsey. 0481 26331
Tyndall Group (Channel Islands)
Tyndall Group (Jersey)
Tyndall Group (Isle of Man)
Tyndall Group (Bermuda)
Trident Life.
Hambros Fund Managers (Jersey) Ltd.
Kleinwort Benson Ltd.
Save & Prosper International.
Target Life Assurance.
Norwich Union Insurance Group.
Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.
Crusader Insurance.
Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.
Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.
Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada.
Unit Linked Portfolio
Canada Life Assurance Ltd.
Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.
Legal & General (Unit Assurance) Ltd.
Provident Life Association of London Ltd.
Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.
Save & Prosper Group.
Sun Life of Canada (U.K.) Ltd.
Target Life Assurance.
Welfare Insurance.

Motoring

How Mercedes pleases tycoons and cabbies

No matter how well a car manufacturer engineers its products, if they are to make the maximum impact in the market their engineering integrity has to be backed up with skilled product planning decisions at the initial design stage.

Daimler-Benz Ag have an enviable record of sustained success in car manufacturing and marketing, and there is no doubt that engineering quality has been an important contribution to this record. But so, surely, has the company's product-planning philosophy, which is interesting if only because it runs counter to that of most other manufacturers.

The Mercedes-Benz range, which in this country covers a price span from just under £8,400 (for the 200 saloon) to almost £30,500 (for the 450 SEL 6.9), is for the most part built round two basic designs (I am ignoring in this context the SL series of sports coupes, which probably accounts for less than 5 per cent of total car production).

There is even much in common, visually, between the two designs—the W123 series which extends from the 200 through to the 280 E, and the S series embracing models from the 280 SE to the slightly longer-wheelbase 450 SEL derivatives. Here, therefore, in two treatments of *the four-door, three-box saloon* theme we have a comprehensive range of cars covering a market spectrum from taxi drivers to tycoons and seemingly achieving a very high level of brand loyalty at either end.

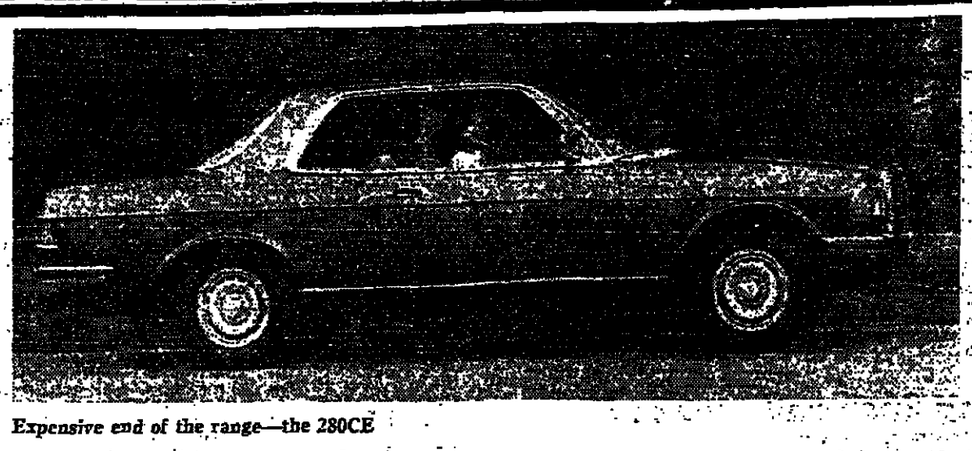
In a car park, or even in a showroom, the quickest way to distinguish a 200 (especially if it has a few extras) from a 200 D, 230, 240 D, 250 or 280 E is to check the badge on the luggage compartment lid. Similarly this *is the easiest way to identify a* 280 SE from a 350 SE, 450 SE, 450 SEL or 450 SEL 6.9.

In fact, it is becoming difficult even to "cheat" in this way because of a policy in some markets to drive "anonymous" models, devoid of any identification numbers and letters at the rear. This, it seems, is more to disguise upper-range models than to suggest that more modest variants are something rather more expensive.

It is vested in an anxiety to be socially acceptable in an era of energy conservation (what a pity there is not a similar level of concern about over-heated and over-illuminated industrial, commercial and domestic buildings).

In this country, only one manufacturer (Rolls-Royce) has a broader price span between its cheapest and most expensive product (and there is little visual similarity between a Silver Shadow and a Camargue), yet the Mercedes-Benz product-planning philosophy has obviously paid handsome dividends to the German company.

Meanwhile, for those potential M-B customers seeking more individuality, and for whom an SL or SLC offers insufficient accommodation, there are two attractive possibilities. There is the range of estate car derivatives of the W123 design, carrying *the TD or TD suffix, or one* of the two shorter-wheelbase coupe versions, available as the 230 C or, in the much more zestful form in which I recently *tested it, the fuel-injected six*-cylinder twin-overhead-camshaft 280 CE.



Expensive end of the range—the 280CE

Let it be said at the start that this is a very expensive car. Its list price is £14,540. By the time you have added £435 for an electrically operated sun roof, £172 for cruise control, an appropriately cool £1,118 for air conditioning, £178 for *headlamp* wash/wipe and £454 for a set of alloy wheels you are perilously close to £17,000 and you have yet to buy some appropriately *high-quality audio equipment.*

For such an outlay you are entitled to expect the best, and in the main you are unlikely to be disappointed. For a relatively heavy car engine performance is excellent—60 mph from rest in just over 10 seconds and 100 mph in half a minute. Maximum speed in my hands was 125 mph, but there was still a little more *to come. At its relatively high* tick-over speed the engine sounds busy, but within the well-insulated interior the noise is not obtrusive. There is little *more than a distant growl during* brisk acceleration.

Low wind noise points to an effectively slippery body shape (2 inches lower than the saloon), and the sun roof could be used at motorway speeds without buffeting (there is an integral lip) and with the radio volume only moderately increased.

Some people claim that M-B seats are too hard. I can only say that four people voted these (with fabric inserts for the wearing surfaces) very comfortable over a long distance. Lateral support, maybe, is only average, but the full adjustability (including height) of the driver's seat is a great help.

The front seat backs are locked in position with the engine running, but can be swung forward freely with the ignition turned off. Rear-seat *head and leg room are accept*able for a four-seater coupe; but those contemplating a fifth occupant or requiring a little more space for four should opt for *the 280 E saloon.*

The luggage compartment proved to be cavernous, rearward vision somewhat marred by large head restraints. Other *minor irritations were the lack* of a rev counter and the slow operation of the electric window lifts. Although firmly sprung, the 280 CE rides well over most *surfaces, but could do with a* little more cushioning over the really rough stuff.

Body roll is well restrained and the car responds well to the large steering wheel, although the mechanism lacks the precision of the best rack-and-pinion systems. The four-speed automatic transmission is a model of its type, utterly smooth in operation.

Depending on your right foot, top gear can be in use at 30 mph, or third held well into the 80s, while manual override is aided by a very smooth-acting shift lever within a well-defined gate.

A pleasant surprise was the car's economy. A trip from London to Yorkshire *and consider*able minor-road driving gave almost exactly 24 mpg and overall consumption was close to 22 mpg with, admittedly, a minimum of wasteful traffic jams during the test period. As expected, the quality of finish and detail work was beyond reproach; here was a car *with genuine long-life* potential, which perhaps helps to put the high initial cost into a better perspective.

Alfa 6 arrives

Alfa Romeo have widened their market in the UK by introducing this week a right-hand-drive version of their 2½-litre Alfa 6 four-door saloon at £11,900. At this price the cars will be supplied with automatic transmission, inertia front seat belts, 12 *months'* warranty, free selected routine service parts for the first 27,000 miles and a 12-months breakdown recovery insurance including three days' car hire.

A large car (the same overall length as a Granada estate), it has a V6 engine with belt driven overhead camshafts and an *individual carburettor* feeding each cylinder. Power output has been restrained to 160 bhp at 5800 rpm in the interests of long life and economy, which still *gives a claimed top speed of al*most 125 mph.

Four-link front suspension with torsion bars is combined with a De Dion rear axle located *by a Watt linkage and suspended* on coil springs. The servo-assisted steering is by rack and pinion and disc brakes are fitted all round, the fronts being ventilated. Alloy wheels are shod with 195/70 HR 14 radial tyres.

There is a subtle family resemblance to the smaller 2-litre Alfetta in the new model, which is the first six-cylinder Alfa Romeo since 1962.

Moral: shop around

Having read my recent road test comments on a BMW 528i, a BMW-owning reader has written to say that while he is quite delighted with his car (a 323i), he was dismayed to receive a bill for £226 for what amounted to not a lot more than a major *routine service, and has also been* staggered to learn the insurance premium his company has been paying for him (his office is in the City of London).

"*Is this a penalty of buying a* foreign car?" he asks. In a sense, it is, if you are talking about up-market cars. Certain (but not all) replacement parts tend to be *anything but cheap, labour rates* for skilled mechanics (some of these cars are very complicated to work on) are high, and consequently insurance premiums tend to be loaded.

But we live in a competitive world, and there is little doubt that some garages, and some insurance companies, offer far better value than others. My advice, *before* choosing a car (new or used), is to get a few insurance quotes, and then one or two quotes for routine services and parts. You could be surprised . . . either way! (BMW say that a 10,000-mile service should cost no more than £90 or £120, including VAT).

John Blunsden

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APPRENTICESHIP WANTED, 21 yr old girl. Independent hard working and intelligent wants to train as an restorer specialising painting. No previous conservation experience but desires to start at bottom and learn as much as possible. Patient, motivated + highly determined willing to work anywhere GB/Europe. Tel. (0903) 60658.

FLAT SHARING

CHINGFORD.—2nd and 3rd persons to share luxury house. Own rooms. £100 and £75 p.c.m.—Phone 01-529 4342 (eves.).

SOCIABLE M. 20s, would like to share comfortable flat. Anglo or thereabouts. Any offers. 680 0611 after 6.30.

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OFF WALTON ST., S.W.3.—O/R 530, dbl. room £40, 584 5978. 53L worn.

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NW6.—Own room in lovely flat, non smoking music lover. £[illegible] p.c.m. exc. del. 01-470 after 5 pm.

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FLATSHARE, 243-3 Cromwell Rd, SW5. Professional people.

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PRIMROSE HILL, N.W.3.—Share luxury house, own room, £103 p.c.m. incl.—584 [illegible]

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RENTALS

KENSINGTON, W10.—Brand new lovely Studio flat, own shower, kit, full cooking facilities, TV, lined wardrobes, all linen, suit 1 person, £65 p.w. Active Agents 584 [illegible]

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large garden. Modern, 2 rooms, 2 bath, 2 recep. £230 p.w.—Cowell & Co. 584 [illegible]

HAMPSTEAD, NW3.—Luxury reception, kitchen & bath, [illegible] Highly recommended. Ring Gillard & Co. 586 3[illegible]

HANGSTEAD, NW3.—Luxury apartment, 3 beds, large reception required. Kitchen, all amenities, garage, etc. £[illegible] p.w. Gillard & Co. 586 2001.

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE

regular cast of Emmerdale Farm : the 600th edition of kshire Television's rural serial can be seen on Thames ght (5.15) and in several other Independent television s.

hanks to Death of a Princess and the international fuss it ed, the drama-documentary has lost some of its ectability. It will recover it soon enough : opprobium is constant curse that hangs over any genre that falls so y between two stools. Escape, a six-part series which begins ht (BBC 2, 9.00) is the latest exercise in dramatised fact. e next few weeks, we shall be reminded how Alfred ls made his three getaways, how Philby slipped out of t and Donald Woods out of South Africa. Tonight's fugitive rd Lucan, not heard of since a coroner's court named as the murderer of his children's nanny six years ago. All ally accurate, we are assured. But was it absolutely ssary to go to such lengths as getting exactly the right kind slipper for the Lucan home?

lon't think The Gentle Touch (ITV, 9.00) are the best e years I have seen on television, but at least they deserve t for scrupulously sticking to their mandate ie they are not variations on the Z-Cars theme, with skirts substituting onsers. Last week's story illustrated this point exactly : oman police-inspector (Jill Gascoine) reacted more like cerned mother, less like a law enforcer, when she red on a house where her young son's friends were watching graphic movies. And in tonight's story, she becomes a to catch a rapist.

ope Susan Stranks will leave a few of our illusions intact she goes behind the scenes at Pinewood Studios (BBC 1, . We know that carpets cannot fly, but once we are let he secret of how they are made to, Baghdad is never the again . . . The archive material which makes up tonight's entary Blitz on Britain (BBC 2, 7.50) will be familiar h, but if anyone can give it the illusion of novelty, that is Alistair Cooke. He speaks his own commentary.

dio 4 has hit upon a clever idea in letting Anthony on loose among the BBC's sound archives to choose those uld bid for in an imaginary auction (11.30 pm). . . . Bumpus's profile on Stanley Spencer (Radio 3, 10.00) les the voice of the eccentric painter himself and comments ny of his distinguished art world contemporaries. . . eethoven symphonies in tonight's Prom (Radio 3, 7.30), o 1 and the glorious No 9. The orchestra is the Hallé.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN : †STEREO ; *BLACK AND WHITE ; REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University : Whales and whaling ; 7.05 Non-linearities ; 7.30 The curious history of Nore-thindrone. Closedown at 7.35.
11.00 International Golf : Great Britain and Ireland versus Europe in the first morning's foresomes of the Hennessy Cognac Cup. Live coverage from the Old Course at Sunningdale.
12.45 pm News and weather forecast.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One : Growers of giant onions will be interested in today's edition ; it has an item about the world's heaviest onion championship.
1.45 Bod : For very young children. The story of Bod and the Grasshopper (r). Closedown at 2.00.
2.50 Racing from Goodwood : Live coverage of three races, the 2.45, the 3.25 and the 3.45 Commentary by Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hunnam.
3.55 Play School : Theo Lesiegʼs story Ten Apples Up on Top, with Roy McKle's illustrations. **4.20 Buford Flies and Dinky Dog :** Two cartoons. **4.40 The Ransom of Red Chief :** American film about a kidnapped boy. With Jack Elam.
5.10 On Location : Susan Stranks visits Pinewood Studios and learns some of the tricks of the trade. There are clips from several famous films made there, including Superman and A Night to Remember (see Personal Choice).
5.35 Paddington : In and Out of Trouble (r).
5.40 News with Peter Woods. **5.55 Nationwide :** Includes a film about Renault driver Rene Arnoux's preparations for the British Formula One Grand Prix. Also, a discussion on suicide and the controversial new book which tells how to commit the deed.
7.00 Bugs Bunny : Cartoon. Hare Conditioned.
7.05 It's a Knockout : Bridlington represents Britain in this latest heat of Jeux Sans Frontières. From Martina Franca, in Italy.
8.20 Terry and June : Situation comedy with Terry Scott and June Whitfield. A troublesome present for June's birthday.
8.50 Points of View : Barry Took comments on viewers' letters.
9.00 News with John Edmunds.
9.25 Starsky and Hutch : First episode in a two-part story about a well-meaning citizen who kills a vital state witness.
10.15 Living Legends : The fact and fiction about Captain Kidd.
10.45 News headlines and weather forecast.
10.50 Film : Touch of Evil (1958) Orson Welles directs, and stars in (as an evil detective) this drama about narcotics, murder and police corruption in Mexico. Also starring Charlton Heston and Janet Leigh, with a brief appearance by Marlene Dietrich. Film ends at 12.40 am.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS.—BBC CYMRU/WALES: [illegible] News headlines. 10.45 Pick of Hannah. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 7.0-7.25 Heddiw. 7.25-7.35 Dewch Ymlaenâ'r Ddawns. 7.35-8.20 Angels. 10.15-10.55 Valentine's Night. 10.55-10.56 News headlines. The Outsiders. 12.15 am Close. SCOTLAND: 12.40-12.45 pm Scotland Newsroom. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.55 The Firechasers. Garden. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.40 am Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 2.53-3.55 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Tv Picture in Question. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.40 am News for Northern Ireland. Close.

ENGLAND: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional magazines. 10.15-10.45 pm East Weekend: London, South East, Diverse Levels; Midlands, Brummie Beat; North, One Man's River; North East, As BBC 1 North; North West, Country Concerns; South, Mare Wass Inca Ong; South West, Brainwave; West, Public Life—At the Conferences. 12.40 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University : Art as performance ; 7.05 Oceanic crust ; 7.30 Predicting failure. Closedown at 7.55.
9.00 Liberal Party Assembly 1980 : Third day of the party's annual get-together. From the Winter Gardens, Blackpool. There is further live coverage at 11.25 and 3.15, with a round-up on News-night at 10.50.
11.00 Play School : Same at BBC 1, 3.55.
11.25 Liberal Party Assembly : Back to Blackpool for more debating. Closedown at 12.30 pm.
2.00 International Golf : The afternoon's singles matches in the Hennessy Cognac Cup, from Old Course, Sunningdale. Great Britain and Ireland versus Europe. More at 4.30.
3.15 Liberal Party Assembly : The party leader, David Steel, gives the end-of-conference address at Blackpool.
4.30 International Golf : Back to the Old Course, Sunningdale, for more live coverage in the Hennessy Cognac Cup.
4.50 Open University : Polymerisation : 5.15 Water resources ; 5.40 Computers—future developments ; 6.05 Social behaviour of animals ; 6.30 Cost benefit analysis.
6.55 The Sky at Night : Arizona has a huge meteor crater and Patrick Moore pays it a visit (r).
7.15 News with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.25 Gardeners' World : Dr Shewell-Cooper, owner of Arkley Manor, has not dug or forked his garden for 20 years, and he scorns the use of inorganic fertilizers. Geoffrey Smith visits the manor.
7.50 Blitz on Britain : Black-and-white film of the German air attacks during 1940 and 1941. Alistair Cooke has written, and speaks, the commentary (see Personal Choice).
9.00 Escape : Lord Lucan. A reconstruction of the case of Britain's most notorious wanted man, still missing after six years. The first drama-documentary in a series of six (see Personal Choice).
9.50 Ronnie Prophet Entertains : Another concert by the Canadian country music singer. Recorded before an audience of United States airmen and their families at RAF Bentwaters.
10.20 Leap in the Dark : Supernatural drama. To Kill a King, by Alan Garner. Anthony Bate plays a writer who is destroyed by a series of frightening events.
10.50 Newsnight : Includes a round-up of the final day of the Liberal Party conference.
11.45 International Golf : Highlights from today's play in the Hennessy Cognac Cup, at Old Course, Sunningdale.
12.15 am The Outer Limits : American science-fiction thriller about a bride's long wait for her vanished husband." Ends at 1.10.

THAMES

9.30 am Rocket Robin Hood : Cartoon. **9.50 Nature of Things :** The Lacandons. A film about the Mexican Indians (r). **10.40 Story Hour :** It's a Brand New World. The story of Noah, and Samson, in cartoon form, with music. **11.30 The White Stone :** Episode 8 of this children's serial. **11.55 Beany and Cecil :** Cartoon.
12.00 A Handful of Songs : Sung by Maria Morgan and Keith Field. **12.10 pm Once Upon a Time :** Peter Davison tells the story of The Little Round Pot.
12.30 Home-Made for the Home : Modern-style crochet for making cushions and clothes.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 For Maddie, with Love : Domestic serial, starring Ian Hendry as the widower.
2.00 Houseparty : Topics for women, presented by women.
2.25 Racing from Doncaster : We see the 2.30 Daniel Prenn Plate and the 3.05 William Hill Portland Handicap.
3.15 Liberal Party Assembly : The third day brings the speech by the party leader, David Steel.
4.15 The Danedyke Mystery : First episode of a drama serial, starring Michael Craig. A church organist is attacked (r). **4.45 Rumaround :** Quiz game, with Mike Reid as MC. **5.15 Emmerdale Farm :** A surprise for Matt Skilbeck.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames area news. 6.30 Thames Sport : The weekend's sports prospects.

Jill Gascoine: The Gentle Touch (ITV, 9.00)

London Weekend

7.00 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right : A test of nerves and general knowledge, with big prizes for the survivors.
7.30 The Incredible Hulk : The changeable Dr Banner is accused of kidnapping a teenaged girl.
8.30 Holding the Fort : Comedy series starring Peter Davison. To night, he runs into trouble with his home-brewing business.
9.00 The Gentle Touch : Drama series about a woman police inspector. Tonight, she acts as a decoy when investigating a series of rapes in Soho. Starring Jill Gascoine (see Personal Choice).
10.00 News from ITN.
10.30 Benson : Crazy comedy starring Robert Guillaume as Benson, the black butler who scored a personal success in the equally zany Soap series.
11.00 Seven Ages : The ways in which people change when they move into their twenties. The question posed is : Why is marriage so popular? Young people are interviewed.
11.45 Side Street : Police drama about a murder and the witnesses who will not speak up.
12.40 am Close : A reading for Yom Kippur, by Robert Rietty.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.45 The Wheels of Chance (5).
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs.
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 I am David (concl).
11.00 News.
11.05 Battle of Britain.†
11.50 Natural Selection.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 The Year in Question.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Play : Notes from a Provincial Island, by Robert Carr.†
4.10 Faraway Food (4).
4.40 Preview.
4.45 Story : Crowd of Three, by B. J. Holmes.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile.
8.30 The Countryside in September.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Week Ending.
11.00 Story : Pigeons at Daybreak, by Anita Desai.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 The Archive Auction.
11.45 Friday Treat.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.
VHF
6.59 am Regional news, weather.
7.30 Regional news, weather.
5.30 pm Regional news, weather.

Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records : Prokofiev, Telemann, Handel, Stravinsky.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records : Boyce, Mozart, Schubert, Dvorak.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer : Mendelssohn.†
10.00 Two violins : Leclair, Spontitz, Herrando, Prokofiev.†
10.50 Harpsichord (Cuckston) : Couperin, Rameau.†
11.55 Singers (BBC) : Palestrina, Penderecki.†
12.25 pm Boston SO C. Davis, pt 1 : Schumann (Pno Conc—Roll).†
1.00 News.
1.05 BSO, pt 2 : Tippett (Sym 3).†
2.05 Comparing Notes (Hogwood).†
3.05 Consort : Dowland.†
3.35 BBC Northern SO Thomson, Fricker (incl Sym 1).†
4.55 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from 6.20) Music for early evening.†
7.00 Record : Haydn.†
7.15 One Pair of Ears : review.
7.30 Prom (live from Albert Hall), pt 1 : Halle/Loughran : Beethoven (Sym 1).†
8.00 Fabulous Beasts (2) : Prose and verse.
8.20 Prom, pt 2 : Beethoven (Sym 9).†
9.45 Record : Bach.†
10.00 Angels or Dirt : Portrait of Stanley Spencer.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record : Debussy.†
VHF
6.00 am-7.00 Open University : James Bond—Occupations and Ideology ; Home Design ; Introduction to Calculus.
6.20 pm-7.00 Open University : Policies for the Future ; Science and Belief.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. **5.03** Steve Jones.† **7.32** Terry Wogan.† **10.03** Jimmy Young.† **12.03 pm** David Hamilton.† **2.03** Ed Stewart.† **4.03** Much More Music.† **6.03** John Dunn.† **8.02** Friday Night is Music Night.† **9.55** Sports Desk. **10.02** Dad's Army. **10.30** The Organist Entertains. **11.02** Sports Desk. **11.10** Peter Clayton. **2.02 am-5.00** You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. **7.00** Dave Lee Travis. **9.32** Simon Bates. **10.32** Andy Peebles. **12.30 pm** Newsbeat. **12.45** Paul Burnett. **2.32** Simon Bates. **3.32** Peter Powell. **5.30** Newsbeat. **5.45** Roundtable. **7.31** Anne Nightingale. **10.02** Friday Rock Show.† **12.00** Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 : 5.00 am With Radio 2. **10.00 pm** With Radio 1. **12.00-5.00 am** With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (643 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT)—
6.00 am Newsdesk. **7.00** World News. **7.05** Twenty-four Hours. **7.45** Merchant Navy Programme. **8.00** World News. **8.05** Reflections. **8.15** Folk Music of the World. **8.30** The Rock Programme. **9.00** World News. **9.09** Review of the British Press. **9.15** Top World Today. **9.30** Financial News. **9.40** Look Ahead. **9.45** Music Now. **10.15** Merchant Navy Programme. **10.30** Irish Girl Rose (r). **11.00** World News. **11.09** News about Britain. **11.15** In the Studio. **11.25** Visitor Newsletter. **11.30** Assignment. **12.00** Radio Newsreel. **12.15 pm** Top for the Young. **12.45** Sports Round-up. **1.00** World News. **1.09** Twenty-four Hours. **1.30** Label. **2.15** Letterbox. **2.30** John Peel. **3.00** Radio Newsreel. **3.15** Outlook. **4.00** World News. **4.09** Commentary. **4.15** Theatre Call. **4.30** To Be Frank, London. **7.45** About Britain. **8.00** World News. **8.09** Twenty-four Hours. **8.30** Alcohol. **9.00** Network U.K. **9.15** Sarah and Company. **9.45** Letter from America. **9.55** Play Chance. **10.00** World News. **10.09** The World Today. **10.22** The Week in Wales. **10.30** Financial Times. **10.40** Reflections. **10.45** Sports Round-up. **11.00** World News. **11.09** Commentary. **11.15** Over the Weekend. **11.30** Book of Britain 1980. **12.00** World News. **12.09 am** News about Britain. **12.15** Radio Newsreel. **12.29** About Britain. **12.45** John Peel. **1.15** Outlook. **1.45** Pieces of Song. **2.00** World News. **2.09** Review of the British Press. **2.15** Newsdesk U.K. **2.29** Time Within Wales. **3.00** World News. **3.09** News about Britain. **3.15** The World Today. **4.45** Financial News. **4.55** Reflections. **5.00** World News. **5.09** Review of the British Press. **5.15** About Britain. **5.45** The World Today.

REGIONAL TV

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.20 Good Morning. Followed by News. 9.30 Hands. 9.55 Chopper Squad. 10.40 Wildlife Cinema. 11.00-12.00 Animated Classics. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sport Time. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Valentine's Day. 11.00 Film: Executioner (George Peppard). 12.30 am-12.35 Countryside Christian.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.35 am Who's Afraid of Opera? 10.05 Human Race of China. 10.40 World Work Keeping. 10.55 Galway Way. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Speedway. 11.15 Film: Fresh for the Show (Kenneth More). 1.45 am End of the Day.

Yorkshire

As London except: 9.30 am: World We Live In. 9.55 Nature of Things. 10.45 Spiderman. 11.05 Chopper Squad. 11.55-12.00 Bubblies. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Against the Wind. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 10.30 Song. 11.00-12.40 am Film: Cotter (Don Murray).

Granada

As London except: 9.30 am Challenging Sea. 9.55 Tarzan. 10.40 Spiderman. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 10.30 Soap. 11.00-1.05 Film: Burglars (Omar Sharif).

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Homemade for the Home. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35-7.00 Horses in Our Blood. 7.30-8.30 Hey, Girls Will Travel. 10.25 News. 10.36-12.15 am Film: Adventures of the Queen.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.35 am Weir's Aveigh. 10.00 Show Jumping with Harvey Smith. 10.25 Portrait of the Artist. 10.40-12.00 Film: Rogues of Sherwood Forest (John Derek). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Anna and the King. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Superstar Profile: Jacqueline Bisset. 10.30 Man Called Sloane. 10.30 Look Who's Talking. 11.00 Film: Dead or Alive (Robert Ryan). 12.40 am-12.45 News.

Scottish

As London except: 9.30 am Story of Wine. 10.00 Show Jumping with Harvey Smith. 10.25 Portrait of the Artist. 10.40 Target the Impossible. 11.05-12.00 Terrorvision. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 What Happened Next? 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00-8.30 Hart of the Yard. 10.40 Open to Question. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05-12.30 am Film: Island of Terror (Peter Cushing).

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.35 am Something Different. 9.50 Masterbuilders. 10.20 Survival Special. 11.05 Kinderworld. 11.30-12.00 Human Race of China. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Laverne and Shirley. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.00 News. 11.06-12.50 am Film: Virgin and the Gypsy (Joanna Shimkus, Honor Blackman).

Ulster

As London except: 9.30 am Weir's Aveigh. 10.00 Showjumping with Harvey Smith. 10.25 Portrait of the Artist. 10.40 Cartoon. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Anna and the King. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Wilness. 10.35 Sportscast. 11.05 Film: Matt Helm (Tony Franciosa, Patrick Macnee). 12.20 am-12.30 Bedtime.

Westward

As London except: 9.30 am Weir's Aveigh. 10.00 Showjumping with Harvey Smith. 10.25 Portrait of the Artist. 10.40 Science Since 1945. 11.40-12.00 Rhoda's Birthday. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 7.30-8.30 Hey, Girls Will Travel. 10.32 News. 10.36 Film: Adventures of the Queen (Howard Black). 12.15 am-12.20 Faith for Life.

HTV

As London except: 9.30 am Survival. 9.55 Animated Classics. 10.35 Billy's Bird. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Spiderman. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. 7.30-8.30 Terrahawks. 10.30 Brown Shoe. 10.28 News. 10.03 Good Neighbour Show. 11.35-12.45 am Film: Abominable Dr Phibes (Vincent Price).
HTV CYMRU/WALES : As General Service except: 11.35-12.10 pm Cwpwl Clocs. 4.15-4.45 Y Dydd. 5.15-5.50 Report Wales. 10.35-11.05 Enterprise.

Southern

As London except: 9.30 am Wild World of Animals. 10.00 Reason for Living. 10.25 Rovers. 10.50 Chopper Squad. 11.45-12.00 Large the Lamb. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.00 Scene South-East. 6.30-7.00 Tell the Another. 11.00 Film: Pumpkin Eater (Anne Bancroft). 1.00 am Weather followed by Methodist President.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.25 am First Thing. 9.30 Weir's Aveigh. 10.00 Showjumping with Harvey Smith. 10.25 Portrait of the Artist. 10.40 Fireside Theatre. 11.30-12.00 Beatles. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.10 Film: 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00-8.30 Hart of the Yard. 10.30 Reflection. 10.35 Film: Kelly's Heroes (Clint Eastwood). 1.05 am-1.10 News.

WAVELENGTHS : Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only : med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service : med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

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SECRETARY PA £6,500 + bonus. Free BUPA. A head hunter in this international consultancy wants organizing by smart PA. 25-35 with excellent telephone manner. You can become really involved as he likes to delegate and although there is not much typing, your speeds should be 50/90. For an early appointment ring Elkie, 01-439 0570 (Agy).

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SWISS COTTAGE.—Modern Town house, 4 bed, 2 recep, k & 3 b, patio, c.h. Long let. £350 p.w. Phillips Kay and Lewis. 839 2245.

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RENTALS

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KENTON COURT, W.14. Newly decorated and furnished 4th floor flat in well run p.b. block, just off Kensington High St. Reception room, dining room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom. Available now at £175 p.w. o.n.o.

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CHELSEA.—Newly dec. and furn. mansion flat: 2 double beds, lounge/diner, fully fitted k & b. Lift, Porter, long let £150 p.w. short let considered. Tel.: 834 4784. James Douglas Ltd.

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RENTALS

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£4.00 per line.
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£3.25.

NOW therefore arise, O LORD God of ISRAEL, saith the LORD God, be clothed with salvation, and let thy saints rejoice in goodness.—2 Chronicles 6: 41.

BIRTHS

BUXTON.—On September 10th, at Queen Charlotte's, London, to Anna (née Collins) and James, a son (Oliver), a brother for Jasper.

DENT.—On September 8, 1980, to Anne and Charles—a son.

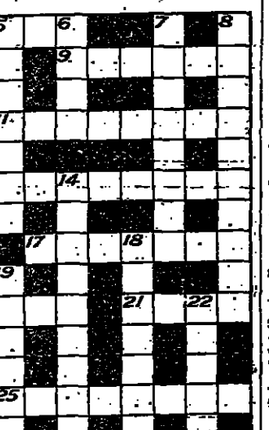
JACKSON-STOPS.—On 11th September, to Sue (née Ward) and Mark—a daughter.

JACQUES.—On September 8th, 1980—to Jo (née Dicey) and Anthony, a daughter (Clare Jane Louise).

MACKILLIGIN.—On 9th September to Dulcie and Gillian, a daughter (Shona Elizabeth), a sister for Lucy.

MILEHAM.—On September 7, to Juliet (née Balck-Foote) and Robert—a son, Harry.

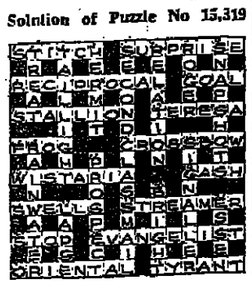
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,320



ACROSS
1 Penny's back with this defence (10).
9 Aged king holds up two (6).
10 D'ye ken The Hound at New Forest Edge? (8).
11 Mild curse about come-back of US politician (8).
12 Mess menu item (4).
13 Lacking the will to rule, Sire? Could be (10).
15 It made Egyptian cattle turn queer, before downfall (7).
17 Point raised by Army Corps in this court (7).
20 An occasional Homeric failing (10).
21 Exact replica of a roasting device (4).
23 Finger trouble (for an art-supporter?) (8).
25 Lack of capital cover by oil-exporters inter alia (8).
26 Painter isn't out to portray fruit (6).
27 Frank goes to oil-plant, secret means of access (4, 6).

DOWN
2 Dorian went mad for this matchless lady (6).
3 Tristan, Iseide—why he went to Ireland—how they returned (8).
4 "Unkempt . . . blows An English ——— rose" (Brooke) (10).
5 Climbing these, left snakes below (7).
6 Refuse 100 in all (4).
7 Snappy opening (8).
8 Trust lawyer's costs for this require it (10).
12 One of only two in the whole world (10).
14 Puts up key—medley of sound is amazing! (10).
16 May Horace have had this twitch in this style of writing? (8).
18 Perpetual motion makes us so uneasy (8).
19 Day before wild clan entered area surrounded by foreigners (7).
22 Place for a new partner (this of purpose 13) (6).
24 Given a right number, Florence is on it (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,319



BIRTHS

PITTS-TUCKER.—On 9th September, to Mary and Roger, a daughter, Catherine Clare, at University College Hospital, London, W.C.1.

PORTER.—On Wednesday, 10th September, 1980, at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Diana (née Austin) and Richard—a daughter (Alice Grace), a sister for Charlotte.

ROBBINS.—On 16th August, 1980, at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, to Marcus and Gillian (née Goyder) a daughter (Anna Olivia).

SAYER.—On September 5, to Janet and Kim, a daughter (Amy Candida) a sister for Eleanor and Ben.

STORIE-PUGH.—On September 10, in Cambridge, to Leslie, wife of Colonel Peter Storie-Pugh, Tupelo Hall, Sheperoth, Royston, Hertfordshire—a daughter (Christina Susanne), a sister for Toby, James and Matthew.

SWARBRICK.—On September 9, 1980, at Mill Road Maternity Hospital, Cambridge, to Andy and Louise, a son (Thomas Edward), a brother for James.

UNDERHILL.—On September 10 (Great Grandma's birthday) at Rush Green Hospital, to Sandra (née Lee) and Stephen—a daughter (Kelly Sandra).

WALKER.—On 22nd August to Jacqueline and George — a daughter (Jenny Anne).

WALKER.—On September 9th at St Bartholomew's Hospital, to Patrick and Paula (née James), a daughter (Emma Kathleen).

MARRIAGES

TAYLOR: TAYLOR.—On September 11th in London, Andrew John to Catherine, 58 Richmond Ave, N.1.

VIEBAHN : HACKFORTH-JONES. On September 6th at St. Peter's Church, Oare, Christoph Viebahn of Darmstadt, Germany, with Victoria Hackforth-Jones, of Faversham, Kent.

EMERALD WEDDING

DAWNEY : STUDER.—On 12th Sept. 1925 at Lausanne, Switzerland, Leslie to Emy. Now at Beaulieu, Hants.

DEATHS

ARMYTAGE.—On September 9th, 1980, Walter John, at Nailston, Mowore, Co. Westmeath, husband of Elizabeth, father of Julian, Clayre and Diana. Private cremation. No flowers and no letters please.

BAKER.—On September, 10th, at Sirke Mandeville Hospital, following an accident Cicely Baker, F.S.A., aged 80, of New Conkers, Bierton. Funeral service at St James The Great, Bierton, at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, September 17th. Simple flowers only to K. W. Green Ltd., 29 Cambridge St, Aylesbury.

BARNHAM.—On 9th September, 1980, peacefully at her home Ruth Crystal (née) Jenkyn Barnham. Beloved wife of Percy, devoted mother of Buff and John, will be sadly missed by her many friends and colleagues. Funeral Service at Kippington parish church on Monday 15th September, at 10.30 a.m., followed by cremation at Tunbridge Wells. Flowers or donations in lieu to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Enquiries to: W. Hodges & Co, Sevenoaks, 54457.

BARWELL.—On September 8th, 1980, Joanna Therese, widow of Professor Claud Fosier Barwell, at 17 Holly Walk, Hampstead, N.W.3. Funeral service at St. Mary's, Holly Place, N.W.3, on Monday, September 15th at 10.30 a.m. Enquiries to Leverton and Sons, 3 Eversholt Street, N.W.1 (01-387 6075).

BLOCK on September 9th, peacefully after a long illness, brave-ly borne, Wilfrid Marion of Shipbrook, Henfield, Sussex. Dearly loved wife of David, mother of Sara, Sally and Nic, and grandmother. Funeral service at St Peter's Church, Henfield at 11.30 a.m. on Monday Sept. 15th. Family flowers only please but donations if desired to the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research, c/o R. Vinen (Henfield), Neptown, Henfield, Henfield 2281.

BLYTH.—On September 9 suddenly at home Robert Oswald, aged 97, beloved father and grandfather. Service at St Mary's Church, Ferndown, on Monday, September 15 at 10.30 am, followed by cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired to The Rector, for St Mary's New Hall Fund.

BOWN.—On September 10th, peacefully in Salisbury, aged 88, Marjorie, dear wife of the late W. R. Bown, devoted and dearly loved stepmother, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. Funeral service in Salisbury Cathedral at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, September 16th. In place of flowers, donations if wished to the Church of England Childrens Society (area secretary, D. Bentley, 9 Bladen Valley, Bristolpuddle, Dorchester, Dorset).

BROWN. KENNETH.—Of Camlet Way, Hadley Wood, Barnet, Herts, peacefully at home on 9th September, 1980, aged 75. Funeral at the City of Westminster, Saint Marylebone Crematorium, East End Road, East Finchley, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 18th September, 1980. Flowers from family and close friends only to W. Nodes, 59 High Street, Barnet. Donations to Imperial Cancer Research, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, or Heart Foundation Appeal, 57 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH.

CARMALT.—On Sept. 8th, peacefully at home, in Cornwall after a long illness borne typically with great courage, Leslie Haddow, the so very dear husband of Mary and father of David and Judith. Cremation has taken place privately as was his request. Donations, if wished, would be gratefully appreciated by Macmillan Domiciliary Service, care of Brian Heather, Lloyd's Bank, Truro, Cornwall.

CHILD.—On September 9th, peacefully in hospital, Rachel, beloved mother of Joe, Nicholas and Alice and much-loved mummy. Funeral service at Holy Trinity, Barbarington, at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th September, followed by cremation at Putney Vale. Flowers to Mathias, 213 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15.

COOK.—On Tuesday, 9th September, 1980, suddenly at home, 15 Rosewarne Gardens, Camborne, Cornwall, Anna, the widow of W. J. Cook. Funeral service at Penmount Crematorium, Truro, on Wednesday, September 17th, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers please.

COLLINGWOOD.—On September 11th, 1980, Rt Rev Mgr Canon Cuthbert Collingwood. Requiem Mass at Westminster Cathedral on Wednesday September 17th at 11 a.m. May he rest in peace.

IN MEMORIAM

de MAY.—On this his birthday, as every day, we lovingly remember our darling PHILIP, Lieutenant, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, killed in Normandy, June, 1944. Also his father, who followed him in 1955, whose birthday falls next week. R.I.P.

BARSON, MARGARET ESTHER AGNES.—In memory of my own darling Esther, released from long suffering, September 12th, 1979. You are ever with me—Alan.

SKETCHLEY. In Loving memory of Peggy on this her birthday. John, Gay and William.

WILSON, Florence.—In loving memory of a very special aunt, Sadly missed. Carolyn, Wendy and Susan.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—See Retails, Seasonal Sales, FOR VELVET CURTAINS at factory prices. See For Sale.

"I LOST my soul in Regent's Park" — Congratulations Adam and Pam.

DEATHS

COLCHESTER.—On August 31st, at sea, Christopher Decing, beloved husband of Stella and dearly loved father and grandfather. Cremation private but service of thanksgiving at All Saints Church, Wivenhoe Market, on Friday, 19th September, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers please but contributions if desired to The Bursar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, for Travel Grants for Undergraduates.

COLLINSON.—On September 9th, peacefully at home, Howard, aged 81, beloved husband of Norah. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Roydon, on Monday, September 15th at 2.30 p.m. followed in committal at Parndon Green Crematorium, Harlow. Family flowers only. Donations if wished to the British Heart Foundation.

CORBET, ROBERT M. BERTIE CORBET, F.R.C.P.I., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.O.G. suddenly in Dublin, on September 7th. Rest in peace.

ENYS.—On Monday, September 8th, 1980, the Reverend Charles Reginald Saltren of Enys, Penryn, Cornwall. Funeral at Saint Gluvias Church, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, September 13th, 1980. Family flowers only.

HALDANE.—Margaret Mary on September 3, 1980, in Melbourne (Australia). Beloved wife of William Haldane, mother of Anne and Christopher and grandmother of Kep and Jonathon.

HALL.—On 10th September, 1980, in a road accident, Eric Hall, aged 65 years, of Pound Lane, Shamley Green, Surrey, beloved husband of Joyce and father of Jo and Jackie. The funeral service takes place at Guildford crematorium on Wednesday, 17th September, at 11 am. All enquiries, please, to Pinnock Funeral Services, Charters, Mary Rd, Guildford, telephone 67394.

HARRIS. Suddenly on 10th September, 1980, aged 81, of Groomsmill, Harwarden, Clwyd, Sybil Irene, NBE, the dearest mother of John and Rosemary and widow of E. A. Harris. Funeral at Harwarden Parish Church, Monday 15th September, at 2.30 pm, followed by burial in the Churchyard. Family flowers only but donations in lieu may be made to the RNLI, c/o The Midland Bank, Hawarden.

HARRISON.—On 11th September, 1980, in hospital, Sir Harwood Harrison, Bart., aged 73, beloved husband of Peggy and father of Michael and Joanna. Funeral at St. Michael and All Angels, Bagbrooke, Northampton, on Monday, 15th September, at 1.30 pm. Memorial service at St. Michael's, Framlingham, Suffolk, on Tuesday, 16th September, at 2.30 pm. No flowers but donations if desired to Ipswich and District Far East Prisoner of War Fellowship, care of L. R. Barber, 45 Adelaide Road, Ipswich.

HAWKER.—On Sept 11th, peacefully, at her home, Margaret, beloved wife of Harry, mother of Christopher and Nicholas and grandmother of Heather, Lucy and Thomas. Funeral at Colwerne on Tuesday, 16th September, at 11 a.m.

JESSOP.—On September 10th at The Retreat, York, Professor Thomas Edmund Jessop, aged 84 years, of 73 Park Avenue, Hull. Funeral service Princes Avenue Methodist Church, Hull, on Monday, September 15th at 1 p.m., followed by cremation at Chapelfields Crematorium.

LOCKYER.—On September 11th, peacefully in Crowborough Hospital, Maurice William, aged 68 years. Devoted husband of Kitty and beloved father and grandfather. Service at St Denys' Church on Wednesday, September 17th at 2.30 p.m. and afterwards at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium. Family flowers only. Donations to St Denys' Church Fabric Fund. Requiescat in Pace.

NORTON-GRIFFITHS, on 10th September, at Pace d'Arcos, suddenly, Katurya, beloved wife of Sir Peter Norton-Griffiths and mother of Anne, John and Michael.

PENNYBACKER.—On 8th September, 1980, suddenly in the Dunoon and District General Hospital, Winifrid, beloved wife of J. Pennybacker, F.R.C.S., mother of Joe and grandmother of Thomas. Funeral private. By her special request, no letters, please.

RYCROFT, on 8th September, in Edinburgh, Cicely Phoebe Susanna Rycroft (née Otter-Barry) wife of the late Col. D. H. Rycroft, OBE, KSLI. Funeral at All Saints, Great Horkesley, Essex, at 2.15 pm, on Monday 15th September.

THURSFIELD.—On September 7th at home at Burton on Trent, Joseph Charles Thursfield, aged 58. Beloved husband of Grace, dearly loved father of Geoffrey and Patricia, grandfather of Sarah and Robert. Private Cremation.

UTTER.—JOHN E., C.V.O., for thirteen years comptroller to the late Duke of Windsor, peacefully in Paris on Sept 10th, 1980.

VAN STRAUBENZEE.—On the 10th September, 1980, peacefully at her home, 7 Spring Grove Road, Richmond, Surrey, after a long weary illness, Margaret Joan, aged 87, last surviving child of Alexander and Isobel Radcliffe, widow of Brigadier Arthur Bowen van Straubenzee, D.S.O., M.C., and much loved mother of Bill and Vivien. Funeral Tuesday, 16th September, at 2.15 p.m., at The Chapel of St Francis of Assisi, Church Almshouses, Sheen Road, Richmond, followed by private cremation. No flowers but she would have appreciated contributions to Rukba, 6 Avonmore Road, W.14.

WRIGHT-WARREN, MYRIEL IONA (nee Dransfield).—Peacefully at home on 10th September. Funeral service at 2 p.m. on Monday, 15th September, at All Saints Church, East Sheen. Family flowers only.

ZWEIG. — On Wednesday, 10th September, at home in Haslemere, Konrad Zweig, aged 76, husband of Anne and father of Francisca and Barbara. Private cremation. Family only.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ARMSTRONG OF SANDERSTEAD. A memorial service for Lord Armstrong of Sanderstead, will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at noon on Tuesday, September 16. No tickets are required.

BROWN.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Andrew Kingsmill Brown will be held at the Church of St Edmund the King, Lombard Street, London EC3, on Tuesday, 7th October, at 12 noon.

BUCKLAND-SMITH.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Gregory Buckland-Smith will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, on Friday, 26th September, at 12 noon.

KLEINWORT, Sir Cyril Hugh. Services of thanksgiving for the life and work of Cyril Hugh Kleinwort, will be held at St James's, Church Longborough, on Friday, 19th September, at 3.30 p.m. and at St Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, London, on Tuesday the 21st October at noon.

NARES.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of David Owen will be held at Chelsea Old Church, on Thursday, September 25th, at 11.30 a.m.

REYNOLDS.—A requiem will be sung in Southwark Cathedral for Kathleen Reynolds on Saturday, 20th September, 1980, at 12 noon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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THE ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES
Patron
QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

For 90 years the Pension Fund has helped thousands of policy-holders to achieve independence on retirement.

Many nurses have been unable to save and after retirement exist on very small pensions. These we want to help through our associated charitable organizations.

THE NURSES MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD VII provides subsidised residential accommodation to those unable to care for themselves.

THE JUNIUS S. MORGAN BENEVOLENT FUND alleviates hardship by cash grants or annuities.

Both Charities will warmly welcome cash gifts, deeds of covenant or bequests at 15 Buckingham Street, London, WC2 6ED.

CANCER RESEARCH

We look to YOU for help, because without the generous aid of the public our work could not be continued (we have only voluntary support to rely on). Please send a donation or in Memoriam donation to: Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160AC, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

THE HAMPSTEAD CHORAL SOCIETY

has vacancies for new members in all voices. The 1980/81 programme includes works by Britten, Purcell, Scarlatti, Vaughan Williams, Kodaly and Mozart, and Handel's Messiah in the Royal Festival Hall in May 1981.

If you would like to apply for an audition, please contact MRS. DENNIS, 1 Arthur Road, N.W.3. (telephone 794 7079) as soon as possible.

CANCER RESEARCH

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IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
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MNEMONISTS.—Do you have truly exceptional or photographic powers of memory? Then you could help us in making a T.V. programme on memory. Please contact us by writing to Box No 1991 F The Times.

IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV1 1BR. Tel: 0902 26055.

CATS. Authentic evidence sought for research project on cats surviving 9 lives. Please write Box 1897 F The Times.

WILL the well known firm of hatters kindly assist from remaining enormous hats? Both gentlemen are in Vienna. Their equilibrium being upset in the balance, the reason which may follow a sight of these documents is described, by specialists of world renown, as total.

THANKS to St Jude—D.C. E-Type XKJ17, fully restored.

Jaguar—See Motors.

MAWDDACH ESTUARY: see Property under £25,000.

ENTHUSIASTIC mixed-voice choir, meets central London. Has vacancies for all voices. Ring 01-272 6339.

FOR THE RISING executive, a Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow.—See Motors today.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

Anyone surviving heart disease knows the value of research. It saves thousands of lives every year. To save even more, we need your help now.

British Heart Foundation
57 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH.

A MACALLAN AMONG CARS?

In the 1980 HARRODS BOOK OF WHISKIES, the panel was kind enough to conclude its review of our 1963 Macallan with the words 'Still the Rolls Royce of malts'.

While honoured by their approbation, and appreciative of the legendary automobile, we would like to suggest the epithet (above) for the panel's consideration in any forthcoming HARRODS BOOK OF MOTOR CARS.

THE MACALLAN. THE MALT.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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